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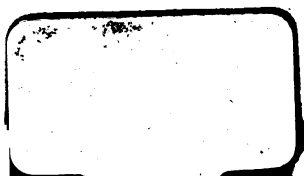
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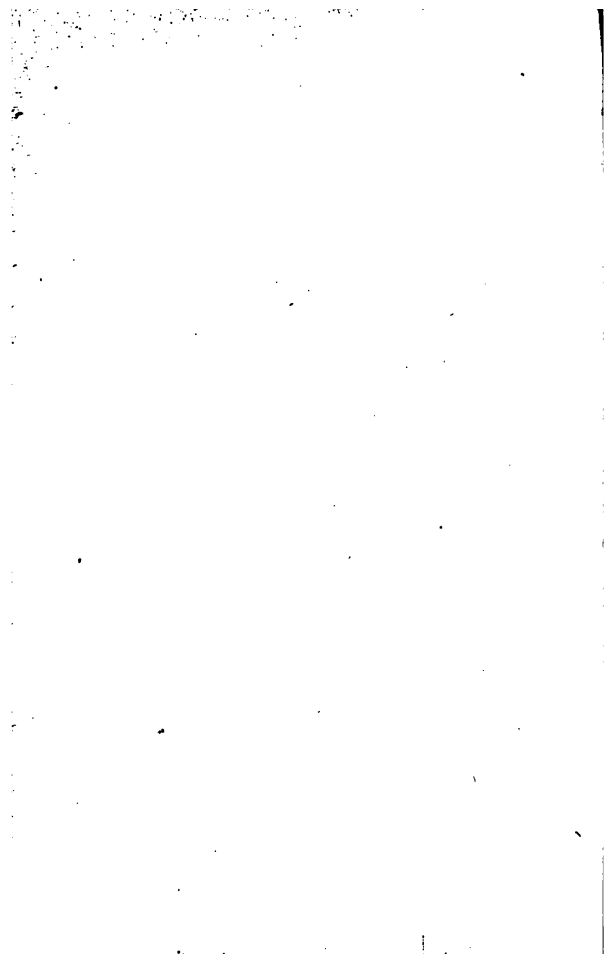
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20463 f. 25





**THE MINIATURE
GUIDE TO THE RHINE**

**THROUGH
BELGIUM AND HOLLAND,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN GERMANY**

**WITH A FULL DESCRIPTION
OF ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GERMAN WATERING PLACES
RAILWAY ROUTES, STEAM PACKETS, &c.**

**WITH A MAP
OF CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS AND RHINE PANORAMA.**

BY FRANCIS COGHLAN,
AUTHOR OF GUIDES TO PARIS, ITALY, RUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, &c., &c.

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1853



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INTRODUCTION.

Passport.—Previous to visiting the Continent obtain permission, *i. e.* a passport, from the ambassador or consul of the country you may wish to visit. For the Rhine, via Rotterdam, it will be necessary to apply to the Netherlands Consul, 123 Fenchurch street, City; where a passport can be obtained on the first application upon payment of five shillings. Should the traveller be going through Belgium, it will be necessary to get a passport from the Belgian Minister, No. 9 A, Weymouth street, from 11 till 3, or from the Consul, and he must then get the signature of a Prussian Ambassador or Consul. To obtain a French passport, personal application may be made at the office, daily, from 11 till 4 o'clock.

Passports may also be obtained from the French Consuls at Dover, Brighton, and Southampton, for which ten shillings each is charged.

The Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors in London invariably refuse passports, except to natives of their respective dominions, but the former will countersign a passport of another Embassy, which the latter will not. The Austrian Minister will sign a Foreign office passport only; signatures may also be readily obtained in Paris, Brussels, Frankfort, Carlsruhe, Berne, &c., or any residence of an Austrian Minister; *without which, it should be always recollected, travellers cannot enter any part of the Austrian dominions, or even visit the lakes of Como or Maggiore.*

OFFICIAL "REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS."

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1851. — Notice is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, the 22nd inst., passports will be issued from this department, according to the following regulations:—

1. Applications for Foreign-office passports must be made in writing, and addressed to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the word "Passport" written upon the cover.

2. The fee on the issue of a passport is 7s. 6d.

3. Foreign-office passports are granted only to British subjects, including in that description foreigners who have been naturalized by act of parliament, or by certificate of naturalization granted before the 24th day of August, 1850; in this latter case, the party is described in the passport as a "Naturalized British subject."

4. Passports are granted between the hours of twelve and four, on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign-office.

5. Passports are granted to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the written application of a banking firm established in London.

6. Passports cannot be sent by the Foreign-office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

7. Foreign-office Passports must be countersigned at the Mission, or at some Consulate in England, of the government of the country which the bearer of the passport intends to visit.

8. A Foreign-office Passport granted for one journey may be used for any subsequent journey if countersigned afresh by the Ministers or Consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit.

RESIDENCES OF FOREIGN AMBASSADORS AND CONSULS.

- AUSTRIA.—Ambassador's residence, 7 Chandos street, Cavendish square.
- BELGIUM.—Ambassador's residence, 50 Portland place; Passport office, 52 Gracechurch street, City, 11 till 4. Fee 6s 6d. Visa 3s 9d.
- FRANCE.—Passport offices, 47 King William street, London Bridge, 11 till 4. Fee 5s.
- NETHERLANDS.—Consul's office, 123 Fenchurch street. Fee 5s.
- PRUSSIA.—Ambassador Carlton Terrace, Pall Mall. Consul, 106, Fenchurch, st. Fee 4s 6d.
- SARDINIA.—Consul's office, 31 Old Jewry. Fee 3s 6d.

Money.—Travellers proceeding to the Continent, who might not feel disposed to carry any large sum about them, may supply themselves with *Circular Exchange Notes*, which may be obtained of any respectable banker in London as well as letters of credit, or bills of exchange, payable at any of the cities and principal commercial towns in foreign countries.

The circular notes are drawn at seven days' sight, but are always paid on presentation, unless there is ground for suspicion. Their value is reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment, subject to no deduction for commission, or any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which bears a premium. They are, therefore, superior to any other mode of conveying money, particularly letters of credit, which should never be taken abroad, unless it is the intention of the bearer to become stationary in one place.

The exchange of course fluctuates with the fluctuations of commerce; but the usual value of the 11 sterling in the Netherlands is about 11 florins 90 cents, and on the Rhine about 6 dollars 20 groschen, or 12 fl.

20463 j. 15

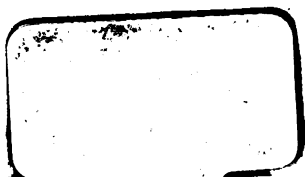


TABLE CONVERTING FLORINS INTO FRANCS, AND FRANCS INTO FLORINS.

Florins.	Franca.	Cents	Franca.	Florins.	Krs.
1.....	2	14	1.....	—	28
2.....	4	29	2.....	—	56
3.....	6	43	3.....	1	24
4.....	8	57	4.....	1	52
5.....	10	72	5.....	2	20
6.....	12	86	6.....	2	48
7.....	15	—	7.....	3	16
8.....	17	14	8.....	3	44
9.....	19	29	9.....	4	12
10.....	21	43	10.....	4	40
20.....	42	86	20.....	9	20
30.....	64	29	30.....	14	—
40.....	85	72	40.....	18	40
50.....	107	14	50.....	23	20
60.....	128	57	60.....	28	—
70.....	150	—	70.....	32	40
80.....	171	43	80.....	37	20
90.....	192	86	90.....	42	—
100.....	214	29	100.....	46	40
500.....	1071	43	500.....	235	20
1000.....	2142	86	1000.....	466	40

Although foreign money is not a legal tender in Belgium or Germany, it is received at the railway offices at the following rates of exchange :—

	French fr. c.		Franch fr. c.
1 Prussian Frederic. . .	21 0	1 Brabant thaler.	5 68
1 Pistole.	20 75	1 Prussian ditto.	3 70
1 Ducat.	11 50	1 Dutch (10-florin piece)	21 16
1 Sovereign.	25 00	1 Dutch florin.	2 50

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MONEY,

Showing the Value of Foreign Coins compared with English.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.		PRUSSIA.			DUTCH.		ENGLISH.		
Fr.	Ct.	Th.	gr.	Pr.	Fl.	Cen'ts	s	d	Far.
0	1	0	0	1	0	0½	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
0	5	0	0	5	0	2½	0	0	2
0	10	0	0	9	0	4½	0	1	0
0	20	0	1	7	0	9	0	2	0
0	30	0	2	5	0	14	0	2	3
0	40	0	3	3	0	19	0	3	3
0	50	0	4	0	0	23	0	4	3
0	60	0	4	9	0	28	0	5	3
0	70	0	5	7	0	33	0	6	3
0	80	0	6	5	0	38	0	7	2
0	90	0	7	2	0	42	0	8	2
1	0	0	8	0	0	47	0	9	2
2	0	0	16	0	0	94	1	7	0
3	0	0	24	0	1	41	2	4	2
4	0	1	2	0	1	89	3	1	3
5	0	1	10	0	2	36	3	11	1
6	0	1	18	0	2	83	4	8	3
7	0	1	26	0	3	30	5	6	1
8	0	2	4	0	3	78	6	3	3
9	0	2	12	0	4	25	7	1	1
10	0	2	20	0	4	72	7	10	2
11	0	2	28	0	5	19	8	8	0
12	0	3	6	0	5	67	9	5	2
13	0	3	14	0	6	14	10	3	0
14	0	3	22	0	6	61	11	0	2
15	0	4	0	0	7	8	11	10	0
16	0	4	8	0	7	56	12	7	2
17	0	4	16	0	8	3	13	4	5
18	0	4	24	0	8	50	14	2	1
19	0	5	2	0	8	97	14	11	3
20	0	5	10	0	9	45	15	9	1

TEN MINUTES' ADVICE ON SEA-SICKNESS.

THE comforts and conveniences of sea-travelling have been brought to a degree of perfection which some years ago was not even contemplated. Owners and captains of vessels find it their interest now to rival each other in providing suitable accommodation for passengers, both male and female. The dangers of the sea, and the hardships to which navigation, under the most judicious direction is exposed, from many uncontrollable events, require that every precaution should be adopted consistent equally with the safety of the ship and those on board.

There is one distressing circumstance of very early occurrence among sea-travellers, which hangs over their heads in *terrorem* long before they meet it, and which frequently carries with it a greater dread than either storm or wreck; amounting, indeed, in many instances, to a complete prohibition of travelling by water; and where, as in the generality of cases, it is peculiarly distressing, no adequate idea can be formed of its severity. We allude to that giddiness of the head, nausea, and vomiting, well known under the name of sea-sickness.

As sea-travelling constitutes an active kind of bodily motion, it is frequently resorted to by convalescents, and to consumptive patients it often is the last resource, but it is wrong to delay it till all other remedies have failed; for it is not in the last stage of consumption, when the lungs are ulcerated, or when an abscess has discharged its contents into the chest, and that the thin acrimonious matter has been communicated to the blood, that benefit can be expected from sea voyages. The changes of sea and climate, indeed, powerfully co-operate in effecting changes in the human system; but if the disease has preyed too much on the vitals of a patient, or if he is spitting blood, the motion of the vessel must necessarily prove

injurious. On the other hand, the debilitated, the nervous, and particularly the hypochondriacal, cannot resort to a better remedy than a short voyage.

Sea air is prescribed by physicians in a variety of complaints, such as those already mentioned, in consequence of its being considered of a more healthy nature than that on land ; though, in its component parts it is not known to possess a greater quantity of the vital principle, or oxygen, on which health depends. It is, nevertheless, acknowledged to be a most powerful and valuable remedy, and is resorted to with decided success in most cases accompanied with debility.

It is recommended, previous to embarking on a sea voyage, to take some gentle aperient medicine, as a necessary preliminary, by way of counteracting the effects which may arise not only from sudden change of air, but from equally sudden change of diet.

SECURING A BERTH.

(By a berth on ship-board is understood that part of the vessel abaft, midships, or forwards which you may choose to occupy, or which may be assigned to you as your place of rest during the passage, and particularly that place where you sleep.)

In midships, that is, about the middle of the ship, there is less motion than farther forward or nearer the stern ; consequently, an individual is neither so liable nor so soon attacked by sea-sickness here, and is sooner relieved from it than any other person, equally predisposed, whose berth may be nearer the bows or closer to the stern ; in consequence of the greater motions at these extremes, which always increases or diminishes in proportion as you recede from, or advance towards, the centre of motion, or midships, whether it be in smooth water or a rough sea ; hence sea-sickness may be either alleviated or aggravated in the ratio of the distance from the centre of the ship.

When out of bed or on deck, people attacked with sea-

sickness should assume the sitting or inclined posture, and support the head, as more convenient than that of standing or walking, which never fails to increase the nausea.

When sea-sickness is distressing and continues long, there is considerable danger, if the vomiting efforts are violent, of rupturing a blood-vessel either of the lungs or of the brain, as has frequently happened and death has followed ; also there is danger of inducing apoplexy, and even blindness. Females are less able than males to support the concussions which sea-sickness causes to the constitution ; and those of delicate habits are attacked with it from the slightest causes, and longest afflicted with it. Many, however, are fortunately exempted entirely.

To remove or even to palliate the unpleasant symptoms which characterise this incidental malady, until recently, has baffled the skill of the most experienced of the faculty. Indeed, it is impossible to convey any correct notions of this sickness to one who has never experienced it. Independent of the vertigo, nausea, and vomiting, there is a prevalent languor and listlessness, and exhaustion of strength, and confusion of ideas, to which only death would seem to afford relief. After vomiting anything up that has been eaten or drank intermediately, there is a short respite to these sensations ; they, however, soon return with all their virulence, exhausting the strength of the individual, until he finds again temporary relief in the arms of confused and interrupted sleep.

When the vomiting commences it should be assisted by drinking plentifully of tepid water ; and when it ceases, the patient should lie down in a horizontal posture, with his head raised on a pillow and towards the stern ; and never to suffer the vomiting to continue without having plenty of tepid water to clear off the stomach. This will afford the greatest relief for the time. Now, as sea-sickness is very frequently attended with very salutary advantages, it ought not to be

suddenly checked if the symptoms are mild, but to let it continue, assisting, as already observed, the vomiting with plentiful dilution to prevent straining. A little weak brandy and water is the best drink for common use.

A FEW HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS.—1. Before the tourist leaves England he should endeavour to lay down a certain route, from which he should not deviate, if he can avoid it ; and also determine beforehand the place or places to which he wishes his letters to be addressed to him.

2. Always purchase the map or plan of the large towns which you visit, then go to an eminence, and with it in your hand, request your guide to point out to you all the principal objects : in this way you will soon become acquainted even with your whereabouts.

3. Always make up your luggage the night before your journey, and never leave it to be done till the last moment, unless you wish constantly to be losing something or other.

4. If you wish to economise, take a ready-furnished lodging ; and where you have to pay commissionnaires, keepers of museums, and other public places, go in company, which will materially lessen your expense in seeing them.

5. When your hotel-keeper asks you what you wish for dinner, ask him, in return, what he has got, and take that, if you can ; otherwise, if you order anything particular, you will have to pay for that and the ordinary dinner besides. If he has a table d'hôte, dine at it, for you will have a much better and cheaper dinner than if you dined alone.

6. If you are at a bad inn, eat plain food, and do not ask for different wines, but put up with the ordinaire ; otherwise, you will only lose your money for your pains.

7. Never quarrel about a trifle, and don't forget the soap.

ROUTES

THROUGH BELGIUM, HOLLAND, NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

THE STARS INDICATE EXCURSIONS.

Route I.—Through Holland to Cologne,.

Viâ Rotterdam.

Steam Packets belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company leave London for Rotterdam every Wednesday and Saturday; and the Netherland Steam Packet Company every Sunday.

FARES FROM LONDON TO ROTTERDAM.

Chief cabin, 30s.; fore cabin, 17s. 6d.; carriages, four wheels, 60s.; ditto, two wheels, 42s.; horses, 42s.; dogs, 7s. 6d.

Conveyance.	Name of Place.	Hours	Days	Hôtels.	Pages.
			travelling.	stop.	
Steamer.	Rotterdam...	24	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pays Bas.....	125
Rail.	....Hague.....	37m	1	Belle Vue.....	132
Rail.	....Haarlem..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lion d'Or.....	138
Rail.	....Amsterdam..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	Brack's.....	140
Carr.	Broek & Saardam.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lion.....	149
Rail.	....Arnheim....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Sun.....	152
Steamer.	Dusseldorf..	13	$\frac{1}{2}$	Breitenbacher..	166
Rail.	....Dentz.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	Belle Vue.....	171

Route II.—London to Ostend by the river.

Steam Packets from St. Katherine's Wharf every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings. The time of departure is regulated according to the tide in Ostend harbour. *Fares from London :—*

Chief cabin, 15s.; fore cabin, 12s.; 4-wheel carria-

ges, 63s. ; 2 wheel ditto, 42s. ; horses, 42s. ; dogs, 5s. each.

Route III.—Through Belgium to Cologne.

LONDON TO OSTEND BY DOVER.

Railway trains leave the terminus London Bridge for Dover, at least six times a day, in three hours and a half. *Fares* :—

First class carriages, 20s. ; 2nd class ditto, 14s. 8d. ; 3rd class ditto, 7s. 3d.

Omnibuses leave the offices at the West-end, for the London Bridge terminus.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
Croydon.....	10½	Marden.....	50
Reigate.....	21	Staplehurst.....	53
Godstone.....	26	Headcorn.....	56
Edenbridge.....	31	Pluckley.....	61
Penshurst.....	36	Ashford.....	67
Tunbridge.....	41	Folkstone.....	82
Maidston Road.....	46	Dover.....	88

Her Majesty's Mail Packets leave Dover for Ostend every night, except Sunday, at half-past eleven. *Fares* :—

After cabin, 15s. ; fore deck, 10s.

Conveyance.	Name of Place.	Hours	Days	Hotels.	Pages.
		travelling. stop.			
Steamer ..	Ostend.....	6		Allemagne.....	1
Rail.....	Bruges.....	1	1	Commerce.....	4
Do.....	Ghent.....	1	1½	Poste.....	17
Do.....	Brussels....	2½	2	Europe.....	51
Carriage ..	Waterloo...	1½	1½	.....	89
Rail.....	Liege.....	3½	3½	Angleterre.....	98
Rail & Car.	Spa.....	2½	1	Faller.....	102
Rail.....	Aix - la - Cha-				
	pelle.....	2½	2	Dremel.....	107
Do.....	{ Cologne..... }	2	1	{ Disch..... }	171
	{ Deutz..... }			{ Belle Vue..... }	177

Route IV.—London to Antwerp.

Steam Packets belonging to the General Steam Packet Company leave St. Katherine's Wharf every Thursday at 12 noon; the Baron Osey every Sunday at the same hour. *Fares* :—

Chief cabin, £1 4s.; fore ditto, 16s.; 4-wheel carriages, £4 4s.; 2 ditto ditto, 13; horses, 13 3s.; dogs, 7s. 6d. each.

Conveyance.	Name of Place.	Hours	Days	Hotels.	Pages.
		travelling. stop.			
Steam. . . .	Antwerp. . . .	24	1	St. Antoine. . . .	24
Rail.	Brussels. . . .	1½	2	Europe.	51
Rail.	Cologne as Route II.				

Route V.—London to Vienna,

Viâ Hamburg and Berlin.

Steamers leave from opposite St. Katherine's Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, for Hamburg, (*for hours of departure, see Company's monthly bills.*) See page 297, for fares, &c.

Conveyance.	Name of Place.	Hours	Days	Hotels.	Pages.
		travelling. stop.			
Steamer. .	Hamburg. . . .	48	1	Europe	299
Do.	Harburg. . . .	1		King of Sweden. .	303
Rail.	Hanover. . . .	4½	1	British & Union	
Do.	Brunswick. . .	1½	½	Angleterre. . . .	
Do.	Magdeburg. . .	3	½	Stadt London. . .	
Do.	Berlin.	4½	4	Russie.	305
Do.	Dresden. . . .	6	3	Victoria.	317
Do.	Prague. . . .	7	1	Angleterre. . . .	324
Do.	Vienna. . . .	14½	7	Archd. Charles. .	325

Route VI.—Cologne to Switzerland,

By the Rhine and Railroad.

Rotterdam to Cologne, Route I.—Ostend to Cologne, Route III.

ROUTES.

XIX

Conveyance.	Name of Place.	Hours travelling.	Days stop.	Hotels.	Pages.
Rail	Cologne to Bonn.	1	1	Star.	184
Carriage. .	Rolandseck .	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kupper.	191
Boat. . . .	Königswinter	$\frac{1}{2}$		Berlin.	188
Donkey* . .	Drachenfels .	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Steamer . .	Coblentz. . . .	4	1	Trois Suisses. .	198
Carriage* .	Ems.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Four Seasons. .	203
Steamer . .	Boppard. . . .	2	1	Marianberg. . .	209
Do.	Bingen.	2		Victoria.	217
Omnibus* .	Kreutznach. .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	Curhaus.	218
Steamer. .	Biberich. . . .	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	Europe.	223
Rail	Wiesbaden. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	Poste.	225
Do.	Mayence. . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Angleterre. . .	229
De.	Frankfort . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	Angleterre. . .	233
Post* . . .	Homburg. . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	Russie.	245
Rail* . . .	Wilhelmsbad .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	Kursaal.	243
Do.	Heidelberg . .	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Court of Baden.	267
Do.	Carlsruhe . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Golden Cross. .	271
Do.	Baden-Baden. .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	Russie.	275
Rail	Keil.	2		Poste.	294
Carriage. .	Strasburg . . .	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ville de Paris. .	294
Do.	Freiburg	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Z hringen. . . .	293
Do.	Haltlingen . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Poste	
Omnibus. .	Basle.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	Trois Rois. . . .	

Route VIII.—Cologne to Hamburg.

Ostend to Cologne.—Route II.

Droskie. . .	Deutz	1		Belle Vue. . . .	171
Rail	Dusseldorf. . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Brietenbacher. .	166
Do*	Munster.	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	König Von Eng-	
				land.	
Do*	Hanover.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	British & Union	
Do*	Bremen.	4	1	Hilmanns. . . .	
Carriage. .	Harburg.	11		King of Sweden.	
Steamer. .	Hamburg. . . .	1	1	English.	299

Route IX.—Frankfort to Berlin,*Via Cassel.*

Conveyance.	Name of Place.	Hours	Days	Hotels.	Pages.
			travelling.	stop.	
Rail.....	Friedberg...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Hotel Trapp....	
Do.....	Langgoms...	2	1	Station.....	
Omnibus..	Giesseu.....	1	2	Einhorn.....	381
Rail.....	Cassel.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	K. of Prussia...	382
Carriage..	Wilhemshoo.	1	1	Hotel.....	382
Rail.....	Eisenach...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Half Monde....	
Do.....	Gotha.....	1	1	The Moor.....	383
Do.....	Erfurt.....	1	1	Roman Emperor	383
Do.....	Weimar.....	1	1	Russie.....	384
Do.....	Halle.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	wait	Station.....	
Do.....	Leipsig.....	1	1	Bavière.....	314
Do.....	Cohen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	wait	Station.....	
Do.....	Berlin.....	6	4	Russie.....	304

Route X.—Frankfort to Vienna,*Via Munich.***To Heidelberg, Route VI.**

Steamer ..	Heilbron....	12 to 14	Falcon.....	
Rail.....	Stuttgart....	2	1	Marquart..... 355
Do.....	Ulm.....	4	1	Kron Prinz... 358
Diligence	Augsburg...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Drei Mohren... 359
Rail.....	Munich.....	2	3	Bavière..... 364
Diligence	Salzburg...	15	1	Leopold's Kron. 369
Do.....	Ischel.....	7	1	Kur-house.....
Steamer..	Gmunden...	1		Restaurante... 370
Rail.....	Lintz.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Cannon d'Or... 375
Steamer..	Vienna.....	9	7	Archdk. Charles 526

LONDON TO BRUSSELS & THE RHINE.

VIA OSTEND.

The Belgian and English Mail Packets leave Dover for Ostend every night except Sunday, at 11. 15 p. m., and Ostend for Dover every night except Saturday, at 6. 30 p. m.

	FARES.	£	s.	d.
After Cabin and Deck.		0	15	0
Fore Cabin.		0	10	0
Deck.		0	8	0

LONDON TO OSTEND BY WAY OF THE THAMES.

Steam packets belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company run regularly twice a week each way between London and Ostend, in 10 hours.

	FARES.	£	s.	d.
Chief Cabin.		0	15	0
Fore Cabin.		0	10	0
Carriages, four wheels.		3	3	0
Ditto, two ditto.		2	2	0

Children, half fares.

The train for Berlin, Leipsic, Hamburg, Vienna, and Trieste leaves Cologne (Deutz) at 10 p. m.

A train from Ostend at 6. 10 p. m., Ghent at 8. 10., joins at Malines the night train to Cologne. Arr. 4. 45 a. m.

Passports are essential to parties travelling in Belgium : those coming without will experience delay at Ostend. — On leaving Belgium by Ostend, no permit to embark is required, as at the French ports.

Luggage of travellers proceeding to or from England or France by these mails need not be examined by the Customs on entering or leaving Belgium ; it is only necessary to declare it for transit at Ostend ; but once declared, it cannot be had again in the country through which it is to transit.

Ostend. — **HOTELS.** — *Hotel Fontaine*, a very comfortable house, with great attention and civility, close to the sea.

Hotel d'Allemagne, near the railway; very good.

Omnibuses belonging to the hotels attend the railway.

This seaport and fortified town, containing 18,000 inhabitants, possesses nothing to interest the stranger; and the frequent departure of the trains for Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne, will enable him to proceed almost immediately after receiving his luggage from the Custom-house, and the visé of the police to his passport. Both offices are near the place of disembarkation, and every facility is given by the authorities to enable the traveller to proceed. Ostend is much frequented, however, during the summer, as a bathing-place. The ramparts form an agreeable promenade. There are three churches, a town-hall, and a casino in which may be seen the English and other newspapers, and to which strangers, introduced by a member, are admitted.

An English clergyman resides here, who performs divine service every Sunday.

Bookseller. — Mr. Korniker keeps the best assortment of guide-books, maps, &c.

The Casino rooms are open during a few weeks in summer; here music and dancing are the order of the night, and as the subscription to them is very low, they are nightly crowded during the season. Beneath them is a sort of club, to which only subscribers and their friends are admitted. In the latter respect the committee are most liberal. Every species of refreshment may be had. There is a good newspaper reading-room, in which the *Times* and the *Globe* are taken, attached to this establishment, as also a billiard-table and card-tables at your service. Dominoes however, here, as elsewhere in Belgium, are the prevailing game.

The great charms, however, of Ostend are her Digue and her sands; escaping from the town, you here find a marine promenade unequalled, I believe, in Europe. This delightful walk is above half a mile in length, and, being paved with small Dutch bricks, beautifully inlaid, dries in a few minutes after the heaviest shower of rain.

On the one side is the open sea, the other the fortification ditch.

The sands, at low tide, extend out a quarter of a mile, and, being perfectly firm, form a fine ride, walk or drive. Horses and donkeys are to be had for hire. A canter along the shore will be found delightful.

No one (*i.e.* the inhabitants) bathes till after the ocean has been officially blessed. This ceremony takes place early in July; from that period till October, the sea at each end of the Digue swarms with bathers. Both sexes here promiscuously commingle. It is true that both gentlemen and ladies wear bathing dresses; yet, to the English eye, unaccustomed to such scenes, it seems strange to see males and females in flannel robes, dancing, romping, and sporting together; chatting, swimming, or floating in close vicinity.

The Digue, as I said before, is a delightful place of general rendez-vous, and always presents a cheering aspect. The gentlemen do their best to prove their *ton* by their style of dress, while the ladies on the Digue of Ostend exhibit the very last fashions from Paris.

In the forenoon, it is a curious sight to see the German ladies, who here flock in great numbers during the season, and who live almost entirely on the Digue, breakfasting and dining at the coffee-house, walking up and down after bathing, with their long hair flowing down their backs. They consider a cap while bathing as unwholesome, and take this primitive mode of drying their dripping locks.

Ostend boasts a very neat little Protestant church,

in which service is performed by one of the five chaplains salaried by the Belgian government, who liberally grant £80 a year each to that number of clergymen to officiate in the principal cities and towns of Belgium.

In mentioning the amusements of Ostend, I must not omit the almost daily arrival of the packets from England. To greet the arrival of their countrymen, in the hope of seeing some friend come over, almost all the English residents flock down to the pier, and thus, by common consent, form an agreeable rendezvous at the port side.

The markets of Ostend are by no means reasonable or well supplied. The vegetable market is first-rate.

Ostend is a capital place to eat oysters really fresh out of the beds; don't forget lemon and Chablis wine.

Ostend is a good place for bathing, but there are no public amusements or sources of enjoyment for the stranger.

At *Slykens*, about a mile outside the town on the Bruges road, at the house of Mr. Paret, is a very curious and interesting cabinet of natural history and curiosities well worthy a visit.

Bruges.—**HOTELS.**—*Hôtel du Commerce*, near the Railway, a very excellent and comfortable house; good dinners, good wine, civility, and prompt attendance. M. Vanden Berghe, the landlord, speaks English. An omnibus attends the trains, to convey travellers to the hotel.

De Flandre, situated in the centre of the town, near to the public buildings, churches, &c. The house is clean and comfortably furnished. Breakfasts of coffee and bread and butter, 1 fr.; dinner at table d'hôte, 2 fr.; tea, 1 fr.

Bruges, which is one of the most interesting cities in Belgium, contains a population of 50,000 souls; it once exceeded 200,000. The monuments of Bruges, above all other cities in Belgium, have the most faithfully preserved the character of the middle ages.

The visitor should slacken his pace while passing through the streets, to admire the beautiful architectural details and the exquisite bas-reliefs of the greater part of the houses. Among these old and stately mansions of feudal times, his fancy may bring before him some noble lady, with velvet hat and rich embroidered bodice, issuing from a sculptured porch, a falcon on her snowy hand, and her train supported by an amorous page. When noon sets, the carillons of the *tour des halles* chiming, he awaits in the market-place the squadron of *lansqu沿海ets* about to relieve the post of Flemish infantry, and startles at seeing the modern bayonet where he had expected to behold the tall and glittering halbert. His eyes wander to the aerial windows in hopes of some lovely Donna, some Florinda or Juana appearing, half concealed, behind the Spanish lattice. Whether the former reputation for beauty of the ladies of Bruges is merited in our times must be left entirely to himself; in short, if Bruges may still be called "*formosis Bruga puellis*."

The Cathedral Church of Saint-Saviour.—This fine cathedral is said to have been founded by St-Eloy, who preached the Gospel in this country about the year 646. He was assisted in his labours by Dagobert, to whose pious liberality, according to Myer, the saint owed his means for its erection. In 1358 it was destroyed by fire and reconstructed on the present site. It is built entirely of brick, and its exterior is by no means striking. It has not even a porch, but this is very frequent among the churches of Flanders.

Notre-Dame.—Towards the middle of the eighth century, under the government of the fourth Forester of Flanders, Estorede, St. Boniface, on his way into Germany, passed through Bruges, where he sojourned for a short period to preach the word of God, and commenced the construction of a chapel, which he dedicated to our Lady. Its exterior is by no means remarkable except for the height of its tower, and,

like the church of St. Saviour, is without a porch. In 1163 the tower, which, as may still be seen by the western wall, was built of white stone, fell into pieces, and was only re-erected in 1297. The chapels only date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This building is 435 feet high, and its summit serves for a landmark for ships at sea. It may be observed to incline a little towards the south; and a popular tradition affirms that the architect, in despair at the discovery of such a remarkable defect, threw himself from the tower and was interred at the eastern angle of the church, where an old tomb is still to be seen.

The *Church of Notre-Dame* contains some fine pictures. At the end of the principal nave, near the entrance door, is an "Adoration of the Magi," by G. Seghers. The gallery in wood, a little farther on, communicated formerly with the Hôtel de Gruthuyse, adjoining the church, of which the present Mont de Piété forms a part. Below may be read the device of that house, "Plus est en vous." This monument is of a very pure Gothic style and in fine preservation. At the end of the principal nave the "Adoration of the Shepherds," which served as a pendant to the "Adoration of the Magi," by Seghers, is signed De Crayer, and bears the date of 1667. Opposite the pulpit is a magnificent figure by E. Quellyn, the "Mystic Marriage of St. Catharine of Sienna." The pulpit is a superb piece of carving in wood. The beautiful gates of the choir are of wrought iron.

The chapel, contiguous to the vestry-room, contains the tombs of Charles the Bold and Mary of Burgundy, his daughter. When Napoleon, in the month of May, 1810, visited Bruges with Maria Louisa, he left a sum of 10,000*l.* to have them placed in a chapel by themselves. The Archduchess Mary, whose statue, in brass, gilt and burnished, reclines upon her tomb, died the 27th March, 1442, aged twenty five years. She is represented with her hands joined and her feet resting on

two small dogs. Being once out heron-hunting in the environs of Bruges, her horse took fright, and running away with her, struck her against a tree, by which she was thrown from her saddle. She was *enceinte* at the time, and fell a victim to the extreme delicacy which characterized her and which on this occasion prevented her from making known her state. The mausoleum of this princess was erected immediately after her death, that is to say, towards the end of the fifteenth century. The sculptor of this splendid monument remains unknown. A genealogical tree, one of the principal branches of which ascends while the other descends, points out the ancestry, paternal and maternal, of the princess.

Charles the Bold, whose remains repose in the other mausoleum, was killed on the 3rd January, 1477, at the battle of Nancy. In 1558, Philippe II, son of Charles V, ordered a tomb similar to that of the Princess Mary to be constructed for the Duke of Burgundy, and accorded the sum of 20,000 florins for its construction. These tombs are generally concealed by sliding panels, and exhibited to the public only on fête days, or to strangers by paying a fee to the keeper.

Hospital of St. John is situated opposite the principal entrance door of the Church of Notre Dame. The church of this hospital contains the shrine of St. Ursula, as much celebrated for the workmanship of the goldsmith as the exquisite painting by Hemling. The shrine, which turns on a pivot, is in the form of a rectangular Gothic edifice, fifteen inches high, two feet long, and eight inches wide. This miniature tomb is a monument of Christian archæology : to the interest of its details is joined the high antiquity of its materials, and the inestimable value of its execution. Hemling was a native of Bruges; his dissipation having reduced him to penury, he became a soldier. He was but little known as a painter when he was admitted into the hospital for the cure of a wound. After the re-establishment of his health, preferring painting to

a military life, and finding the comforts of the hospital superior to what he had been long accustomed, he managed to extend his convalescence to beyond six years, repaying his cost to the institution by an artist's currency, that is to say, by paintings and portraits. The pictures of the shrine represent the "Journey and Martyrdom of St. Ursula." Hemling's picture, preserved with remarkable care, is closed by two wings. It represents the "Mystic Marriage of St. Catharine," in a convent chapel. Near the left corner of the mantel-piece is another picture by Hemling, representing the "Adoration of the Magi," under the most extravagant circumstances. The head of the negro, who is looking on the scene from the stable window in a hospital dress, is a portrait of the artist himself.

The Hotel de Ville.—The Town-hall of Bruges, a pure and well-preserved Gothic monument. The niches with which the whole of the facade is ornamented formerly contained statues of the Counts and Countesses of Flanders, to the number of thirty-three. On the 18th of December, 1792, the French revolutionists caused the whole of these "effigies of tyrants" to be thrown down, and the armorial bearings to be torn from the windows. Their fragments were mingled with those of the gallows, the scaffold, and the rack, and made into a pile, to which the town executioner, Pierre Boskin, was obliged to apply the torch.

The Chapel de St. Basil (or Holy Blood), on the right of the Hôtel de Ville (or Town-hall), is remarkable for a Gothic front of exquisite taste.

The Palace of Justice, formerly that of the Counts of Flanders, deserves a visit to admire a *chef-d'œuvre* of carving in wood; it is the chimney-piece, of a room in which the magistrate of France held his sittings. It is ornamented with full-length figures, almost of the natural size, of the Emperor Charles V, of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy on his left, of Charles the Gold and Margaret of England on his right. These statues

are of exquisite workmanship, and admirably modelled.

The Tower of the Market. — From the top of this tower the towns of Ostend, Courtray, Ghent, and L'Ecluse are easily seen; its chimes are the finest in Belgium; they are composed of forty-eight bells, forming four octaves, the largest of which is one metre 59 in height by 2.5 in diameter; the least 13 by 18 centimetres. A Latin inscription states that this piece of mechanism was the work of Antoine de Hondt, in 1748.

The gallery of the Museum contains the following paintings, most of them are very interesting.

CATALOGUE OF PICTURES

IN THE GALLERY OF THE ACADEMY AT BRUGES.

VAN EYCK, JEAN.

1. The Virgin and Infant Jesus.
2. Portrait of the Wife of Jean Van Eyck ; painted in 1439.
3. The Head of the Saviour ; painted in 1440.

ROGIER, of Bruges, pupil of JEAN VAN EYCK.

4. The Adoration of the Magi.
5. The Adoration of the Shepherds—a night effect.

ANTIQUÉ PICTURES.—PAINTERS UNKNOWN.

6. Adoration of the Magi.
7. Scene in the Life of St. Jacques of Compostella.
8. The Judgment of Cambyse ; painted in 1498.
9. The Execution of Cambyse.

MENMELING, JEAN.

10. St. Christopher carrying the Infant Jesus by the waters of the Jordan.

11. The Baptism of Jesus Christ by St. John.

ECOLE DE MENMELING.

12. The Miser and Death.

13. The Donor of the Picture.

14. The Wife of the Donor.

POURBUS, PIERRE.

15. The Last Judgment.

16. Descent from the Cross.—A picture with volets, the one on the right showing the Resurrection; that on the left, the Bearing of the Cross.

17. Three small works on panel—The Nativity, the Annunciation, the Circumcision.

18. Portrait of a man; painted in 1551.

19. Portrait of a woman; painted in 1551.

LANDSLOOT BLONDEEL (born 1500).

20. St. Luke, the Virgin and Child.

SCHOREEL, JEAN (born 1493).

21. The Death of the Virgin.

CLAEYSSENS, PIERRE (born about 1500).

22. The Pacification of Ghent.

MEYROP, FRANÇOIS VAN CUYCK DE (born 1640).

23. Dead Birds.

MINDERHOUT, FRANÇOIS (lived at Bruges in 1663).

24. View in Bruges in the 17th Century.

VAN OOST, JACQUES (born 1600).

25. St. Augustin washing the feet of Christ.

26. St. Antony before the Infant Jesus.

27. Miracle of St. Antony-raising the Dead.

28. The Virgin and the Infant Christ.

29. The Father Labbe advising a young man.

PAINTERS UNKNOWN.

30. The Last Judgment.

31. Virgin and Child—after Raphael.

32. St. Agnes—behind a Gothic structure in course of building, supposed to be the cathedral of Cologne.

FRANK, JEAN BAPTISTE (born 1600).

33. Christ and the Doctors.

34. The Assumption—after Rubens.

35. The Visitation of the Holy Virgin to St. Elizabeth.

36. The Nativity.

37. The Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles—the Gift of Tongues.

VAN GOEYEN, JEAN (born 1596).

38. Landscape.

39. Landscape.

VAN ARTOIS, JACQUES (born 1613).

40. Landscape.

VAN DEN BOGAERDE, DONATIEN.

41. Landscape and figures.

42. A landscape in water colours.

ACHT-SCHELLINK.

43. Wooded landscape.

44. A Forest.

45. Landscape—woods and mountains, with figures.

DIEPENBEKE, ABRAHAM DE (born 1607).

46. Meeting of Jacob and Esau.

49. Samson and Delilah.

HERREGOUTS, JEAN BAPTISTE.

48. Portrait of the Painter, by himself.

47. Portrait of David Herregoudts.

BREEDAL, PIERRE VAN (born 1630).

50. A Fair, with many figures.

51. A Market.

DE DEYSTER, LOUIS (born 1656).

52. Shepherds Fighting.

PAINTERS UNKNOWN.

53. Autumn and Winter.

54. A Fish-seller.

55. The Eternal Father.

56. A Frame, carved in linden wood, containing painted flowers, by Daniel Seghers.

12 CATALOGUE OF PICTURES IN THE GALLERY

SEGHERS, GERARD (born 1587).

57. The Holy Trinity.

VAN DEN KERCKHOVE, JOSEPH.

58. St. Catharine in ecstasy.

DE VISCH, MATHIEU.

59. An Allegory, showing Painting, Sculpture,
and Architecture, with their attributes.

60. Portrait of the painter, by himself.

61. Portrait of the same ; smaller.

62. Portrait of the painter.

GAREMYN, JEAN (born 1712).

63. Landscape.

64. Ditto.

DE COCK, PAUL (born 1724).

65. An Allegory, representing Apollo crowned.

66. Tableau representing ancient monuments
—after Canaletti.

67. The Trinity.

DE RICKE, JACQUES (born 1723).

68. St. Luke the Evangelist.

69. Portrait of Jean Van Eyck—after Michel
Coxie.

LEGILLON, JEAN FRANÇOIS (born 1739).

70. A Farm-yard.

DE PELICHY, GERTRUDE (born 1743).

71. A landscape, with building.

72. Ecce Homo—after Guido.

73. Head of an old man.

VAN DER DONCKT, JOSEPH OCTAVE (born 1757).

74. The Viscount De Croeser de Berges, mayor
of Bruges, under the empire.

75. Child and Dog.

76. The painter De Cock.

77. Ditto.

WYNCKELMAN, FRANÇOIS JACQUES (born 1762).

78. Italian landscape.

VAN DER STEENE, FRANÇOIS,

79. Wooded landscape, with waterfall.

VERBRUGGE, JEAN CHARLES (born 1756).

80. Interior of a Farm.

81. A Stable.

82. Still Life.

83. Goats.

84. Ditto.

IMBERT DES MOTTELLETES, HENRI (born 1764).

85. Landscape—after Van Artois.

86. Meeting of Peasants—after Tilbourg.

87. A Flemish Festival.

GODDYN, PIERRE (born 1752)

88. Sinon brought before Priam by the Trojan shepherds.

89. Allegory: Geometry and Mathematics.

LE DOULX, PIERRE (born 1730).

90. A water-colour drawing of Butterflies.

91. Ditto.

SUVEE, JOSEPH-BERNARD (born 1743).

92. Drawing.

93. Portrait of M. Rameau.

94. Portrait of the painter.

VAN DEN BERGHE, AUGUSTIN (born 1757).

95. Portrait of M. Ryelandt, Mayor of Bruges.

96. Sebastian.

97. Wounded soldier.

GEYSEN, GUILLAUME (born 1761).

98. Portrait of Rubens—after the original in the Museum of Florence.

DUCO, FRANÇOIS (born 1762).

99. Portrait of William the First of Holland.

100. Portrait of M. Van Gierdegom, Professor of Architecture in the Academy of Bruges.

101. Scipio surprised by the Return of his Son.

ODEVAERE, JOSEPH-HENRI (born 1775).

102. M. Wynckelman, president of the Academy of Bruges.

103. M. Chauvelin, prefect of Bruges.

104. Sketch of the Death of Phocian.

KINSON, FRANÇOIS (born 1771).

105. Belisarius.

106. M. Devery, prefect of Bruges.

WULFAERT, ADOLPHE.

107. The Corps de Garde of the Company of Volunteers formed at the time of the Belgian Revolution in 1830.

108. A Child bathing.

GEEFS, Mme FANNY.

109. The Lady of the Manor.

VAN ASSCHE, HENRI.

110. A View near Brussels.

DE BACKER, P. J. T.

111. An Interior, with Sportsmen.

CAUTAERTS, J.

112. Politicians.

CANNEEL, T. J.

112. A Beggar asking Alms.

VAN DER EYCKEN.

114. Gossip.

VAN HOLLEBEKE, BRUNO.

115. The Last Day of a Condemned.

WALLEN, CHARLES.

116. The Theft.

KREMER, P.

117. Two Children feeding Birds.

BEQUET, HENRI.

118. Holy Family.

WALLAYS, EDMOND.

119. View of the Hall of a Magistrate of Bruges.

DILLENS, A.

120. An African chief.

LIEBAERT, THOMAS.

121. View in Normandy.

DAVELOOSE.

122. View at Oudenarde.

CAUWER, RONSE.

123. Henrietta, consort of Charles I., taking

refuge in a farm with her minister and servant; soldiers are seeking her without.

ANONYMOUS.

124. Preaching of John the Baptist, and the Baptism of Christ.
125. A bas-relief in copper, representing a Chase.
- DE MEULEMEESTER, JOSEPH-CHARLES** (born 1771).
 126. Eight engravings after Raphael :—The First appearance of the World; Separation of the Light and Darkness; Creation of the Sun and Moon; Creation of Animals; The Finding of Moses; The Burning Bush; The Pillar of Fire; Moses striking the Rock.
 127. Simeon's Head—after Suvée.
 128. Portrait of Michael Angelo.
 129. The Happy Mother.
 130. Love Triumphant.
 131. The Virgin of Salari.
 132. Portrait of Rubens.
 133. A Muse.
 134. Achilles armed.
- GREGORIUS, ALBERT-JEAN-FRANÇOIS** (born 1735).
 135. Raphaël and his Master of Arms.
 136. The Prodigal Son.
- CLAEYS, P.-J.**
 137. Fort Ferragudo.
- DE MERSEMAN, A.**
 138. An old woman with her cats.
- DE LEEUW, A.**
 139. Winter.
- VAN VLAMYNCK, PIERRE** (born 1795).
 140. Thérémèneus having taken Arici to Theseus, Phædrus confesses his crime.
 141. Engraving—after Rembrandt.
 142. The Invention of Painting.
 143. Portrait of Raphael.
 144. Portrait of Odevaere.

DU BOIS, DOMINIQUE (born 1700).

145. Diogenes, and his tub and lantern.

SUYS-TILMAN, FRANÇOIS (born 1773).

146. Plan of an Hospital.

147. The Portico of the Pantheon at Rome.

148. The Massini Palace at Rome.

149. A Corinthian composition.

HUYOT.

150. Plan of the Façade of the Academy.

151. The same.

CALLOIGNE, JEAN-ROBERT (born 1775).

152. Statue of Jean Van Eyck.

153. Venus rising from the Sea.

154. The Death of Iphigenia.

155. Archimedes.

MICHOT, CLÉMENT.

156. Colossal Bust of St. Paul.

157. The Gladiator.

VAN WEDEVALDT, DOMINIQUE.

158. A Bust of Van Oost.

159. Lady of a Manor.

LOYS, CHARLES.

160. A Bust of Love.

GEEFS, GUILLAUME.

161. The Dying Christian.

DANTAN.

162. Portrait of Kinson.

DE VIGNE, J.

163. Portrait of the celebrated sculptor Van Poucke.

DE HONDT, FRANÇOIS (born 1786).

164. A Medal.

165. The same.

166. The same.

The large Dock, or Basin, which communicates with the canals of Ghent, Ostend, L'Ecluse, and Dunkirk, is one of the finest in Belgium.

Commerce. — In Bruges and its vicinity are manufactures of cloth of all kinds, lace, table-linen, tape, worsted, &c. The trade in corn, hemp, and flax, is very great.

The English Nunnery has existed more than one hundred years. The building itself is not remarkable; but strangers will be gratified to hear the chanting of the nuns during divine service. Admission is readily granted.

Ghent. — *Hôtel de la Poste*, situated in the Place-d'Armes; a first-rate establishment, with excellent accommodation. A table d'hôte at 4 o'clock.

Hôtel Royal, also situated in the Place-d'Armes, in an open and pleasant part of the town, near the principal objects of interest. A very good, clean, and comfortable house. A table d'hôte every day at one and four o'clock.

Hôtel de Flandre, situated in the centre of the town. Good accommodation, with reasonable charges.

Ghent, the ancient capital of Flanders, is situated on a plain at the confluence of the Scheldt, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere; about an equal distance from Brussels, Mechlin, Antwerp, Bruges, and Courtray: the population is about 100,000. It is intersected by water, so as to be formed of twenty-six islands, the principal of which is the Cuve de Grand, formed by the Scheldt and Lys. The bridges of stone and wood amount together to 80.

In 1639 the country of Flanders passed into the powerful house of Burgundy. Notwithstanding its troubles, Ghent had lost nothing either of its opulence or of its prosperity at the commencement of the fifteenth century; the number of looms in occupation then amounted to 40,000. In time of war their corporation could furnish 18,000 men. They exchanged their cloths, their linen, and their carpets against the products of the East and of the South, and their communications by water were so established as to give

them the advantage of a seaport. After a bloody battle on the plains of Gavre, were the Gantois left 16,000 men killed or drowned in the Scheldt, Ghent lost a number of its privileges, and was condemned to a fine of 400,000 golden crowns. Mary, the rich heiress of Burgundy and Flanders, who succeeded to her father, was obliged to grant them a Magna Charta, which destroyed the fetters her father and grandfather had placed upon their independance.

There is now an immense trade at Ghent in linen and cotton, manufactured and printed, by means of more than 100 steam-engines and 30,000 workmen. There are also a number of breweries, sugar refineries, and distilleries. Flowers form likewise a branch of commerce of much more importance than is generally imagined.

Cathedral Church of St. Bavon. — Although the Church of St. Bavon has suffered, like the rest, from the political and religious revolutions which troubled the city of Ghent during the two last centuries, it is still interesting. The chapels which surround the choir are adorned with a profusion of marbles and metals, and contain some of the most exquisite *chef-d'œuvres* of painting.

The subterraneous Church or Crypt of St. Bavon is divided into fifteen chapels, which are for the most part sepulchres. It is here that Hubert Van Eck and his sister Margaret were interred.

The *Great Béguinage* is remarkable for its neatness; the picture of the great altar, which represents a "Descent from the Cross," is of the school of Rubens. The sisterhood is composed of 600 religieuses, who are present every day at the church service. It is then particularly that the church merits visiting.

The *Little Béguinage* was founded in favour of those young persons whose poverty precluded their admission into cloisters; contains above 400 béguines.

Oratory of the Dominicans. — The construction of this

oratory, situated near the Church of St. Michael, dates from the thirteenth century. There is an admirable vault of wood here, sixty feet in span, constructed about 1700, by a monk of the establishment, Friar Romain, who was invited to Paris by Louis XIV, on account of his high reputation, to finish the Pont-Royal, the architect of which had erred in his measurement. The paintings in the chapels are hardly worthy of attention. A part of the convent, suppressed in 1796, has been sold to a fraternity of the order of Dominicans, who at present occupy it and officiate there. Crayer was buried in this church. The other religious edifices of Ghent contain nothing to interest strangers.

Hôtel-de-Ville. — The façade of the Town-hall is a monotonous suite of columns, ranged on three stages, and superposed, in the manner of Vignole, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian. Towards the middle of the lateral façade, the tower of the staircase, formed by three projecting sides of an octagon, relieves it by its bold outlines. At the angle which looks upon the square there hangs a very pretty tower, which accords admirably with the projecting staircase. A stone staircase, constructed a few years since, conducts into a spacious vestibule, which replaces a suite of halls demolished at the first entry of Napoléon. Above is the throne-room, which serves for public ceremonies, the distribution of prizes and national expositions of arts and manufactures.

Belfroi, or Bell-Tower. — Among the principal privileges accorded to the establishment of Ghent was that of forming a belfry to assemble the burgesses, and also to reconnoitre the approach of an enemy. The present tower consists of one large and five smaller towers containing the bells. The middle tower contains the great bell, which weighs 11,000 pounds; the four others contain one of the best carillons in the country.

Butchers' and other Markets. — Under Charles the Fifth the business of butcher was, at Ghent, confined to four great families, called Vanmelle, Vanloo, Minne, and Deynoodt; they obtained from that prince a patent that they and their descendants in line direct should alone be admitted to this calling, and the privilege in question very soon added considerably to their wealth and influence. The Emperor, according to a popular tradition, did not disdain to mix the imperial blood with that of the lowbred families, who assumed the name of *Prins Kinderen* (Children of the Prince, princes of the Blood), a title still preserved by the butchers of the present day.

They had their chapels attached to their meat market, their banner in the public ceremonies, the right of presence at the inauguration of sovereigns, and that of serving them as a guard of honour. On the square of the old castle of Counts there is a handsome façade which serves as an entrance to the Fish Market. This edifice is surmounted by a colossal statue of Neptune, erect on his car, which is drawn by two sea-horses. In one hand he holds his trident, while with the other he seems to be according his protection to the town. On the basement there is a circular piazza, ornamented on each side by a dolphin, in white marble. To the right and left of the entrance gates are two colossal figures lying extended, the Scheldt and the Lys, supported by two fluvial urns.

The *Marché du Vendredi* is a large square, thus named because a market is held there on each Friday. It was here that those deplorable scenes took place which have reddened with blood the pages of the history of the turbulent citizens of Ghent. There are two pictures in the Museum of Ghent, which represent the *Marché du Vendredi* such as it appeared in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The *Marché aux Grains*. — This square is surrounded by a number of hotels, diligence and omnibus offices.

Behind the Corn Market, on the Lys, is the *Maison des Bateliers*, the architecture of which will be examined by the stranger with considerable interest.

The Central House of Correction.—This vast establishment was founded by Maria Theresa, in 1772. It forms an immense octagon, divided into eight triangles, the apex of each terminating in a central court. Permission for visiting this philanthropic institution are obtained at the office of the first division of the provincial government.

The Palais de l'Université. — On the first story is a museum of natural history, which contains a rich cabinet of comparative anatomy. An extensive room is consecrated to instruments of physics and models of machines to serve for the lectures on arts and manufactures. The University of Ghent is divided into four faculties,—the first, law; the second, medicine; the third, science; the fourth, philosophy and letters. A recent decree has added to these a school of civil engineering. The public library of the University is for the present in the Church of the Abbey of Benedictines of Baudeloo. It is composed of 60,000 volumes, among which are some very precious manuscripts saved during the suppression of the convents. The library is open daily, from nine to twelve, and from two to five, Sundays and fête days excepted.

The Botanic Garden was founded in 1707. In 1829 a beautiful orangery was erected, the hot houses of which contain riches of the vegetable kingdom from all parts of the world. One part of the garden is especially consecrated to the study of botany after the method of Jussieu. There are in this garden about 8,000 species belonging to nearly 1,000 genera.

Academy and Museum. — The present building was constructed in 1738, to serve for a college for the Augustinian brotherhood, whose church is in the immediate vicinity; it was given to the Academy in 1804.

22 ROUTE TO BRUSSELS CONTINUED.—TERMONDE.

More than 600 pupils study at this Academy, painting, sculpture, architecture, and design.

Hackney Coaches. — Fares of vigilantes for a drive, 1 fr.; for the first hour, 1 fr. 50 c.; for the second, 1 fr.

ROUTE TO BRUSSELS CONTINUED.

Melle, a place of stoppage for trains of the second class. Here the railroad makes an immense curve to follow the course of the Scheldt.

Wetteran, chief place of a canton between Ghent and Termonde, is a village pleasantly situated, and surrounded by numerous country seats. Population, 9,000.

Wichelen, a station for second class trains.

Audeghem, near Termonde, is the station communicating with

Alost, containing 15,000 inhabitants. In the Church of St-Martin is a celebrated picture, "Alost ravaged by the Plague," by Rubens.

Termonde.—HOTELS.—*L'Aigle, Half-moon.*

This is a fortified town, with 8,000 inhabitants, most favourably situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and the Dender (in Flemish, Dendermonde, or Mouth of the Dender), in the midst of the principal cities in the country, with which it communicates by the railroads. Louis XIV besieged Termonde with 50,000 troops, but was forced to retire before the rupture of the sluices. General Churchill, brother of the Duke of Marlborough, took possession of it after six days of open trenches, when the whole garrison were made prisoners of war. The citadel and fortifications are at present in the best possible condition. At different periods bronze and silver medals, and a dragon of iron, have been discovered.

Malderen.—The church of this village contains several curious tombs of the Seigneurs of the country, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The province of Brabant terminates here.

One burying-ground serves for the inhabitants of Malderen and those of Opdorp; and there is a common saying on the latter, that “they are Flemish while they live, and Brabançons when dead.”

On the right is Hombeck, a finely situated small village on the Senne (1,800 inhabitants). The last station is at the village Cappelle-au-Bois: it stands on the beautiful canal to Willebroek, by which Brussels communicates with the Scheldt.

Malines, page 49.

LONDON TO BRUSSELS & THE RHINE.

VIA ANTWERP.

The *Baron Osy*, belonging to the Antwerp Company, leaves St. Katharine's Wharf every Sunday, at noon, returning from Antwerp every Wednesday, at 1 p. m. Fares, £ 1 4s. and 16s.

This splendid and fast boat usually performs the voyage under 18 hours. A remarkably quick passage when the distance is considered, being 235 miles from port to port. She is fitted up in a handsome and comfortable style, with large saloon and sleeping cabins, &c. The table is well supplied with every delicacy. She is commanded by Captain Jackson, formerly in the Antwerpen, whose attention and kindness to his passengers are proverbial.

A boat belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company leaves London for Antwerp every Wednesday.

Antwerp.—**HOTELS.**—*St. Antoine.* This is a first-rate establishment, highly spoken of by travellers.

The *Parc Hotel* and *Hotel Rubens* are situated in the Place Vert.

This ancient city, once the chief mart of Flemish and European commerce, contained in 1586, 200,000 inhabitants; it now contains only 6,000.

The numerous buildings in the old Gothic style which the city yet contains testify its former grandeur. The fortunes that were accumulated by many of the merchants of Antwerp exceed all credibility. Charles V. condescended to dine with one of the principal magistrates. After the repast, the citizen threw into the fire a bill of 2,000,000 ducats, which he had lent the monarch, exclaiming, that he was more than repaid by the honour that Charles had done him.

The city is in the form of a semicircle, and about seven miles in circumference. It has 212 streets, eight churches, five hospitals, two of which are military, five asylums for orphans, one of which is for foundlings, and another for strangers, a palace, a mont de piété, a custom house, four canals, three barracks, twenty-six asylums called Maisons de Dieu, and about 9,000 houses. The Scheldt is here about 1,400 feet broad and 20 feet deep, at low water, and vessels anchor close to the quays.

The citadel, constructed in 1568, by Paciotti, under the direction of the Duke of Alva, according to the old style of fortification, is extremely formidable. It is built in the form of a pentagon, with six bastions, which defend each other, and are surrounded by a deep and broad ditch. It contains a beautiful church, where the Protestant service is performed, and in which are interred several Spanish noblemen. The veteran Carnot was appointed Governor of Antwerp by Napoleon, and all the resources of art were exhausted by him in contributing to the strength of the place.

The royal Palace, in the Place de Meir, bought by the French Government as a residence for Bonaparte, contains several fine rooms, embellished with paintings.

The Cathedral of Notre-Dame is a noble Gothic structure. It is 500 feet long, 230 wide, and 360 high. It was begun in 1422, under the superintendence of Amelius, one of the most celebrated architects of his time, and was completed in 1518, occupying a period of ninety-six years.

The large and magnificent nave is unequalled in the Low Countries. It is, however, destitute of many of those glittering and false ornaments that crowd most other buildings, and exhibits a specimen of simple and awful grandeur.

The beautiful spire is 366 feet in height. It was intended that a similar one should have been built by its side, but this was soon discontinued, and leaves the first a much finer object than it would have appeared, had the project been completed. The tower contains eighty-two bells, the largest of which is no longer used. It weighs 16,800 pounds, and required sixteen men to ring it.

The gallery of the tower, the ascent to which is formed by 622 steps, presents a pleasing and uninterrupted view of the town, its fortifications, the course of the Scheldt as far as the islands at its mouth, the surrounding country, and the sea. To ascend to the top of the tower seventy-five centimes is charged for one person, one franc for two persons, and a party pays in proportion.

This church contains the noblest works of the best Flemish masters, particularly the "Elevation of the Cross," and "The Descent" from it, by Rubens, in his very happiest style; and the "Ascension of the Virgin," by the same master. The figures are admirably grouped, and the expression of each cannot be too much admired. The "Visitation" on the left,

and the "Purification" on the right of the "Descent," and the wings of the "Elevation of the Cross," are likewise fine paintings by Rubens.

The dome, in the centre of the cathedral, represents the heavenly choir chanting the praises of the Holy Virgin.

Several of the smaller chapels surrounding the cathedral contain some admirable paintings.

The other objects in the cathedral most deserving of attention are, the Mausoleum of Ambrose Capello, the seventh bishop of Antwerp, an exquisite specimen of sculpture by Verbruggen; the pulpit, which was sculptured by the same artist; the "Marriage of Cana," painted by Martin de Vos; the tomb of Moretus, a celebrated printer, adorned with paintings by Rubens; the tomb of Plantin, likewise a printer, ornamented with his portrait, painted by Herreyens; and the "Last Judgment" by De Baeker; the altar, in the chapel behind the choir, remarkable as the only one out of thirty-two which escaped the Revolution; the "Holy Family," by Otto Van Veen, in the chapel of the Virgin; and the monument of Van Delft, with a beautiful figure in white marble sculptured by Scheemakers.

On the outside of the cathedral, near the west door, is the tomb of the painter Matsys, and not far from it is a pump, formerly an open well, the iron work of which is said to have been executed by the hammer of that excellent artist, before love had raised him from his original humble occupation.

The *Church of St-Jacques*, the interior of which is remarkably splendid, contains the sepulchre of Rubens. It is of black marble, and is situated in a chapel on the side of the choir, and it is appropriately accompanied by one of his own paintings, representing himself, his three wives, his children, and his parents.

The windows of this church are also much admired.

In the *Church of St-Paul*, formerly of the Dominicans, are some valuable works of Rubens and Vandyke, particularly the "Scourging of Christ" by the former. In the yard of this church, to the right of the entrance, is a representation of "Mount Calvary," exhibiting in a rude but spirited style the wild and rocky grandeur of the place, and thronged with innumerable figures of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles. This church likewise contains the works of Mercy, painted by Tenniers the elder; a portrait of St. Dominic, copied from Carravaggio; and several other good paintings, including the "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Rubens; a copy of Rubens' Scourging, by a student of Antwerp; the grand altar-piece, representing the "Descent from the Cross," by Cels; the "Assembly of a Council," by Sallarets, by some attributed to Rubens; the grand altar, a noble specimen of architecture, by Verbruggen; and the clock, which is of very curious construction; it is in the form of a globe, surrounded by the hours, to which Time points with an arrow.

In the *Church of St. Augustine* are other works of Rubens and Vandyke. The carved work of the pulpit, by H. Verbruggen, is much admired, and the altar-piece, at the end of the nave, is painted by Jordeans, and represents the "Martyrdom of St. Apollinus." The grand altar is adorned with a beautiful picture by Rubens, and with sculpture by Verbruggen, from designs by the same distinguished master, who has introduced a portrait of himself as St. George.

St-Charles Borromeus, generally called the Church of the Jesuits, is distinguished by a very splendid front, the lower part of which was erected from designs by Rubens. The interior is also richly ornamented, though it still bears marks of the revolution. This church was occupied as an hospital for the British soldiers after the battle of Waterloo. It was originally built of marble, from designs by Rubens, but was

destroyed by fire in 1718. The present edifice is an imitation in stone.

The *Church of St-Andrew* contains a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; and a beautiful carved pulpit.

The *Exchange*, from whence Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the old Exchange of London, was erected in 1531, and is supported by forty-four stone pillars, which are differently sculptured. It is 180 feet in length and 140 in breadth, and contains numerous subterranean warehouses, over which are the halls occupied by the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, who hold their sittings here.

The *Town-house*, in the great Market-place, is constructed of stone, having a marble front ornamented with statues. It is 250 feet in length. It is a singular coincidence, that the very period which witnessed the erection of this splendid building marked the rapid decay of the commerce and prosperity of Antwerp.

The *Public Library* in the Hôtel de Ville contains 15,000 volumes, but it cannot boast any rare editions or valuable MSS. This building likewise contains a fine collection of ancient and modern paintings, amongst which are representations of all the battles that took place in the vicinity of the city during the time of the Spaniards. The ceiling in the hall of the Little College, painted by Pellegrini, exhibits Justice destroying the Vices, and in the Great Hall is a portrait of William I. by Van Brée.

Antwerp has no extensive squares, but the Market-place, thronged every Friday with the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, presents a busy and pleasing scene.

The *Place Verte* contains a beautiful statue of Rubens in bronze.

This city had the honour of producing several unrivalled painters. Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, Snyders, and Jordaens, were natives of Antwerp. The house

in which Rubens lived may be seen in the street which bears his name, but the front has been rebuilt.

Antwerp boasts of its Academy of the Fine Arts, supported at the public expense, and on which at least a thousand pupils annually attend. It is held at the Museum.

The *Museum*, which is situated at the ci-devant Convent des Recollets, consists of a fine collection of pictures, amongst which are the "Burial of Christ," the "Martyrdom of St. John," and the "Head of John the Baptist," by Quintin Matsys; the "Adoration of the Magi," by Albert Durer; the "Resurrection of Christ," by Martin de Vos; the "Martyrdom of St. Gosmo and St. Damain," by Franck the elder; "Christ between the Thieves," the "Adoration of the Magi," the "Descent from the Cross," the "Trinity," "Christ showing his wounds to Thomas," portraits of Nicolas Rockox and his wife, "St. Theresa interceding for souls in purgatory," the "Communion of St. Francis," the "Virgin and Infant Jesus," and a copy of the celebrated "Descent from the Cross" in miniature, all by Rubens; "Christ on the Cross," "St. Dominick and St. Catherine," "Christ reposing on the knees of the Virgin," and portrait of Alexandre Scaglia, by Vandyke; the Keeper of the Academy of Antwerp, by Cornelius de Vos; a Garland of Flowers encircling Ignatius, by Seghers and Schut; the "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Jordeans; and "Swans," by Snyders.

Here also may be seen a strangely-conceived, but well-executed, painting by Flors, the father-in-law of Matsys.

In an apartment adjoining the principal gallery is a fine collection of casts, as well as the chair which Rubens occupied at the Hall of Painters. The museum also contains an ancient stone, found in the vicinity of Antwerp; numerous early specimens of painting, several sketches by Rubens, and a considerable num-

ber of pictures by living artists; the latter are for sale, and the price may be known on application to the person who attends. Opposite the door of the museum is the Monument of Mary of Burgundy, ornamented with her statue in bronze, and the figure of her dog, in an attempt to save which she was drowned. On the exterior of the walls are numerous tablets in honour of eminent painters, and in one part of the garden is a handsome pedestal surmounted by a bust of Rubens.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS IN THE MUSEUM AT ANTWERP.

GIOTTO (born 1276—died 1336).

- No. 1. St. Paul.
2. St. Nicolas.

SIMON MEMMI, called SIMON DE SIENNE (1280—1344).

3. Four subjects on panel, in one frame:—
The Salutation; The Virgin in Meditation;
Descent from the Cross; *Le Coup de Lance*.

HUBERT VAN EYCK (1366—1426). Hubert was the elder of the two great painters of this name. It is said that the brothers Van Eyck were the inventors of the art of painting in oil.

4. Right panel, Virgin and Child. Left panel, *Les Donateurs*.

JEAN VAN EYCK (1370—1440).

5. St. Barbara.
6. The Holy Virgin.
7. The Holy Virgin, St. Georges and St. Donatus.

FRA GIOVANNI DA FIESOLE (1387—1455).

8. St. Ambrose refusing to admit the Emperor Theodosius to the church.

PIERRE CHMSTOPHSEN (1395—1449).

9. St. Jerome.

ANONYMES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

10. Calvary.

11. The Coronation of the Virgin.

12. Ecce Homo. Seven small compositions representing the Circumcision and the mysteries of the Passion, from the Mount of Olives to Calvary, surround the chief figure.

13. St. Médard.

14. Madonna.

THIERRY STUERBOUT, called DIK VAN HAARLEM (1410—1470).

15. Holy Virgin.

JOSSE DE GAND (1410—1480 [?]).

16. The Nativity.

ANTONELLO DE MESSINE (1414—1492).

17. The Crucifixion. This picture is somewhat remarkable for the strange treatment of the subject, the chief event of the sacred passion being represented amid the gayest of scenes. The sun is shining brilliantly, and the whole aspect of nature is animated and joyous.

18. A Portrait, according to some, of the engraver Victor Pisani; to others, of Antonello.

GERARD VAN DER MEIRE (1420 [?]).

19. A Triptyque. Principal panel, Christ bearing the Cross; left panel, The Presentation in the Temple; right panel, Jesus among the Doctors.

20. Christ on the Cross.

21. Christ in the Sepulchre.

22. A Diptyque. First panel, *The Mater Dolorosa*; second panel, *La Donatrice*.
 ROGER VAN DER WEYDEN, called ROGER DE BRUGES (14...—1464). This painter was the pupil of Van Eyck, and the master of Memling.
23. A Triptique. The Seven Sacraments. Principal tableau, *The Eucharist*. Right panel, Three groups, celebrating the ordinance of Baptism, Confirmation, and Confession; left panel, Three groups, representing Ordination, Marriage, and Extreme Unction.
24. *The Annunciation*.
25. *Portrait of Philippe-le-Bon, Duke of Burgundy*.
- HANS MEMLING (14...—1470—1484).
26. *Portrait of a Monk*.
27. *Portrait of Philippe de Croi, Baron of Kiévrain*.
28. Double Diptyque. Anterior aspect. Right panel, *The Holy Virgin*; left panel, a *Portrait* Posterior aspect. Right panel, a *Portrait*; left panel, *Salvator Mundi*.
- JEROME BOSCH (1450—1518).
29. *The Temptation of St. Anthony*.
- CONRAD FYOL (1464—1476).
30. A Triptique. Principal tableau, *The Adoration of the Magi*; right panel, *The Nativity*; left panel, *The Circumcision*.
- QUENTIN MATSYS (1460—1530)). This painter is the founder of a school which occupies a middle place between that of Van Eyck and that of Rubens.
31. *Head of Christ*.
32. *Head of the Virgin*.
33. *Mary Magdalene*.
34. *The Misers*.
35. *The Crown of Thorns*.

36. A Triptique. Principal tableau, The entombment of Christ; right panel, The Beheading of John the Baptist; left panel, Martyrdom of St. John the Evangelist. For this picture, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Matsys, Queen Elizabeth offered in vain £1400. Under the painting is the stone which formed the original monument of this artist.

CORNEILLE ENGELBRECHTSSEN (1468—1533).

37. St. Leonard Visiting Prisoners.

38. St. Hubert.

JEAN GOSSAERT, called JEAN DE MAUBEUGE (1470—1532).

39. The Holy Women.

40. The Just Judges.

41. Ecce Homo.

BERNARD VAN ORLEY (1470—1550), better known as
BAREND VAN BRUSSEL.

42. The Infant Jesus.

43. A Portrait.

44. The Adoration of the Magi.

ALBERT DÜRER (1471—1528).

45. Portrait of Frederick III., Elector of Saxony.

LUCAS CRANACH, THE ELDER (1472—1553).

46. Adam and Eve.

JEAN MOSTART (1474—1555).

47. A Votive Tableau.

48. A Portrait.

49. Portrait of a female.

TIZIANO VECELLIO (1477—1576), or TITIAN.

50. Presentation to St. Peter.

HENRI DE BLES (1480—1550).

51. To Sojourn in Egypt.

VICTOR AND HENRY DUNWEGE (1520).

52. The Holy Family.

JOACHIM PATENIER (1490—1548).

53. The Flight into Egypt.

LUC JACOBZ (LUCAS VAN LEYDEN) (1494—1533).

- 54. The Ring.
- 55. David and Saul.
- 56. St. Luke and St. Mark.
- 57. St. Matthew.
- 58. The Adoration of the Magi.
- 59. A Triptyque. Principal panel, The Adoration of the Magi; Right panel, St. George; Left panel, *Le Donateur*.

JEAN SCHOREEL (1495—1562).

- 60. Christ on the Cross.

MICHEL COCKIE (1497—1592).

- 61. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian.
- 62. Martyrdom of St. Maurice.
- 63. Martyrdom of St. Blaise.
- 64. Triumph of Christ.

HANS HOLBEIN (1498—1554).

- 65. Portrait of a man.
- 66. Portrait of Francis II., Dauphin of France.
- 67. Portrait of Jean Frobenius, a celebrated printer.

ANONYMOUS PAINTINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH, AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- 68. Fête of the Archers.
- 69. Preparations for the Crucifixion.
- 70. Exaltation of the Virgin.
- 71. The Virgin and the Infant Jesus.
- 72. The *La Sibyl* of Tiber showing to the Emperor Augusta the Holy Virgin, who appears in the sky.
- 73. A Triptyque. Principal panel, The Virgin; right panel, St. Christopher bearing Infant Jesus; left panel, St. George.
- 74. The Benediction.
- 75. The Resurrection.
- 76. The Holy Virgin.
- 77. The Virgin.
- 78. Baptism of Christ.

79. Portrait of a man.
80. Portrait of Philippe-le-Bon.
81. Portrait of a man.
82. The same.
83. The same.
84. Portrait of a female.
85. Man praying.
86. St. Christopher.
87. Portrait of a female.
88. Portrait of a man.
89. Portrait of a female.
90. Portrait of a man.
91. A Triptyque. Principal panel, The Holy Virgin; right panel, *Le Donateur*; left panel, *La Donatrice*.
92. Mater Dolorosa.
93. Conversion of St. Matthew.
94. Ecce Homo.
95. A Dead Christ.
96. Girl teasing an old man.
97. A Banker.
98. Bearing the Cross.
99. The same.
100. The Virgin praying.
101. The Entombment of Christ.
102. Christ in the Tomb.
103. Portrait of a man.
104. The same.
105. A Saint praying.
106. Virgin and Child.
107. Portrait of a man.
108. Right panel, Portrait of a man; left panel, Portrait of a woman.
109. Portrait of a man.
110. The Madonna.
111. Portrait of a young man.
112. Portrait of Francis Sonnius, Bishop of Bois-le-Duc, who disputed with Luther at Worms.

- 113. Mater Dolorosa.
- 114. Portrait of a man.
- 115. Holy Family.
- 116. A Blazon.
- 117. Idem.
- 118. Idem.
- 119. Idem.
- 120. Idem.
- 121. Idem.
- 122. Idem.
- 123. Idem. The Trinity.
- 124. A Blazon.
- 125. Idem.

HANS VAN DER ELBURCHT, surnamed **KLEIN HANSKEN**, or **LITTLE JOHN**, (1500—1551).

- 126. The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes.

JEAN MATSYS, son of **QUENTIN**, (1504—1570).

- 127. The Visit of the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph to Elisabeth.
- 128. The Healing of Tobias.

LAMBERT SUSTERMAN, generally known as **LAMBERT LOMBARD**, (1506—1560).

- 129. Portrait of a man.

PIERRE AERTSEN, of **LANGE PEER**, (1507—1573).

- 130. Calvary.

LUCAS DE CRANACH, the **YOUNGER**, 1515—1586).

- 131. Charity.

FRANÇOIS DE VRIENT, or **FRANS FLORIS**, (1520—1570).

- 132. The Fall of the Angels.
- 133. Adoration of the Shepherds.
- 134. St. Luke.
- 135. Portrait of a man.

LAMBERT VAN NOORT (1520—).

- 136. Two Sibyls. In the right panel, The Sibyl of the Christian Church; in the left panel, The Sibyl of Agrippa.

- 137. Two Sibyls called in the picture *Sibylla Helponca; Sibylla Delphica*.

- 138. A Sibyl bearing the Lance Sponge.
- 139. A Sibyl bearing the Pillar to which Christ had been fastened.
- 140. A Sibyl bearing a Chalice.
- 141. Nativity of Christ.
- 142. Christ washing the feet of the Apostles.
- 143. The Last Supper.
- 144. Christ in the Garden of the Mount of Olives.
- 145. The Crown of Thorns.
- 146. Christ bearing the Cross.
- 147. Calvary.
- 148. The Entombment of Christ.
- 149. The Resurrection of Christ.

MARTIN DE Vos (1524—1603).

- 150. A Triptyque. Principal panel, Triumph of Christ; left panel, Foundation of the Church of St. Sophia; right panel, Baptism of Constantine.
- 151. A Triptyque. Principal panel, St. Thomas touching the wound of Christ; left panel, Baptism of Christ; right panel, Beheading of John the Baptist.
- 152. The Nativity.
- 153. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."
- 154. The Widow's Mite.
- 155. Christ paying Tribute.
- 156. St. Luke painting the portrait of the Virgin.
- 157. St. Francis, and another Saint of his order.
- 158. Scenes from the Life of St. Francis, and another Saint of his order.
- 159. St. Francis giving the dress of his order to his companion.
- 160. St. Francis and his companion are miraculously nourished in the Desert.
- 161. St. Francis and his companion snatch a Child safe from a Fiery Furnace.

162. St. Francis preaching.
 163. St. Francis working miracles of Healing.
 164. Death of St. Francis.
 165. Four monks bear the body of St. Francis to the bed of a sick man, who recovers on touching the body of the saint.
 166. St. Francis appears in glory to a pious matron and her companions.
 167. The child of the matron preceding having been restored to life by the saint, is presented to him.
 168. Veneration of the tomb of St. Francis.
 169. Two *Grisailles*. Upper panel, a group of mortals surrounding an angel. To the left, Christians warring with Infidels. Lower panel, a group.
 170. Temptation of St. Atony.
- CRISPIEN VAN DEN BROECK (1530—1587).
171. The Last Judgment.
- GILLES MOSTAERT (1530—1598).
172. Ex Voto.
- PIERRE BREUGHEL, THE ELDER (1530?—1600?)
173. Christ bearing the Cross.
- HANS JORDAENS (1539—1599).
174. Death of Pharaoh.
- FRANÇOIS POURBUS, THE ELDER (1550—1580).
175. St. Eloi preaching.
- GILLES CONGNET (1540—1616).
176. Portrait of a man.
 177. St. George.
- FRANÇOIS FRANCKEN, THE ELDER (1544—1616).
178. The Disciples at Emmaus.
 179. Congregation of the first Believers.
 180. Combat of the Horatii and Curatii.
 181. Martyrdom of St. George.
 182. Beheading of St. George.
- JEROME FRANCKEN, THE ELDER (1544—1620).
183. Horatius Cocles at the Bridge.

AMBROISE FRANCKEN, THE ELDER (154 —1619).

- 184. The Last Supper.
- 185. Martyrdom of St. Crispin and St. Crispiana.
- 186. Martyrdom of St. Cosmus and St. Damien.
- 187. The Hospital.
- 188. Martyrdom of St. Catherine.
- 189. Miracles at the Tomb of a Saint.

ADRIEN THOMAS KEY (1544 ?—1590?)

- 190. Family portraits.
- 191. The same.

PAUL BRIL (1556—1626).

- 192. Landscape.

OTTO VAN VEEN (1556—1634).

- 193. Zaccheus in the Fig-tree.
- 194. Calling of St. Matthew.
- 195. St. Nicolas working Miracles.
- 196. St. Nicolas relieving the Poor.
- 197. Portrait of Jean Miræus.
- 198. St. Luke before the Proconsul.

HENRI VAN BALEN (1560—1632).

- 199. Concert of Angels.
- 200. The same.
- 201. St. John preaching.

ABRAHAM JANSSENS (1569—1631).

- 202. Virgin and Child.
- 203. Allegorical representation of the River Scheldt.
- 204. Adoration of the Magi.

JACQUES VAN ES (1570—1621).

- 205. A Table, with various accessories.

MARTIN PEPEY (1574—1641).

- 206. Passage of the Red Sea.
- 207. St. Luke preaching.
- 208. St. Sebastian blessing a lady.
- 209. St. Sebastian appearing after death to encourage a young martyr.

LUC FRANCHOYS (1574—1643).

- 210. Education of the Virgin.

211. Apparition of the Virgin.

PIERRE PAUL RUBENS (1577—1640). This great painter, the glory of the Flemish school, was the son of a citizen of Antwerp, and resided here from the age of thirteen to manhood, and from his marriage in 1609 until his death.

212. The stroke of the Roman spear.

213. The Adoration of the Magi.

214. St. Theresa interceding for souls in purgatory. In this bold picture, the painter has placed a burning purgatory right in the foreground, and shows us the expiatory torments of the wicked.

215. A Triptyque. Centre panel, The Dead Christ. Right panel, The Virgin. Left panel, St. John the Divine.

216. St. Francis receiving his last Communion.

217. The Education of the Virgin.

218. A Triptyque. Principal panel, The Unbelief of St. Thomas. Right panel, Portrait of Nicolas Rockox, burgomaster of Antwerp. Left panel, Portrait of the wife of the preceding.

219. The Virgin and Parrot.

220. Christ on the Cross.

221. The Trinity.

222. The Descent from the Cross.

223. *Arc de Triomphe* of Philippe I. This picture is the model of the triumphal arch raised between the Place de Mier and the Rue des Tanneurs, upon the entry of Ferdinand of Austria into Antwerp after the victory of Calloo, 1634. All the triumphal arches raised on that occasion were designed by Rubens.

224. *Arc de Triomphe* of Philippe I., posterior view of the preceding.

225. *Arc de Triomphe* of La Monnaie.
 226. *Arc de Triomphe* of La Monnaie, posterior view of the preceding.
 227. *Char de Triomphe*.
 ADAM WILLAERTS (1577—1640).
 228. The Fête given to the Archduke and Archduchess Albert and Isabelle, at Tervuren.
 FRANÇOIS SNYDERS (1579—1657).
 229. Cygnets and Dogs.
 230. Game, &c.
 PIERRE VAN MOL (1580—1650).
 231. Adoration of the Magi.
 JOSSE DE MONPERE (1580 ?—1638).
 232. Mountain landscape.
 FRANÇOIS FRANCKEN, THE YOUNGER, (1580—1642).
 233. Works of Mercy.
 DEODAT DELMONTE (1581—1634).
 234. The Transfiguration.
 GASPARD DE CNAEYER (1582 (5 ?)—1669).
 235. Elijah in the Desert.
 GUILLAUME VAN NIEULANT (1584—1635).
 236. Rome.
 CORNEILLE DE VOS (1585—1644 ?).
 237. Portrait of Abraham Grapheus.
 238. *Ex solo*. Two family pieces.
 239. *Ex voto*. Man and woman worshipping.
 240. The Snoeck family offering sacerdotal ornaments to the Abbot of St. Michael.
 241. The Adoration of the Magi.
 242. The Vow to the Virgin.
 GERARD ZEEGERS (1589—1651).
 243. St. Stanislaus at Kostka resigning the crown to his younger brother.
 244. Marriage of the Virgin.
 245. Ecstasy of St. Theresa.
 246. Christ returns from Limbo, attended by Old-Testament saints.
 247. St. Clair in adoration before the Infant Jesus.

248. The Virgin, with the Scapulary.
DANIEL SEGHERS (1590—1660).
 249. The Garland of St. Ignatius Loyola.
 250. The Garland of the Virgin.
CORNEILLE SCHUT (1590—1655).
 251. The Saviour and Virgin giving to St. Francis the brief of indulgence, called *Portiuncula*.
 252. Beheading of St. George.
JACQUES JORDAENS (1594—1678).
 253. The Last Supper.
 254. The Kind Sisters.
 255. Christ in the Tomb.
 256. Pegasus.
 257. Allegoric tableau. Commerce and Industry protecting the Fine Arts.
 258. The Adoration of the Shepherds.
 259. Human law based on Divine law—an allegory.
THEODORE ROUBOIS (1597—1671).
 260. The Holy Family
 261. Christ as a Pilgrim.
ANTOINE VAN DYCK (1599—1641).
 262. Christ on the Cross.
 263. Portrait of Malderus, fifth Bishop of Antwerp.
 264. The Body of Christ in the Grotto.
 265. Christ in the Tomb.
 266. Christ on the Cross.
 267. Portrait of Cæsar Alexander Scaglia, one of the Spanish negotiators of the Treaty of Westphalia.
ADRIEN VAN UTRECHT (1599—1652).
 268. Dead Birds, &c.
 269. The same.
ANONYMES OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
 270. Christ on the Cross.
 271. Interior, Flagellation of four Martyrs.
 Exterior, The Architect.

272. Interior, Stoning of four Martyrs. Exterior, The Builders.
273. A Flemish Fair.
- MOISE VALENTIN (1600—1632).
274. A Game at Cards.
- JEAN VAN HOECKE (1600—1650).
275. St. Antony of Padua adoring the Virgin.
- JEAN VAN BRONCKHORST (1603—1659).
276. Portrait of a man.
- JEAN COSSIERS (1603—1660).
277. The Adoration of the Shepherds.
278. A Flemish interior.
279. Portrait of a man.
280. Portrait of a surgeon.
- SIMON DE VOS (1603—1678).
281. Portrait of a man.
282. Portrait of a woman.
- ERASME QUELLYN (1607—1678).
283. Miracle of St. Bruno.
284. Miracles of St. Bruno.
- THÉODORE VAN THULDEN (1607—1686).
285. Portrait of a man.
- PIERRE VAN LINT (1609—1668).
286. St. Catherine.
287. Portrait of a man.
288. Portrait of a man.
289. The Ford.
290. St. Christopher.
291. Miracle of St. Jean Capistran.
- P. H. FRANCK (1652).
292. St. Francis.
293. Poison offered to St. Francis.
294. St. Louis taking the cross.
295. St. Antony of Padua.
- DAVID TENIERS (1610—1694).
296. Panorama of Valenciennes.
297. Flemish Drinkers.
- JACQUES VAN ARTOYS (1613—1665).
298. A landscape.

GODEFROID FLINX (1615—1660).

299. Portraits.

ANTOINE GOBAU (1650—1680).

300. An Artist's Fête.

301. Place Navona, at Rome.

JEAN PHILIPPE VAN THIELEN (1618—1667).

302. Garland of Flowers.

PENNEMAECKERS (1620 ?—).

303. The Ascension.

THEODORE BOEYERMANS (1620—1680).

304. The Ambassador.

305. The Pool of Bethsaida.

306. The Visit.

307. Antwerp, the Foster-Mother of Painting.

THEODORE BOEYERMANS AND THIERRY VAN DELEN.

308. Allegoric tableau.

JEAN PEETERS (1624—1677).

309. The Frozen Scheldt at Antwerp.

H. V. ANTONISSEN.

310. A Roadstead.

JEAN FEYDT (1625—1671).

311. Two Leverets.

312. The Eagle's Repast.

PIERRE THYS (1625—1682).

313. The Indulgence of Portiuncula.

314. Icarus and Dedalus.

315. Apparition of the Virgin.

316. Assumption of the Virgin.

317. Portrait of a man.

JEAN SIBERECHTS (1625—).

318. Miracle of St. Antony. The eloquence of the saint is seen to attract, not only the animals on the land, but the fish to the surface of the water.

FRANÇOIS GOUBAU (1625—).

319. Adoration of the Holy Sacrament.

MARC-ANTONIO GARIBALDO (1625—1690).

320. The Flight into Egypt.

JEAN VAN KESSEL (1626—1679).

321. Concert of Birds.

BILTIUS (1651).

322. Combat of Cocks.

JEAN ERASME QUELLYN (1629—1715).

323. The Pool of Bethesda.

324. A Balustrade.

325. The Martyrs of Gorcum.

326. The same. Second episode.

327. The same. Third episode.

328. Portrait of Gaspard Nemius, a bishop of Antwerp.

329. Portrait of Aubert Van den Eede, a bishop of Antwerp.

330. St. Bruno receiving vestments.

331. Christ with Simon the Pharisee.

332. Martyrdom of St. Agatha.

333. The Nativity.

HENRI VAN MINDERHOUT (1673—1696).

334. Port of the Levant.

335. Cariope before the King of Ethiopia.

KEERINGS AND ABRAHAM GENOELS (1640—).

336. Minerva and the Muses.

ADRIEN DE BACKER (1643—1686).

337. Allegoric tableau.

JEAN PIERRE TASSAERT (—1725).

338. The Philosophers.

GODFREY KNELLER (1660—1726).

339. Portrait of Canon Cockx.

JEAN VAN ORLEY (1657—1700).

340. The Virgin and the Infant Jesus.

GASPARD JACQUES VAN OPSTAL (1660—1714).

341. Christ on the Cross.

342. Portrait of a man.

GODEFRID MAES (1660—1722).

343. Martyrdom of St. George.

GASPARD PIERRE VERBRUGGEN (1663—1720).

344. Flowers, with the statue of Diana.

PIERRE YKENS (1650—1750).

345. St. Catherine disputing with the Philosophers.

346. Portrait of a man.

RALTHAZAR VAN DEN BOSSCHE (1675—1715).

347. Visit of Jacques Gérard de Knyff, burgomaster of Antwerp, to the Society of Cross-bowmen.

JEAN HOREMANS (1685—1759).

348. Visit of the burgomaster to the Company of Fencers.

ANONYMES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

349. Portrait of a man.

350. Waiter.

351. Twelve portraits.

352. Portrait of a man.

353. The same subject.

354. The Burial of Christ.

355. The Ascension.

356. Portrait of a man.

357. The Serpent.

358. A Saint of the Order of St. Francis.

359. Two girls.

360. A Pastoral Sketch.

361. Death of Abel.

LE PERE THYS, DOMINICAIN.

362. The Descent from the Cross.

PIERRE SNYERS, called LE SAINT (1752).

363. Mountain landscape.

J. VAN PENNE.

364. The Galette-maker.

HERREYNS.

365. God the Father.

GOVRAETS.

366. Meeting of Cross-bowmen.

BALTHAZAR BESSCHEY (1709—1776).

367. Joseph sold by his Brethren.

368. Joseph, Viceroy of Egypt.

369. Portrait of the Artist.
PIERRE, JOSEPH VERHAGEN (1728—1811).
 370. Hagar and Ishmael driven out by Abraham.
ANDRÉ CORNEILLE LENS (1739—1822).
 371. The Annunciation.
 372. Allegorical tableau.
 373. Portrait of the Engraver Pierre Martenasié.
GUILLAUME JACQUES HERREFNS (1743—1827).
 374. Portrait of J. Ghesquière.
 375. Portrait of Jacques Buens.
 376. Portrait.
SIMON DENIS (1755—1815).
 377. A Cascade.
 378. A landscape.
 379. Evening.
BALTHAZAR PAUL ONNEGANCE (1755—1826).
 380. Mountains and Sheep.
ROBERT LEFEBRE (1756—1831).
 381. Portrait of Van Dale.
MATHIEU IGNACE VAN BREE (1773—1839).
 382. Death of Rubens.
FERDINAND DE BRAECKELEER (1792).
 383. Spanish Fury. The Hôtel de Ville of Antwerp is seen in flames, having been fired by the Spanish garrison out of revenge in 1576.

COPIES.

384. The Young Designer — after Jacques De Wit.
 385. St. Peter—after Vandyck.
 386. St. Paul—after the same.
 387. The Infant Isabelle-Claire-Eugénie—after the same.

A public annual exhibition of the productions of the students takes place alternately at Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent; and the paintings or sculptures which gain the prizes, then distributed with much solemnity.

are purchased by the city to which the successful candidate belongs, and added to the public collection, with his name emblazoned on the frame.

Antwerp possesses a handsome theatre, where performances take place during the winter; a botanical garden in the Rue des Prédicateurs; a royal athénæum in the same street.

The chief manufactures of Antwerp are lace, which is sold under the name of Mechlin lace; a strong black silk, of which the failles, or covering for the head, worn by the inferior Flemish women, are made; a fine black dye; and the bleaching of cotton and thread.

In 1576 Antwerp was sacked by the Spaniards. For three days and nights the ferocious soldiery were employed in plundering and butchering the defenceless inhabitants; seven thousand burghers of Antwerp perished. The spoil of the conquerors amounted to more than 40,000,000 of guilders, and the most beautiful part of the city was burned to the ground.

Antwerp was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1585, after a memorable siege of more than a year, with an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men. During the revolution Antwerp was taken by the French, who retained it till May, 1814, when it was successfully bombarded. In 1832 the citadel sustained a siege of two months, under the brave Dutch veteran Chassé.

There is also a Zoological Garden in Antwerp.

Opposite to Antwerp, on the east of the Scheldt, where Napoleon intended to have built a new city, several forts have been erected. It was not far from this spot that the English, under Lord Chatham, bombarded the city.

There are several good coffee-houses and restaurateurs in the Place Verte, and there are baths at the Hôtel du Parc, in the Place Verte, and in the Rue de la Cuillière.

Two fairs for every kind of merchandise are held here annually. The principal on the first Monday after 15th of August. The market days are Wednesday and Friday.

Steam packets to Rotterdam four times a week. Fares, 6 fl. and 4 fl.

The Post Office in Place Verte, adjoining the Hôtel du Parc, is opened for the delivery and receipt of letters, from eight in the morning till six in the evening; letters are delivered at the window within the entrance; paid letters are received at the lower end of the passage.

English Divine service takes place twice every Sunday in the church, Rue des Tanneurs.

Bookseller, Mr. Korniker.

Commissioners are in constant attendance at the hôtels, ready to conduct travellers through the town.

Omnibuses call at the hotels previous to the starting of each train, and will set down travellers in any part of the town they wish, after the arrival of each train; fare each way half a franc, with a trifle for luggage if more than a carpet bag.

Hackney Coaches are plentiful in Antwerp; the fares are moderate, a tariff of which will be found within each vehicle, so that strangers need have no fear of being imposed upon.

RAILWAY TRAINS BETWEEN ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS.

Fares:—First Class, 3 fr. 50 c.; second, 2 fr. 65 c.; third, 1 fr. 75 c. Distance,—28 English miles. Time, 1 1/4 hour.

ANTWERP AND GHENT, OR PAYS DE WAES RAILWAY.

Fares:—First Class, 4 fr.; Second, 3 fr.; Third, 2 fr.

These fares include the passage across the river by the flying bridge, from whence the trains start.

Malines.—*Hôtel de la Grue*, pleasantly situated in the Grand Place, near the Cathedral. A table d'hôte daily at 1 o'clock. English spoken by the landlord

and waiters; boarders are received during the winter on moderate terms.

This is the great central station for the Belgian Railway. Carriages are changed here for some places.

Malines is surnamed *La Propre*, on account of the great cleanliness of its streets. It bore the name of *Pucelle* (maiden) until the reign of Louis XIV., because until that time it had never been taken by assault. In 1804 the French government caused all the fortifications to be dismantled. Malines was once renowned for its beautiful lace, but there are very few houses now in which this is made, in consequence of its being almost entirely superseded by the manufacture of tulles. There are still, however, fabricated at Mechlin, laces as beautiful as they are durable, and remarkable as much for their good taste as the elegance of their designs; such, in short, as deservedly to sustain the ancient reputation of the place.

The felt hats of Malines are much sought after, particularly those which are made for ecclesiastics.

Church of St. Rombaud.—This beautiful cathedral was built from the produce of the offerings made by pilgrims who came to get indulgences for visiting the relics of St. Rombaud. From the tower may be seen a vast extent of country. An inscription affirms that it was ascended by Louis XV. It contains a very fine carillon. The clock-dial is forty-eight feet in diameter: its design is seen in the Grand Place, where there is a beautiful marble statue of Margaret of Austria erected in 1849.

The principal picture in the cathedral is "Christ between the two Thieves, with the Holy Virgin and St. John at the foot of the Cross," by A. Vandyke.

Notre Dame.—In the chapel situated behind the choir is a grand composition by Rubens representing the "Miraculous Draught of St. Peter," with two wings; upon one, the "History of Tobias," who, by the inspiration of his guardian angel, seizes on the sea-shore

upon the gill of a fish, in order to restore the eyes of his father; upon the other, the "Catching of the fish to pay the Tribute Money." On the reverse of the wings, St. Peter and St. Andrew. These eight pictures were painted in ten days. Under the French Government they were taken away for the purpose of being placed in the Museum of Paris, where they remained eighteen years.

St. John.—The Church of St. John possesses one of the finest compositions of Rubens; it is in the choir above the grand altar; it represents the "Adoration of the Magi." The wings, which closed it, are now detached and placed at its sides; the one on the left represents "Beheading of St. John the Baptist." Rubens valued the compositions of this church by far the most. It is well known that he often said to his friends when they were complimenting him, "You should go to St. John's, at Malines, if you wish to see my finest pictures."

Brussels.—*Hôtel de l'Europe.*—This hotel is one of the best and most comfortable in Brussels; good dinners, clean, well-furnished apartments, and reasonable charges. The house is pleasantly situated on the Place Royale, the most fashionable part of Brussels.

Hôtel de Flandre, in the Place Royale, a first-rate, clean, and comfortable hotel, renowned for its excellent table d'hôte, served daily, at half-past four o'clock.

Hôtel de la Régence, situated at the corner of the Place Royale, open and airy. Very good accommodation for families and single persons. A table d'hôte daily at 5 o'clock. The house is clean and comfortably furnished.

Hôtel Windsor.—This house is situated also in the best part of Brussels, with very moderate charges, viz., dinner at half-past 4, 2 fr. 50 c.; breakfast, with meat or eggs, 1 fr. 25 c.; beds, 1 fr. to 2 fr. English spoken by all the family.

Hôtel de Russie, situated near the Ostend Railway

Station. Moderate charges. Table d'hôte at half-past 4, 2 fr. 50 c.; breakfast, coffee, with bread and butter 1 fr.; beds, 1 fr. 50 c. to 3 fr.

Hotel de Saxe, a quiet, cheap, and comfortable family hotel, kept by a Swiss, close to the railway boulevards, in an airy and central situation in the lower part of the town; much frequented by English and American families. The charges are: table d'hôte, 2½ francs; beds, 1½ to 2½ francs; sitting rooms, 3 to 5 fr.

The other principal hotels in Brussels are the *Belle Vue* (dearest in Belgium), the *France*, the *Britannique*, and the *Hôtel des Étrangers, and de Suède*.

Brussels, the capital at once of the province and kingdom, is the seat of the Court and Government. It is built on the brow of a steep hill. The lower part of the city, which is quite distinct from the upper, stretches into the valley watered by the river Senne. The summit of the hill is crowned with spacious houses, public buildings, boulevards, and park. The population of Brussels is 142,289, with the Faubourgs 222,424.

St. Gudule. — This church (or cathedral) is a fine and imposing Gothic structure, erected on the Molenberg (or hill of mills).

The interior, though of a simple architecture, is striking in the extreme. The massive yet fine pillars which support the roof are much admired; there is also a profusion of painted glass. On a large bracket attached to each of these pillars stands the figure of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, or one of the Apostles. The pulpit is carved in black oak. It was the work of Henry Verbruggen. The subject represented is the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise by an angel of the Lord; on the left Death pursues them, while on the extreme summit is seen the Virgin Mary bruising the head of the serpent with a cross which she holds. The tabernacle contains a curious piece of mechanism, by which the Holy Sacrament is made to

mount or descend in the hands of the officiating priest at pleasure. The superb monument to the memory of John II., Duke of Brabant, and his wife Margaret of England, is of black marble; on the top is placed a brass lion; opposite is that of the Archduke Ernest: the figure of this prince, in full armour, lies upon the top. On certain holidays the church is decked with tapestry, representing the miraculous manner in which the sacred host was saved from the hands of the sacrilegious Jews.

The Church of La Chapelle.—The high altar of this church was designed by Rubens; it is of coloured marble. The pulpit represents the "Prophet Elias hid in a hollow under a rock, to avoid the pursuit of Jezebel, with an angel bringing him food."

The Church of the Sablon (or our Lady of Victory).—Though not large, the interior of this building is much admired. The Chapel of St. Ursula is the burial-place of the Princes of Tour and Taxis; it is lined with black and white marble. The statue of Virtue, represented as a female unrolling a chain, is considered fine. There is also a figure of St. Ursula.

St. James (de Caudenberg) is situated in the Place Royale, facing the Montagne de la Cour.

The Church of England service is performed at nine o'clock in the morning, and at half-past two in the afternoon, in the Chapel Royal, Rue de Musée; at a quarter to one, and at half-past three in the afternoon, in the Chapel, Boulevard de l'Observatoire, Porte de Schaerbeeck.

The King's Palace.—This edifice is remarkable for its simplicity. It consists of two handsome wings, between which a street formerly passed; they are now joined together by a fine central piece, with a principal portico for entrance, supported by six Corinthian pillars, of a single block of stone each. The length of the entire building is 120 mètres (130 yards); a handsome balcony extends the whole length; at the

back it possesses a well-laid out garden. The interior is more richly decorated and furnished than the plain exterior gives reason to expect. The articles are, generally speaking, all made in this country. Under the French rule the palace was the seat of Government for the Department of the Dyle. It served as a residence for Napoleon and Josephine in 1803, and again for the Emperor and Maria Louisa in 1811.

The *National Palace*, or *Chamber of Representatives*, was built according to the designs of Guinard during the reign of Maria Theresa, for the purpose of holding the ancient Legislative body of Brabant. In 1815 it became the council chamber of the States General, and is now occupied by the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. A triangular tablet, supported by eight highly finished pillars, displays some very fine bas-reliefs, executed by Godecharles. There is a lapse in the execution of the figures of sixty years, the original ones bearing date 1782, whereas some were destroyed by fire, and only replaced in 1822. They represent Justice on her throne holding the scales, supported by Religion, Constancy, and Wisdom, while Force is seen driving away Discord and Fanaticism. The entrance-hall is paved with marble; and the ceiling supported by pillars of the same. Marble stairs lead on either hand to the chambers. The senate-hall is a plainly furnished room, boasting no ornaments, save a large oval table, around which the senators sit and deliberate. The Chamber of Representatives is built in a semi-circular form, similar to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, with seats ranged like those of an amphitheatre; it is lighted from the top by a skylight, and surrounded by pillars, between which, at some feet above the members, are placed the galleries for the accommodation of reporters and strangers. The benches of the representatives form a semicircle in front of the rostrum and the seat of the president. In the same street with this building

(the Rue de la Loi) may be found the residences of all the ministers.

The *Palace of the Prince of Orange* was formerly better worth seeing than any other edifice in Brussels. The objects of art it contained have been valued at nearly one million sterling; all the beautiful gems have been removed.

The *Palace of Fine Arts* was in 1830 made use of as exhibiting halls for the public exposition of industry, which takes place every four years. The ancient part of the building contains the Public Library, the Museum of Pictures, the Cabinet of Natural History, and one of Natural Philosophy. The Library is divided into two distinct classes; to the first, which contains 150,000 bound volumes, ascending by a handsome staircase, at the foot of which is a gigantic figure of Hercules, considered to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of Delvaux. The other division of the Library consists of a collection of manuscripts, principally connected with the house of Burgundy. The whole number amounts to about 16,000; several of them are handsomely bound in red morocco, and ornamented with initials and vignettes, done in the time of Van Eyck. The Library is open every day from ten till two, except Wednesdays and fête days. The Museum contains about 629 pictures, of every time, of every school; there are many of these styled "Gothic," that is to say, painted before the time of Van Eyck. The Museum is opened to the public on Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Fête days, from 10 till 3 o'clock; strangers are admitted other days on showing their passports.

See catalogue next page.

CATALOGUE OF PICTURES
IN THE BRUSSELS' MUSEUM.

ARTOIS, JACQUES VAN (born 1613).

1. Winter landscape.
2. Landscape; Evening.
3. Wooded landscape.

ARTOIS (VAN), DE CRAYER, AND SEGERS.

4. Conversion of St. Hubert. The landscape is by Van Artois, the figures by De Crayer, and the animals by Segers.

ASSELYN, JEAN (born 1610).

5. Italian landscape.

BACHUYZEN, LOUIS (born 1631).

6. A Marine sketch.

BACKEREEL, GILES (born 1572).

7. Adoration of the Shepherds.

BACKEREEL, GUILLAUME (born 1570).

8. Vision of St. Felix.
9. St. Antony of Padua carrying the Infant Jesus and the Holy Sacrament.

BEGGYN, ABRAHAM (born 1650).

10. The Sea near Naples.

BERGHEM, NICOLAS (born 1624).

11. Italian landscape.

BOL, FERDINAND (born 1610).

12. An old man in Meditation.

BOSSCHAERT, WILLEBRORD (born 1613).

13. Angels announcing to Abraham the Birth of Isaac.

BRAUWER, ADRIEN (born 1608).

14. Grotesque dispute of Card-players.

BREUGHEL, ABRAHAM, (born 1672).

15. Bouquet of Flowers.

BREUGHEL, JEAN (born 1568), AND VAN BAELLEN (born 1560).

16. Abundance and Love. The landscape is by Breughel, and the figures are by Van Baelen.

BREYDEL, THE CHEVALIER CHARLES (born 1677).

17. Shock of Cavalry.
18. Pendant of the preceding.

CHAMPAGNE, J. B. VAN (born 1643).

19. Assumption of the Virgin.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIPPE VAN (born 1674).

20. Portrait of St. Charles Borromeo.
21. St. Geneviève of Brabant.
22. St. Joseph.
23. St. Stephen.
24. St. Ambrose.
25. The Presentation in the Temple.
26. St. Bennet in the Grotto.
27. St. Bennet visited by a Priest.
28. St. Bennet and the Poisoned Bread.
29. St. Bennet calling water from the earth.
30. St. Maur drawing Placide from the water.
31. St. Bennet and the Hatchet.
32. The Demon driven away.
33. The Monks frightened by an imaginary fire.
34. The child revived.
35. St. Scolasticus visited by St. Bennet.

COCHELS, JOSEPH (born 1786).

36. The return from Stag-hunt.

COENE, C. (born 1780).

37. A Soldier returning Home from Waterloo.

COPPEENS (flourished in the last century).

38. Portrait of the Author.

COSSIERS, JEAN (born 1603).

39. The Universal Deluge.
40. The Holy Family.

COXIE, MICHAEL VAN (born 1499).

41. The Crown of Thorns.

42. The Last Supper. The *volets* show Christ washing the Disciples' feet, and Christ in the garden.
- CRAESBEKE, JOSEPH VAN (born 1608).
43. Flemish smokers.
- DANKERS VAN RY, PIERRE (born 1605).
44. Portrait of the mathematician Dow.
45. Portrait of the wife of Gérard Dow.
- DE BARTS, ANGE (born 1795).
46. Interior of the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent.
- DE BONSLATTER, A.
47. Environs of Rome.
- DE BRACKELEER, FERDINAND (born 1792).
48. Antwerp.
- DE CAISNE, HENRI (born 1799).
49. Hagar in the Desert.
50. Sappho.
- DE CAUWER.
51. Wounded Soldiers in a farm near Waterloo.
- DE CLERCK, HENRI (born 1570).
52. Jesus blessing little Children.
53. Holy Family.
- DE CONINCK, JACQUES, (born 1650.).
54. Dutch landscape.
- DE CRAYER, GASPARD (born 1582).
55. The Miraculous Draught.
56. The Assumption of St. Catharine.
57. The Virgin appears to St. Bernard.
58. Martyrdom of St. Blaise.
59. Conversion of St. Julian.
60. The Chevalier Donglebert and his Wife adoring the dead body of Jesus.
61. St. Paul and St. Anthony.
62. St. Paul before his Conversion.
63. St. Paul after his Martyrdom.
64. St. Anthony and St. Paul as Hermits.

65. Martyrdom of St. Apollina.
66. Holy Family.
67. Portrait of an Augustine Monk.
- DE JONGHE, J. B. (born 1785).
68. A View in the Environs of Tournay.
- DE LANDTSHEERE, JEAN, SEN. (born 1750).
69. Venus cutting the Wings of Cupid.
- DE LANDTSHEERE, J. B., JUN. (born 1797).
70. Tancred and Herminia.
- DELVAUX, ED. (born 1806).
71. A Mountain Goat.
- DELVAUX, FERDINAND (born 1782).
72. Interior of the Cloister of Chartreux at Rome.
73. Interior of a Nunnery at Rome.
- DENIS, SIMON-JOSEPH-ALEXANDRE-CLÉMENT (born 1755).
74. A Bull-fight at Sunset.
- DE NOTER, P. F. (born 1779).
75. View taken at Bruges.
76. Winter view, taken at the Pont-Neuf, at Ghent.
77. The Church of St. Nicholas, at Ghent, view of the Marché-aux-Grains.
78.
- DE ROI, J. B. (born 1759).
79. A Convoy of Beasts for the Army.
80. Landscape, with beasts; effect of a fog.
- DEVADDER, LOUIS (born 1560).
81. A wooded landscape.
- DEVIGNE, FELIX (born 1806).
82. The Loves of Abrocome and the fair Anthia.
- DEVOS, MARTIN (born 1524).
83. A portrait.
- DEVRIES, FERDINAND (born 1527).
84. A Stag-hunt.
- DE WIT, EMMANUEL (born 1607).
85. Interior of the Church at Delft.

DIETRICK, GUILLAUME ERNEST (born 1742).

86. Portrait of himself.

DOW, GÉRARD (born 1613).

87. Gérard Dow designs in a feeble light an
Amour de Duquesnoy.

DUCCO, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS (born 1762).

88. Venus rising from the Sea.

DU CORRON, J. (born 1770).

89. View taken in the environs of Irchonwelz,
near Chièvres.

89 bis. Landscape by moonlight.

FABER, F. (born 1782).

90. A workman reposing.

FABRIQUE, NICHOLAS LA (died 1736).

91. A young man examining a piece of gold.

FLORIS, FRANS, DE VRIENDT (born 1520).

92. The Last Judgment.

93. Altercation between a newly-wedded pair.

94. Holy Family.

FRANCK, JEAN BAPTISTE (born 1600).

95. Beheading of John the Baptist.

FRANÇOIS, P. J. C., SENIOR (born 1759).

96. Marius seated in the ruins of Carthage.

GEERAERTS, MARTIN JOSEPH (born 1706).

97. Christ and his Disciples at Emmaus.

98. Christ with Simon the Pharisee.

99. The Sons of Aaron punished with fire from
heaven.

100. The Woman taken in Adultery.

101. Abraham and Melchisedec.

102. The Sacrifice of Abraham.

103. The Sacrifice of Elijah.

GOLZIUS, HUBERT (born 1520).

104. Portrait of a woman.

HEEM, DAVID DE (born 1570).

105. Bouquet of Flowers.

HELLEMANS, P. J. (born 1787).

106. View taken near the Wood of Soignes.

- 107. Landscape.
- HENSKERKE, EGBERT, called LE PAYSAN (born 1610).
- 108. Interior of a Flemish Cabaret.
- HERREGOUTS (born 1666).
- 109. Saint Jerome in the Desert.
- HOLBEIN, HANS (born 1498).
- 110. Portrait of Thomas Moore.
- HUTSMAN, CORNEILLE (born 1648).
- 111. Landscape.
- JANSSSENS, ABRAHAM (born 1569).
- 112. Faith and Hope sustaining Age.
- JANSSSENS, VICTOR HONORÉ (born 1664).
- 113. Angels presenting the cordon of the Order of Chartreux to St. Bruno.
- 114. St. Charles Borromeo praying for the Dying.
- 115. Dido building Carthage.
- 116. Sacrifice of Æneas at Carthage.
- JOLLY, A. E.
- 117. Zampiero and Vanina.
- JORDAENS, JACQUES (born 1593).
- 118. St. Martin healing a man possessed.
- 119. Allegoric painting of Autumn.
- 120. The Triumph of Prince Frederick Henry, of Nassau.
- 121. Head of an Apostle.
- KLOMP, ALBERT (lived in 1632).
- 122. Rural Scene.
- 123. Angels appearing to Shepherds.
- KOEBERGER, WENCESLAS (born 1560).
- 124. Christ borne to the tomb.
- KUYP, BENJAMIN (born 1608).
- 125. The Adoration of the Magi.
- KUYP, JACOB GERITZ (born 1578).
- 126. Landscape.
- LAIRESSE, GERARD DE (born 1640).
- 127. The Death of Pyrrhus.
- LENS, ANDRÉ CORNEILLE (born 1739).
- 128. Delilah cutting the hair of Samson.

- LENS, JACQUES (born 1746).
 129. Portrait of the Emperor Leopold.
- LINGELBACH, JEAN (born 1625).
 130. View of the Place du Peuple at Rome.
- LOOTEN, JEAN (died 1681).
 131. Landscape.
- LUC FRANÇOYS, called FRANÇOIS (born 1574).
 132. Portrait of Faydherbe, a Flemish sculptor.
- MATHIEU, LOUIS (born 1805).
 133. Marie de Bourgogne.
- MEERT, PIERRE (born 1618).
 134. Portrait of ancient magistrates of Brussels.
- MILE, FRANÇOIS (born 1643).
 135. The Holy Family resting on the Flight into Egypt.
- MOLENAER (born 1540).
 136. Flemish Smokers.
 137. Ditto.
- MONMERS, HENRI (born 1623).
 138. Vegetable-Market.
- MOREELSE, PAUL (born 1571).
 139. Portrait.
- MOUCHERON, ISAAC VAN (born 1670).
 140. View in Arcady.
 141. Landscape.
- NASON, PIERRE.
 142. Portrait of the Prince of Orange.
- NAVEZ, J. F. (born 1787).
 143. Portrait of Engelspach-Larivière.
 144. Hagar in the Desert.
- NEEFS, PIERRE (born 1570).
 145. Interior of the Cathedral of Antwerp.
- NOEL (born 1789).
 146. Cavalry.
- ODEVAERE, JOSEPH DENIS (born 1778).
 147. Victory of Canaris over the Turks.
 148. The Athenians embarking for Salamis.

OMMEGANG, B. PAUL (born 1755).

149. Landscape in the Ardennes.

PAELINAK, M^{re}.

150. A Sketch from Lamartine.

PALAMEDE STEVENS, ANTOINE (born 1607).

151. Portrait of a man.

POURBUS, FRANÇOIS (born 1540).

152. Portrait of a man.

QUILLIN, ERASME (born 1607).

153. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan.

154. The Saviour.

REMBRANDT, PAUL, called VAN RYN (born 1606).

155. Portrait of a man.

REYKAERT, DAVID (born 1615).

156. A Chemist in his Laboratory.

RICQUIER, L. (born 1795).

157. A Family of Brigands.

ROBBE, LOUIS (born 1807).

158. Cattle in a field near Courtray.

ROOS, JEAN HENRI, called ROSA DE TIVOLI (born 1631).

159. A Shepherd at rest.

RUBENS, PIERRE PAUL (born 1577).

160. The Intercession of the Virgin stays Divine Vengeance.

161. The Martyrdom of St. Liévin.

162. The Coronation of the Virgin.

163. Christ ascending Mount Calvary.

164. Christ in the Sepulchre.

165. The Adoration of the Magi.

166. The Assumption of the Virgin.

167. Portrait of the Archduke Albert.

168. Portrait of the Infanta Isabella.

RUYSDAEL, JACQUES (born 1635).

169. Landscape.

SALLAERT, ANTOINE, lived in the XVII century.

170. Procession of Handicraftsmen of Brussels in the Grand Place, in 1620.

171. Continuation of the same procession.

- 172. Solemnity of Firing the Cross-bow.
- 173. Procession of the Ommegang, in Brussels.
- 174. The Passion of Christ.
- SCARON, ALEXANDRE.
- 175. Vase of Flowers.
- SCHAEPEKENS, THÉODORE (born 1810).
- 176. The Capture of Maestricht in 1579.
- SCHALKEN, GODEFROI (born 1643).
- 177. A lad playing with a Candle.
- SCHOEVAERDTS, M.
- 178. A Fish-market.
- 179. Le bœuf gras.
- SCHUT, CORNEILLE (born 1590).
- 180. The Martyrdom of St. James.
- SCHUT, CORNEILLE, and SEGERS, PÈRE.
- 181. The Virgin surrounded by Flowers; (the flowers painted by Segers.)
- SCHWARTS, CHRISTOPHE (born 1550).
- 182. Vulcan, Mars, and Venus, before Jupiter.
- SEGHERS, DANIEL, PÈRE (born 1590).
- 183. Bouquet of Flowers.
- SIBERECHTS, JEAN, (born 1625).
- 184. Morning in a Farm-yard.
- SMEYERS, GILLES (born 1635).
- 185. St. Norbert consecrating two Deacons.
- 186. The Death of St. Norbert.
- SNYDERS, FRANÇOIS (born 1579).
- 187. Animals and Fruit.
- SOOLMAKER, J. F.
- 188. Reconciliation of Jacob and Esau.
- 189. Italian landscape.
- STOMME, M. B.
- 190. Table, Fish, &c.
- STOOP, TIERRY (born 1610).
- 191. Italian landscape.
- 192. Halt of the Postillon.
- TENIERS, DAVID, JUN. (born 1610).
- 193. The Front of a Country House.

- THYS, PIERRE** (born 1625).
 194. The Martyrdom of St. William.
 195. Portrait of a woman.
- TILBORGH, GILLES VAN** (born 1625).
 196. The Princes de Ligne, de Chimay, de Rubempré; de la Tour et Taxis, and the Duc d'Arenberg, all on horseback, coming out of the Palace of the Dukes of Brabant.
- VAN ASLOOT, DIONEL** (born 1570).
 197. The Ancient Park and Chateau of Mariemont.
- VAN ASSCHE, HENRI** (born 1775).
 198. Cascade formed by la Toccia, in the Valley of the same name in the Canton of Tessin, in Switzerland.
 199. Landscape.
- VAN BREE, MATHIEU** (born 1773).
 200. Portrait of William the First.
- VAN BREE, PHILIPPE** (born 1786).
 201. Interior of St. Peter's at Rome on the day of the Fête-Dieu.
 202. Sixte-Quint, when a herdsman.
- VANDENHEUVEL, ANTOINE**.
 203. The Martyrdom of St. Amélie.
- VANDERAVOND, PIERRE** (born 1619).
 204. Assumption of the Virgin.
- VANDER HELST, BARTHELEMY** (born 1613).
 205. Portrait of himself.
 206. Portrait of the wife of Vander Helst.
- VANDERMEULEN** (born 1634).
 207. Siege of Tournay, by Louis XIV.
- VANDERPLAS, PIERRE** (born 1570).
 208. The Virgin and Infant Jesus.
- VANDER POORTEN, HENRI** (born 1789).
 209. Landscape and figures.
- VANDERVINNE, VINC, LAUR**, called **LE NAPOLITAIN** (born 1629).

210. The Angel delivering Peter.
VANDIEPENBECK, ABRAHAM (born 1607).
211. St. Francis adoring the Host.
VAN DYCK, ANTOINE (born 1599).
212. Crucifixion.
213. St. Antony of Padua holding the Infant Jesus.
214. St. Francis in ecstasy before the Cross.
215. The Martyrdom of St. Peter.
216. A Sketch of a Jew's Head.
217. Silenus.
VAN DYCK, PHILIPPE, (born 1680).
218. Portrait of a lady.
VAN EVERDINGEN, CÉSAR (born 1606).
219. A Girl Dressing.
VAN HEIL, DANIEL (born 1604).
220. Fire at Antwerp.
221. Winter, skating scene.
222. Fire at the Old Cour du Palais Royal.
223. Fire at a house situated in the Grand Place.
224. View of buildings at the old Cour à Bruxelles.
225. View of Brussels, taken from the heights of the Porte de Flandre.
VAN HERP, GERARD, A PUPIL OF RUBENS.
226. St. Nicolas Tolentin.
VAN HUGTENBURGH, JEAN (born 1646).
227. Shock of Cavalry.
VAN LOON, THEODORE (born 1629).
228. Adoration of the Shepherds.
229. Assumption of the Virgin.
230. Adoration of the Shepherds.
VAN NIELE, ISAAC (born in the sixteenth century).
231. Interior view of the great Church of Haarlem.
VAN NIEUWLANDT, ADRIEN (born 1602).
232. The Carnival under one of the bastions of the Town of Antwerp.

- VAN RAVENSTEIN, JEAN (born 1580).
 233. Portrait of Kinna Van Hasselaer, the heroine who defended Haarlem against the Spaniards in 1572.
- VAN SON, JEAN (born 1661).
 234. Fruit.
- VAN THULDEN, THEODORE (born 1607).
 235. Orgies during a village fair.
 236. Christ at the Pillar.
- VENIUS, GERTRUDE, DAUGHTER OF THE PAINTER OTTO VENIUS.
 237. Portrait of her Father.
- VENIUS, OTTO (born 1556).
 238. Christ bearing the Cross.
 239. Christ on Calvary. The *volets* represent Christ on the Mount of Olives, and Christ in the Sepulchre.
 240. The Holy Family.
 241. The Descent from the Cross.
- VERBOECKHOVEN, EUGENE (born 1799).
 242. A Flock of Sheep beaten by the Rain.
- VERBOOM, ADRIEN (born 1690).
 243. The Departure for the Chase.
- VERHAEGEN, PIERRE JOSEPH (born 1728).
 244. The Adoration of the Magi.
- VERVLOET, F.
 245. The Cloister of Sainte Marie la Neuve, at Naples.
- VIELLEVOYE, PIERRE JOSEPH CELESTIN (born 1798).
 246. An old man's head.
- VOORDECKER, HENRI (born 1779).
 247. View of the Village and Chapel of Waterloo.
- WEENINCX, JEAN BAPTISTE (born 1621).
 248. Portrait of a lady.
- WOUVERMANS, PIERRE (born 1626).
 249. Scene at the foot of a rampart.
- WYNANDTS, JEAN (born 1600).
 250. Landscape.

251. Continuation to the preceding.

252. Landscape.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH SCHOOLS.

ALBANE, FRANCESCO ALBANI (born 1578).

253. Adam receiving the apple.

BARROCHIO D'URBIN, FEDERIGO BAROCCI OR FIORI (born 1528).

254. Christ calling Peter.

BASSAN, LEANDRO (born 1558).

255. Ascension of Christ.

BASSANO, JACOPO DA PONTE (born 1510).

256. Christ at the Sepulchre.

CALABRESE, called MATTIA PRETI (born 1613).

257. The odd costumes and physiognomies in the picture do not explain the nature of the subject. It has been supposed to represent Cleopatra throwing herself, in presence of Charmion, one of her women, upon the envoy of Augustus, who accused her of having purloined a portion of the spoil of the battle.

258. Job visited by his friends.

CANALÈTTO (born 1697).

259. View of the Brenta.

260. Interior of the Church of St. Mark, at Venice.

CASTIGLIONE, GIOVANNI BENEDETTO (born 1616).

261. Portrait of an old man.

CIGOLI, LODOVICO CARDI DA (born 1559).

262. The Virgin and Child.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO (born 1484).

263. The Madonna.

GIORGION (born 1477).

264. Portrait of a young man.

GIOTTO (born 1276).

265. Calvary.

- GUERCHIN** (born 1590).
 266. An ex-voto.
GUIDO (born 1575).
 267. The flight in Egypt.
 268. A Sybil inspired by a Genius.
MARATTA, CARLO (born 1625).
 269. Apollo and Daphne.
 270. St. Francis adoring the Infant Jesus.
PALME LE VIEUX (born 1500).
 271. Christ in the tomb.
PANNINI, JEAN PAUL (born 1694).
 272. Ruins and Monuments of Rome.
PERUGIN (born 1446).
 273. The Madonna.
PROCACCINI, GIULO CESARE (born 1548).
 274. St. Sebastian protected by Angels.
SAGOBO.
 275. The Dead Christ.
SASSO FERRATO, GIO BATISTA SALVI DA (born 1605).
 276. The Madonna's Head.
TINTORETTO (born 1512).
 277. The Martyrdom of St. Mark.
TITIAN, TIZIANO VECELLIO (born 1477).
 278. Portrait of a young man.
 279. Portrait of an old man.
 280. Christ with Simon the Pharisee (authorship conjectural).
VELASQUEZ (born 1599).
 281. Portraits of two children.
VERONESE, PAUL (born 1528).
 282. An Allegory : Wealth distributing Gifts to the City of Venice.
 283. Adoration of the Shepherds.
 284. Adoration of the Infant Jesus by St. Catherine.
 285. The Mariage at Cana.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

CLOUET, FRANÇOIS (flourished 1547).

286. Portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

COURTIN, JACQUES FRANÇOIS (lived about 1745).

287. The Dead Christ.

COURTOIS, JACQUES (born 1621).

288. Shock of Cavalry.

GYSLS (born 1610).

289. A dead *Cygne* surrounded by game.

LE POITEVIN, EUGÈNE (born 1808).

290. Shipwreck on the Coast of Africa.

LE SUEUR, EUSTACHE (born 1617).

291. The Saviour giving his Blessing.

MIGNARD, NICOLAS (born 1608).

292. Portrait of Henrietta of England.

MIGNARD, PIERRE (born 1610).

293. Portrait of a female.

NATIER (born 1642).

294. Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria.

TANNEUR.

295. The Rising Tide.

VAN LOO, CARLE (born 1705).

296. Diana and Endymion.

VAUTIER, ALEXANDRE.

297. Portrait of a gentleman of the 17th century.

VOUET, SIMON (born 1582).

298. St. Charles Borromeo praying for the dying at Milan.

ANONYMES.

299. The Entombment.

300. Christ in the Hall of Pilate.

301. The Resurrection.

302. Calvary.

303. Angels withdrawing the Arrows from the body of St. Sebastian.

304. St. Peter.

- 305. Holy Family.
- 306. St. Francis.
- 307. Christ carried to the Tomb.
- 308. Holy Family.
- 309. Madonna.
- 310. Jesus Sleeping.
- 311. The Holy Family.
- 312. Martha and Mary.
- 313. St. Anne.
- 314. Façade of the Church of St. Michael and St. Gudule at Brussels.
- 315. First Assembly of the Parliament of Malines in 1473, presided over by Charles of Burgundy.
- 316. Portrait of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.
- 317. Portrait of Francis the First.
- 319. Portrait of the Archduke Albert.
- 320. Full-length portrait of the Infanta Isabella.
- 321. Portrait of Loquenghien, Amman of Brussels in 1575.
- 322. Portrait of S. A. R. Prince Charles Alexander, Duke of Lorraine and Bar.
- 323. Portrait of Madame de Deffant.
- 324. Portrait of a lady en costume at the commencement of the 17th century.
- 325. Portrait of a General Commandant.
- 326. Portrait.
- 327. Portrait.
- 328. Portrait of the Emperor Joseph II.

OLD PICTURES.

Under this denomination are collected works which were produced before 1410, when the brothers Van Eyck invented the art of painting in oil, down to Otto Venius, master of Rubens.
JEAN DE MAUBEUGE (born 1468).

329. Christ with Simon the Pharisee.
 330. The Virgin and the Infant Jesus.
 GRIMMER, JACQUES (born 1510).
 331. Scenes in the Life of St. Hubert.
 HENSBERG (born 1498).
 332. Christ sinking under the weight of the Cross.
 KOECK, PIERRE D'ALOST (born 1500).
 333. The Descent from the Cross.
 MOSTARD, JEAN (born 1474).
 334. Two *volets*, representing a kitchen in which a young man is repenting of a fault ; and two religious persons praying.
 PATENIER, JOACHIM (born 1480).
 335. The Virgin in Grief.
 SCHOREEL, JEAN (born 1495).
 336. The Adoration of the Magi. Two *volets*, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds, and the Circumcision.
 SWART, JEAN (born 1480).
 337. The Adoration of the Magi; with two *volets*.
 VAN COONINXLOO, GILLES (born 1544).
 338. The Holy family ; with two *volets*.
 339. Birth of John the Baptist.
 340. A Holy Prelate at the bed of death.
 341. Marriage at Cana.
 342. Jesus among the Doctors.
 VANDERGOES, HUGO (born 1480).
 343. The Adoration of the Shepherds.
 VANDERWEYDEN, ROGIER (born 1410).
 344. Christ bearing the Cross.
 345. Christ on the Cross.
 346. Woman weeping.
 347. The Virgin in Infancy.
 348. Jesus among the Doctors.
 349. The Annunciation.
 350. The Nativity.
 351. The Adoration of the Magi.

- 352. The Circumcision.
- 353. Christ in the Tomb.
- 354. The Disciples and the Holy Women leaving the Sepulchre.
- VAN HENMISTEN, JEAN (born in the 16th century).
 - 355. The Descent from the Cross.
- VAN NOORT, LAMBERT (born 1520).
 - 356. Holy Women with the body of Christ.
 - 357. Adoration of the Shepherds.
- VAN ORLEY, BERNARD (born 1471).
 - 358. Saints mourning over the dead Christ.
 - 359. The Holy Family.

ANONYMOUS OLD PICTURES.

- 360. The Eternal Father, attired in the dalmatica and tiara, supports on his knees the dead body of his Son.
- 361. The Massacre of the Innocents.
- 362. St. Bennet driving away a Demon; with two *volets*.
- 363. The Saviour calling Little Children.
- 364. The Circumcision.
- 365. The Virgin and Child.
- 366. The Consecration of St. Gregory.
- 367. The Virgin and Child.
- 368. Adoration of the Shepherds.
- 369. The Annunciation by the Angel to the Virgin Mary.
- 370. The Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. Bernard.
- 371. Two *volets* of a large painting, representing Christ at the Pillar, and the Resurrection.
- 372. Two *volets*, representing two religious persons.
- 373. Continuation of the preceding picture.
- 374. Celebration of Mass.
- 375. The Virgin and the Infant Jesus.

- 376. The Adoration of the Magi.
- 377. The Virgin and the Infant Jesus.
- 378. The Creation of Eve.
- 379. Abraham's Sacrifice.
- 380. Adoration of the Magi.
- 381. Noah and his family before the Ark.
- 382. Meeting of Esau and Jacob.
- 383. Esau before his Father.
- 384. Virgin and Child.
- 385. Two *tableaux* in of frame. One represents a warrior praying with his child : the other, a landscape, with a ruined circus.
- 386. Adoration of the Magi.
- 387. Consecration of St. Gregory.
- 388. The Virgin.
- 389. Christ in his Glory.
- 390. Adoration of the Magi.
- 391. Adoration of the Shepherds; a study of light and shade.
- 392. The Holy Virgin and the Infant Jesus.
- 393. A Cavalier.
- 394. Head of Christ.
- 395. Head of the Virgin.
- 396. The Last Supper.
- 397. The Assumption of the Virgin.
- 398. Head of Christ.
- 399. Woman in prayer.
- 400. Portrait of a man.
- 401. Portrait of a woman.
- 402. Portrait of a man under the patronage of St. Jacob.
- 403. Portrait of a woman under the patronage of St. Catherine.
- 404. Two portraits.
- 405. Portrait of Guillaume de Croy, founder of the Convent of the Célestins at Heverlé, near Louvain.

- 406. Portrait of Jean Barrat.
- 407. Portrait of his wife, Jehanne Cambri.
- 408. Portrait of a young woman holding a carnation.
- 409. Portrait of a man in the costume of the 16th century.
- 410. Portrait of Edward, King of England.
- 411. Portrait of the Czar Alexis, father of Peter the Great.
- 412. Portrait of a lady in the costume of the 16th century.
- 413. Full-length portrait of a lady of the 16th century.
- 414. Portrait of a man.
- 415. Portrait of a lady in the costume of the 15th century.
- 416. Portrait of Elizabeth of England.
- 417. Portrait of the Princess Mary.
- 418. Portrait of Queen Mary of England, wife of Philip II.
- 419. Portrait of a man.

TABLEAUX COURONNÉS :

Or Works which have gained the prize of the Society of Fine arts, founded in 1811.

BOENS, L.

- 420. Gratitude of the Daughters of Messenia to the sage Bias.

DE COENE, HENRI.

- 421. The Unbelief of St. Thomas.

DE JONGHE, J. B.

- 422. A wooded landscape.

DELVAUX, ED.

- 423. Landscape, with men and animals.

DE VLIÉGER.

- 424. Artisan praying.

DU CORRON, J.

425. A Gale at Sunset.
 FRANÇOIS, ANGE N. J.
 426. Joseph's Coat of many colours presented
 to Jacob.
 GASSIES, JEAN.
 427. Abraham sending away Hagar.
 GEIRNAERT, JOSEPH.
 428. An Officer returning to his Home.
 GELISSEN, M. J.
 429. Landscape in Arcadia.
 MAES, J. B. L.
 430. Alexander the Great and his Physician.
 NAVEZ.
 431. The Oath of Brutus.
 PAYEN, A. J. J.
 432. Moonlight.
 PICOT, FRANÇOIS EDOUARD.
 433. Meeting of Æneas and Venus.
 THYS, JEAN FRANÇOIS.
 434. Father Segers, Jesuit and painter, receiving
 presents sent him by the Prince of
 Orange.
 VANDESANDE-BAKHUYZEN, HENRI.
 435. View of downs.
 VAN REGENMORTER, J.
 436. Morning in Autumn.
 VERELLEN.
 437. Jupiter and Mercury, with Philemon and
 Baucis.

SCULPTURE.

- BERGER, JACQUES (born 1693).
 438. The Martyrdom of Peter; a bas-relief in
 wood.
 439. Death of Ananias, in wood.
 DEGREE, PIERRE (born 1743).
 440. Head of the Madonna, bas-relief in wood.

DE VIGNE, PIERRE (born 1812).

441. Bust of Calloigne.

EECKHOUT, J. J. (born 1795).

442. Death of Cleopatra, on the arrival of the officers of Augustus; bas-relief in plaster.

FYEENS, P. J.

443. Bust of the King, in marble. (In the picture gallery).

444. Hercules and Omphale.

GEEFS, GUILLAUME (born 1806).

446. Bust of the King, in plaster.

GEEFS, JOSEPH (born 1811).

447. Adonis leaving for the Chase, in plaster.

448. The goddess Hygeia, in plaster.

GEERTS, CHARLES (born 1808).

449. *Deipara Virgo*; bust in marble.

GODECHARLES, L. (born 1750).

450. Model of the Front of the Palais de la Nation.

451. Model of the Front of the Palais at Laeken.

452. Bust in plaster of Laurent Delvaux.

453. Bust in marble of the same.

454. Bust in plaster of Bonaparte, First Consul.

455. Ditto by André Lens.

456. Ditto by Ph. Champagne.

457. Ditto by Vandermeulen.

458. Ditto by Bosschaert.

GRIPELLO, LE CHEVALIER.

459. Fountain, in marble.

GROETAERS, FRANÇOIS.

460. Anacreon sitting; statue in plaster.

HUYGHENS.

461. The Genius of the Arts finishing the bust of Rubens, in terra cotta.

ANONYMES.

462. Bust in marble.

464. Bust in marble of the Chevalier de la Toison d'or.

- 465. Bust in plaster, after Canova.
 - 466. Bust of fawn; marble.
 - 467. Idem.
 - 468. Idem.
 - 469. Bust in marble.
 - 470. Female head; mosaic, in wood.
 - 471. Vase in alabaster.
 - 472. Two cups in alabaster.
 - 473. Christ in the tomb; bas-relief in marble.
 - 474. Christ on Calvary; bas-relief in alabaster.
 - 475. The Feast of Pentecost; bas-relief in alabaster.
 - 476. Adoration of the Shepherds; bas-relief in alabaster.
 - 477. Jesus in the Garden; bas-relief in alabaster.
 - 478. Christ on the Cross; sculptured in wood.
- JEHOTTE, LOUIS (born 1805).**
- 479. Madonna; bust in marble.
 - 480. Marble Bust of the late Henri Van Assche.
 - 481. Bust of the late Rouppe, burgomaster of Brussels.

PLASTER MODELS.

KESSELS, MATHIEU (born 1784).

- 482. Figures from the monuments of the Comtesse de Celles.
- 483. Cupid sharpening an Arrow.
- 484. Discobole throwing the Discus.
- 485. The same.
- 486. Female weeping over an Urn.
- 487. A Mourning Genius.
- 488. Discobole seated.
- 489. Mars leaning on his buckler.
- 490. A Lion reposing.
- 491. A Lion.
- 492. Idem.

- 493. Face of Christ.
- 494. Child carrying a Drake.
- 495. Venus leaving the Bath.
- 496. Bust of Jesus Christ.
- 497. Bust of the Madonna.
- 498. Christ at the Pillar.
- 499. The Dying Mother ; bas-relief.
- 500. Mars.
- 501. Discobole seated.
- 502. Bust of the seated Discobole.
- 503. A Cow.
- 504. The same.
- 505. A Lion.
- 506. Sepulchral bas-relief.
- 507. Group representing a scene of the Deluge.

MARBLES.

- 508. Face of Christ.
- 509. Child with Drake.
- 510. Venus leaving the Bath.
- 511. Bust of Jesus Christ.
- 512. Bust of the Madonna.
- 513. Bust of the great Discobolus, seated.
- 514. Bust of Augustus.
- 515. Bust of Isis.
- 516. Bust of Cicero.
- 517. Bust of Marcus Aurelius.

SKETCHES.

- 518. The Archange Michael vanquishing a Demon.
- 519. Design for a monument.
- 520. Study of a monument for the Comtesse de Celles.
- 522. Cupid drawing an Arrow from his Quiver.
- 523. Discobolus picking up the disc.

- 524. Piétà.
- 525. The Madonna and the Infant Jesus.
- 526. St. Peter.
- 527. St. Paul.
- 528. St. Matthew.
- 529. St. Mark.
- 530. St. Luke.
- 531. St. John.
- 532. Cyparisse sitting near the Stag.
- 533. A Genius.
- 534. Virgin and Child.
- 535. Design of a group from the Deluge.
- 556. Another.
- 537. The Genius of the Fine Arts.
- 538. A Child.
- 539. A Venus.
- 540. A Venus.
- 541. Mars.
- 542. Dog and Child.
- 543. Idem.
- 544. A Child.
- 545. Mother and Child.
- 546. A Shepherd bitten by a Serpent.
- 547. Shepherd fleeing from a Serpent.
- 548. The Madonna.
- 549. Christ at the Pillar.
- 550. St. George.
- 551. Funeral monument.
- 552. Females kneeling.
- 553. Piétà.
- 554. Genius weeping at a Tomb.
- 555. The Madonna.

MALAISE, CHARLES.

- 556. Statue in plaster, representing Jean de Locquenghien, burgomaster of Brussels, 1561.

PUTENBROEK, P.

- 557. Bust in marble of Godecharles.

SIMONIS, EUGENE (born 1810).

558. Innocence.

559. Bust of Kessels.

VANDERVEN, J.-A.

560. Narcissus seated.

VAN GHEEL (born 1787).

561. Bust of Odevaere (in the picture gallery).

562. Prince Charles of Lorraine; colossal statue in plaster.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ARTOIS, JACQUES VAN.

563. Landscape.

564. Landscape.

BOL, FERDINAND.

565. Portrait of a Dutch Admiral.

566. Portrait of a lady.

BOSSUET, FRANÇOIS ANTOINE (born 1799).

567. The Cathedral of Seville.

BREUGHEL (born 1567).

568. The Fall of the Angels.

CARRACCI (born 1560).

569. Diana transforming Acteon into a Stag.

DE JONGHE.

570. View in the Canton of Berne.

POUSSIN (born 1613).

571. Landscape.

GENNISON, VICTOR JULES (born 1805).

572. Their archducal Highnesses, Albert and Isabelle, visiting the Cathedral of Tournay, in 1600.

HEMLING, JEAN (born 1430).

573. Descent from the Cross.

ANONYMES.

574. Holy Family.

575. Adoration of the Magi.

576. A Bishop preaching.

577. Virgin and Child.

JACOB, PIERRE FRANÇOIS (born 1780).

578. Cæsar receiving the Head of Pompey.

JORDAENS.

579. The Vanities of the World.

580. The Satyr and the Peasant.

KUHNEN, PIERRE LOUIS.

581. The Setting Sun.

LEERMANS, PIERRE (born 1637).

582. Christ on the Cross.

LENS, ANDRE.

583. Ariadne abandoned by Theseus, and con-
soled by Bacchus.

584. Offerings to Bacchus.

LEYS, HENRI (born 1815).

585. Re-establishment of worship in the Church
of Notre Dame at Antwerp.

PARMIGIANO (born 1503).

586. Holy Family.

587. Christ bearing the Cross.

588. Interior of St. Jacques at Antwerp.

OMMEGANCK, B. P.

589. Landscape and Cattle.

PIETRO BERRETTINI (born 1596).

590. The Mariage of St. Catharine.

POURBUS.

591. Portrait of a Magistrate of Bruges in 1552.

STURM, JACQUES (born 1805).

592. Holy Water.

VANDER MEIRE, GERARD.

593. The Assumption of the Virgin.

VAN DYCK, ANTOINE.

594. Portrait of a Burgomaster of Antwerp.

595. Portrait of the Author.

VERBOEKHOVEN, CHARLES LOUIS (born 1802).

596. A Calm.

ADDITIONAL SCULPTURES.

DEBAYS, AUGUSTE.

597. Eve and her Children.

GODECHARLES, L.

598. Charity.

KESSELS.

599. Colossal bust of Admiral Van Tromp.

600. Bust of Bacchus.

601. Bas-relief representing the Greeks and Trojans fighting around the body of Patroclus.

PUYENBROECK.

602. Marble bust of the painter Paelinck.

603. Marble bust of Bosschaert, the founder of the Musée de Bruxelles.

VAN GHEEL.

604. Marble bust of André Lens.

WICHMANN, LOUIS.

605. Girl going for water in plaster.

ADDITIONAL PAINTINGS.

CARLIER, JEAN GUILLAUME (born 1640).

606. The Martyrdom of St. Denis.

CHAMPAIGNE, PHILIPPE VAN.

607. Portrait of the Author.

KINDERMANS, J. B.

608. View of the Valley of the Emblève, Ardennes.

MIERIS, GUILLAUME VAN (born 1662).

609. Susannah with the Elders.

PORTAELS, JEAN.

610. The Drought in Judæa

VAN BREE, MATHIEU.

611. Athenians drawing by lot the victims destined for the Minotaure.

612. Regulus returning to Carthage.

84 ADDITIONAL SCULPTURES.—THIRD SUPPLEMENT

VAN EYCK, JEAN (born 1386).

613. Adoration of the Magi.

VERBOECKHOVEN, EUGENE.

614. Animals in the Campagna of Rome.

WOUVERMANS, PHILIPPE (born 1620).

615. The Farewell.

ADDITIONAL SCULPTURES.

ANONYMES.

616. St. Sebastian ; in terra cotta.

617. Bust.

618. Bust.

619. Model of ancient Chimney.

DELVAUX, LAURENT (born 1695).

620. St. Augustin.

FRANKIN, C. A. (born 1818).

621. Cupid captive ; in marble.

GODECHARLES, L.

622. Bust of the Author, in plaster.

623. Model of a façade for the Theatre Royal,
Brussels.

LEROY, P. F.

624. Monk praying.

VAN ASSCHE, L. A.

625. Bust in marble of Laurent Delvaux.

VAN BEVEREN, M.

626. Design for a Funeral Monument.

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE PAINTINGS.

BILLOM, CHARLES (born 1813).

627. Illustrious Belgians.

628. Elevation of the Cross.

BOSSEUT.

629. View of the Abbey of St. Amand at Rouen.

BOTH, JEAN and ANDRÉ (born 1610).

630. Landscape in Italy.

CHARRETTE-DUVAL.

631. Flowers and Fruits.
 CLAYS, P. J. (born 1819).
 632. Yarmouth Roads.
 DE BRACKELEER, F. (born 1792).
 633. Mid-Lent.
 634. 50 years Marriage Jubilee.
 DELVAUX, EDWARD.
 635. Forest Landscape.
 GUDIN, THEODORE.
 636. Sea Piece.
 LINNIG, E. (born 1821).
 637. A Storm.
 PERLAU, JOSEPH.
 638. Landscape with Figures.
 ROBERT, ALEXANDER.
 639. Holy Women.
 ROFFIAEN, F.
 640. Swiss valley in the Oberland.
 RUBENS, P. P.
 641. Martyrdom of St. Ursula.
 RYSDAEL, JACQUES (born 1635).
 642. Landscape.
 SEBRON, H. (born 1801).
 643. Interior of St. Jacques Antwerp.
 TENIERS, DAVID, junr.
 644. Interior of a Guard-house.
 VAN BRÉE, PH.
 645. Rubens painting in his Garden surrounded
 of his family.
 VAN HAM, AL. (born 1818).
 646. Lace Worker.
 VAN LERIUS, JOSEPH.
 647. Esmeralda meditating on the name of
 Phœbus, formed by her Goat.
 VERSCHAEREN (born 1803).
 648. Rebecca at the Well.
 WOUWERMAN, P.
 649. Dutch Dairy.

SCULPTURE.

- 650. Prometheus chained.
- 651. A Savage surprised by a Serpent.
- 652. Cupid's meditation.
- 653. A Young Fawn.
- 654. Child playing at Marbles.
- 655. A fragment of the first model of the pulpit
in the Cathedral St. Bevon, Ghent, in
terra cotta.
- 656. Model of the statue of Rubens at Antwerp.
- 657. Ditto of André Vesale, Brussels.
- 658. Design for the front of the National Palace.
- 659. Birth of Jesus, bas-relief in terra cotta.
- 660. The last supper, bas-relief in terra cotta.
- 661. Bearing the Cross.
- 662. Model of the statue of Froissard, erected at
Chimay.
- 663. Bust of General Vander Mersch.

 BRUSSELS CONTINUED.

The Town-hall. — This vast and curious edifice is situated in a large square, built during the time of the Spaniards, and displays a very peculiar and striking style of architecture. It is surmounted by a splendid spire in fretwork, allowing the light to shine through it, quite to the top, and is supposed to be the most elegant object in Europe. It is 344 feet high. The most remarkable and striking defect in this building, is the fact of the spire not being placed in the centre of the edifice.

The *Mint*, facing the Royal Theatre, was founded in 1391.

Statues.—In the Place Royale, where formerly stood a tree of liberty, is a splendid equestrian statue of Godefroid de Bouillon.

In the Place des Barricades, of André Vesale.

In the Place du Musée, of Charles de Lorraine.

In the Rue Royale, of General Belliard.

In the Place du Grand Sablon is a fine fountain in the centre, executed in white marble at the expense of Lord Ailesbury, who erected this monument as a testimony of his gratitude for the civility he had received from the inhabitants, and the advantage he had derived from the salubrious air of Brussels. In the Place St. Michael, now called the Place des Martyrs, is a statue of Liberty, executed in white marble by Geefs.

Fountains.—At the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve stands the far-famed fountain known by the name of the "Manekin." A thousand vague reports as to its origin are in circulation; a thousand strange superstitions attached to it; the present bronze figure, which replaced the original statue in stone, was put up in 1648: it is the work of the celebrated Duquesnoy. The people of Brussels look upon this questionable little figure with reverence and consider the fate of the city in a manner mixed up with that of this indelicate little boy; when he has been stolen, which has frequently been the case, it has been looked upon as a public calamity; when he has been recovered and replaced in his niche, his re-appearance has been hailed with joy and commemorated by a fête. Several sovereigns have courted popularity by presenting him with court dresses and military orders. The Elector of Bavaria gave him a handsome wardrobe and appointed a *valet de chambre* to wait on him. Louis XV made him a knight, and presented him with a suit of uniform, a cocked hat and a sword. This little gentleman is dressed up during the Kermesse of July. Since 1830 he has chosen to wear the uniform

of the Garde Civique. He possesses a positive revenue which, though small, is regularly paid.

THE ROYAL THEATRE. — Is open every night except Saturdays.

THE THEATRE DU PARC open every Saturday and Sunday evenings. There are also

THEATRE DES GALERIES ST. HUBERT, open every evening; and the **THEATRE DU VAUDEVILLE**, also open every evening.

The *Passport Office* is at the Hôtel de Ville. Travelers should have the *visé* of the foreign ambassadors, should it have been neglected in London. Signatures are readily obtained without expense.

Post Office, in Rue de la Montagne, is open from eight in the morning till seven in the evening for the delivery of letters addressed *poste restante*. The delivery in Brussels and its environs five times a day, at eight, nine, one, four, and half-past six. Letters are despatched for England every day except Saturday; France, Germany, Holland, every day; payment is optional. Paid letters must be sent to the chief office before half-past four.

Letters for Austria, Italy, Poland, and Turkey, must be pre-paid.

British Charitable Fund was established in 1815, for the purpose of forwarding to England distressed British subjects, and affording relief to the aged and destitute.

Dentist, Mr. Mungeam, formerly of Brook-street, Hanover-square, who also visits Spa during the season of the waters. This gentleman is employed by the leading English and Belgian families.

English Banker. — Mr. Yates, 80, Montagne de la Cour; English or Foreign money exchanged.

Bookseller, Mr. Muquardt, in the Place Royale, has an extensive and well-selected assortment of books in every language, and a **READING-ROOM**, besides a great variety of guide-books, maps, panoramas, and inter-

HACKNEY COACH FARES.

	1 horse.	2 horses.
For every course. . . .	1f. 0c.	1f. 50c.
First hour.	1 50	2 50

From 12 at night till 6 a.m. the fares are nearly double.

When taken by time, the coachman has a right to demand the hire of a full hour, if that hour be broken in upon.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the railway trains to convey travellers to the hotels. Fare, 50c.

EXCURSION TO WATERLOO.

Excursions to the field of Waterloo may be made with either a carriage or a saddle-horse; the former, capable of containing four persons inside and one on the box, will cost 25 fr.; the latter 10 fr. There are always persons staying at the hotels willing to join in the expense of a carriage; a hackney-coach off the stand will cost less, but the horses are not so good, and frequent attempts at imposition, such as setting you down at the village of Waterloo, instead of Mont St. Jean, are often made. For the above-named sum (25 fr.) the proprietor of the hotel will furnish a carriage, including coachman and barriers. The distance is ten miles; time required for the excursion, about six hours.

The road to it is through the forest of Soignies. The view of Brussels, a little before the entrance of the forest, is deservedly admired; but after this nothing but a tangled impervious wood presents itself for eight miles, occasionally relieved by a few scattered hamlets. The traveller emerges from the forest at the village of Waterloo, where, perhaps, he will pause a moment to read the simple tablets in the little church, the affectionate tribute of their surviving companions to the memory of a few of those "who gloriously fell

in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo." Here also he may see the house where the Marquis of Anglesey suffered amputation. In the garden is a monument over the spot where his leg was buried.

More than a mile from Waterloo is the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, containing nothing remarkable to attract the attention of the stranger. At this place the road is divided. The branch on the left conducts to Jemmapes, and that on the right to Nivelles. Half a mile in advance of the village is the farmhouse of Mont St. Jean, on the road to the farm of La Haye Sainte, and in the immediate rear of the British position.

Pursuing the road to Jemmapes, and passing by the farm of Mont St. Jean, the forest disappears and the road suddenly rises, and an easy ascent leads to a kind of ridge. This ridge and the ground behind it were occupied by the British army.

The corn again waves over the fields that were so deeply dyed with blood, and almost all the dreadful traces of slaughter have ceased to appear. Sufficient objects, however, remain to enable the tourist to form a correct idea of the positions of the contending armies, and the very places on which most of those heroic deeds were performed, that will ever be emblazoned on the records of fame. These landmarks will enable the visitor easily to follow the historian in his description of this glorious and decisive battle. A detailed account of the transactions of this well-fought day would suit neither the plan nor the limits of the present work; but the following hints, with the assistance of one of the loquacious guides, will enable the visitor to recognise the most interesting situations of the field.

On the top of the ridge formerly a solitary tree raised its straggling branches. * This was the centre of the

* This tree has removed by order of the Duke of Wellington, and converted into several articles of house hold, furniture to adorn Waterloo-hall at Apsley-house.

British position, and, as the Duke of Wellington was posted on this spot during the greater part of the day, it is immortalized by the name of the Wellington tree.

The British lines extended along this ridge to the right and left, defended on the left by a hedge which stretches from Mont St. Jean towards Ohain. On the extreme right, following the natural direction of the ridge, they turned back towards Brussels, and were protected by a ravine. In front is a little valley, not regularly formed, but with numerous gentle windings and hollows. It varies in breadth from a quarter to half a mile. This was the scene of the murderous conflict. The opposite ridges, and running parallel to Mont St. Jean, were occupied by the French.

A little in front of the tree, and close by the road, is La Haye Sainte, the object of the second desperate attack in the middle of the battle. The back part of the building was much shattered by the cannon and musket balls, and the interior witnessed the most dreadful carnage. Near this farm likewise took place the conflict between the Imperial Guards and British, which decided the fate of the day.

To the right, and in the centre of the valley, is the Château de Gonnont (called Hougomont in the despatches).

On the left is the farm of Ter-la-Hay, where the ground, becoming woody and irregular, presented a strong position for the termination of the British lines.

Pursuing the road to Charleroi, and on the ridge exactly opposite to the British centre, is La Belle Alliance, an inn of the humbler kind. It was the position of Bonaparte during the greater part of the engagement, until he advanced to a kind of sand-bank, when he headed the last charge.

Between La Belle Alliance and La Haye Sainte are two monuments: one to the memory of Sir A. Gordon,

and the other to some officers of the German Legion who fell in the battle of Waterloo.

Lion Mound.—This is a vast accumulation of earth, beneath which lie, indiscriminately heaped together; the bones of the slain—friends and foes; a flight of rude steps leads to the top, from whence an extensive view is obtained.

Guides, real and pretended, accost you at every step; and relic-venders, well provided with old buttons, swords, pieces of brass, &c., offer their wares at a price which leads one to suppose they were manufactured for the purpose.

Brussels to Namur and Liege.

The trains start from the South, or Station du Midi.

This is the main line to Paris as far as Braine-le-Comte, where a branch diverges to the left by Charleroi to Namur.

On leaving the station the Boulevards are crossed, and the river Senne is passed near Forest.

The railway runs side by side with the Canal of Charleroi, whose bed is in some places higher than it. There are many cuttings on this line.

Braine-le-Comte.—A town of 4,000 inhabitants, named after Count Baldwin, who bought it from the monks of St. Waudru at Mons, 1158. Here the line to Namur branches.

Manage.—The canal is crossed: There are coal-mines near this.

On the right lies *Seneffe*, where the Prince of Orange (William III.), scarce twenty-four, ventured to measure his strength (1674) with the veteran Condé. It ended in a drawn battle, with 27,000 left dead on the field!

The railway cuts through several beds of coal.

The most interesting portion of the route lies between Marchienne and Charleroi, the country being picturesque, and enlivened by manufactories, chimneys, iron-works, coal-mines, and villages.

The Brussels Canal runs parallel with the railway, and enters the Sambre, which it joins to the Scheldt, two miles above Charleroi.

The railway now reaches the Sambre, which it crosses sixteen times before reaching Namur.

Charleroi.—Charleroi is a fortress on the Sambre, originally founded by Charles II. of Spain, and named after him. Its works were razed in 1795, and restored in 1816, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. It is also a manufacturing town. About 5,000 nailmakers ply their trade in and about the town.

From Charleroi to Namur the railway descends the beautiful valley of the Sambre, through a romantic and picturesque country.

Namur. — **Hotels.** — *Harscamp*, situated in the centre of the town, well known for its excellent dinners, good wines, and moderate charges. The apartments are well furnished and very clean.

Hotel de Holland, very good, with moderate charges. Table d'hôte every day at one o'clock; price, 2½ francs.

Hotel Belle Vue, a pleasantly-situated and reasonable house, near the cathedral. A table d'hôte daily at one o'clock; price, 2 francs. The windows command a view of the fortifications.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains and steamers, to carry travellers to each of the hotels.

Namur contains a population of 26,000 inhabitants, and is seated in a valley between two lofty mountains at the conflux of the Sambre and Meuse. These mountains afford some romantic and delightful views of both rivers and the surrounding country.

The citadel is on the summit of one of these craggy-

rocks, and nearly impregnable; it is 500 feet above the level of the river. Many of the fortifications were hewn out of the solid rock. The Emperor Joseph, suspicious of the loyalty of the Flemings, destroyed many of the bastions, and the others were demolished by the French. The modern fortifications have been erected since 1814, at a cost of nineteen millions of francs, but now sadly neglected, not a single living soul inhabiting its vast extent, among a space equal to the town beneath. To view it, permission must be had from the commandant, which is readily granted. The view from the heights is enchanting.

The cathedral is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture, of the Corinthian order. The portico is supported by twenty-five columns, with richly ornamented chapiters.

The Jesuits' or St. Loup's Church is yet a fine specimen of ancient architecture. The nave is sustained by twelve red marble columns of the edifice and presents a profusion of well-executed and becoming ornaments. One of Murray's correspondents, by whose gratuitous aid he has filled his books with a great quantity of unmeaning twaddle, says that the ceiling of this church "is elaborately carved in stone": it is nothing more than a fresco painting. The entrance is ornamented by a beautiful carved pulpit.

The principal commerce is in fire-arms, cutlery, iron, and lead. Many iron-mines in the neighbourhood employ a great part of the population. The rivers abound with carp, trout, salmon, and a species of crawfish so delicious that they are sent to the most distant provinces. The streets of Namur are wide and clean. The houses are built of a blue stone with red and black veins, and present a whimsical, but not unpleasant appearance. The quarries in the neighbourhood are inexhaustible, and rival the finest marble. The black marble dug here is used by the Italian sculptors for their noblest productions.

Harscamp Hospice, founded by the Countess Harscamp for 250 persons of good families.

Museum in the Royal College, open every day.

Three miles from Namur is the *Ermitage de la Montagne*, cut in the rock by Carmelite monks. The valley of the Meuse above Namur, towards Dinant, is even more picturesque than below the town. From Dinant an excursion may be made to the cavern of *Hans-on-the-Lesse*.

STEAMERS from Namur to Liege every day in six hours; fare, chief cabin, 3 fr.; fore cabin, 2 fr.; ascending in ten hours; fare, 2 fr. and 1 fr. 50 c.

DILIGENCES every day, at 6.30 a.m., to *Dinant*; fares 2½ fr. and 1½ fr. To *Luxembourg* daily, at 2 p.m., in twenty-two hours.

A dam of masonry is thrown across the Sambre at Namur, with the view of swelling its contents into a navigable canal, and is continued, with occasional interruptions, through the entire distance from Namur to Liege.

From the right bank of the river the view of Namur and its lofty citadel—standing on a high promontory, at whose foot the two rivers unite—is very picturesque, and the scenery is of the most interesting character.

Brussels to Liege.

VIA LOUVAIN.

Malines, page 49.

Louvain.—HÔTELS.—*Suède, Cour de Mons, Sauvage.*

The town of Louvain is built at the foot of a mountain. The air is pure and wholesome; the soil fertile, and the water generally good.

The town is built in a circular form, about two

leagues in circumference, and within its walls may be found several extensive gardens and meadows. The walls of the old city were built in 1165 of white stone; they boasted no less than eleven gates and forty strong towers. The former are now so entirely destroyed that few vestiges of them are left.

Saint Pierre. — St. Peter's Collegiate Church is the oldest parish church in the city, having been built (according to Justus Lipsius) by Lambert I., who took the title of Count of Louvain in 970. On the right of the altar there is a magnificent gilt tabernacle, and opposite to it a communion-table, chiselled in fret-work, by Duquesnoy.

The high altar-piece, representing "Our Saviour delivering the keys of Heaven to St. Peter," was carried off by the French and taken to Paris with the principal pictures of the city, but was restored in 1816.

St. James' Church contains some rather good pictures in it, and a tabernacle of an elaborate work.

St. Michael's (formerly the Jesuits') Church is one of the finest buildings in this country. Of all its former ornaments, nothing remains except the communion-table; its fine pulpit has been removed to Brussels; several modern pictures have lately been put up.

The Town-Hall is the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Northern Europe. This superb building was erected at a time when the arts were in their highest perfection, and when the citizens of Louvain were still rich enough to afford a munificent sum towards a building destined hand down their name with éclat to after ages. There is nothing imposing in this building—there is scarcely anything striking; but the lightness, the elegance of its ornamental architecture, commands the admiration of all who see it. It has twenty-eight windows, divided into three floors; between them are richly-chiselled groups, representing the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, with several other pious subjects finely executed. Some of

the subjects are objectionable in the present enlightened day; our fore-fathers were doubtlessly very good people, but a degree of grossness characterizes almost all their works of art.

The principal trade of Louvain is that of beer; 200,000 barrels are said to be the average quantity annually brewed in this city.

The road between Louvain and Tirlemont runs through the tunnel of Cumplich, nearly a quarter of a league long, to

Tirlemont.—From the extent it covers, it must formerly have been a place of importance. Like Louvain, it is now more than half occupied by garden land. Its present population is only 10,000. Tirlemont is celebrated as having been the birthplace of the learned Bollandus, head of the religious community styled Bollandists.

Landen is celebrated as being the birthplace of Pepin de Landen, chamberlain under Clotaire II., king of France. It was formerly an important fortified town. There are still some remains of its old walls.

At Landen station a branch railroad goes to St. Trond, a small town in the province of Limburg. A considerable trade in lace is carried on at St. Trond. Its population is 8,500.

Near Waremmé is a Roman road in good preservation.

Fexhe-le-haut-Clocher, the last station but one before reaching Liège, is a small village of 400 inhabitants.

To reach Ans, the road has ascended by degrees the height of 180 metres above the level of the sea, viz., more than thirty metres, equal to nearly a hundred feet, above the spire of the cathedral of Antwerp.

Ans.—This village commands the town of Liège and the interesting panorama of the Meuse, and one of the most beautiful views to be met with on the Continent. The railroad reaches the town by means of an inclined plane and fixed steam-engines. The whole height

from Liege to Ans has been divided into two planes. The declivity of these two planes is one thirty-sixth, and has been found the cheapest one for going up, as it permits the going down without any other help but the triggering of the trains. Each plane is served by an engine of eighty-horse power, the common high pressure being twenty-five pounds upon an inch square; thus it will draw up or draw down through all the height of the planes a train of twelve waggons in less than seven minutes.

Liege. — **HOTELS.** — *D'Angleterre.* — A comfortable, reasonable house, with good attendance and good beds. There are two tables d'hôte, at one and four o'clock; the charge at the former is two francs, at the latter three francs; plain breakfast, one franc; beds, two francs.

Hotel Pommelette. — Very good, with reasonable charges and civility. It is situated near the place of landing of the steamer from Namur.

Hotel Belle Vue. — Situated on the Quai de l'Université, overlooking the Meuse, between the two railway stations, a new handsome family hotel. From a belvedere on the top of the house a beautiful view is obtained. A table d'hôte daily at 4 o'clock.

The fare by omnibus, from the station to any one of the hotels in Liege, is half a franc, and a trifle for luggage.

Liege, chief town of the province of Liege, is situated on the union of the Meuse and Ourthe, in the middle of a plain, surrounded by mountains, eighteen leagues S. E. of Brussels, and ten leagues S. W. from Aix-la-Chapelle. Its population is 63,000.

Most of the streets of the old town are narrow, dirty, and ill built; but in the new division, the plan of which is large, the houses are handsome, well and regularly built. There are three bridges here over the Meuse, the oldest of which is the Bridge of Arches.

The navigation of the Meuse, by affording an easy

communication with France and Holland, secures to Liege a certainty of exportation. Industry flourishes in Liege; it consists chiefly in the working of manufactures and forges, of which there are many. The arms which are manufactured at Liege are not of such a fine finish or superior quality as those of the French gunsmiths, but they have greatly the advantage in point of cheapness. The manufactures of worsted and silk are much esteemed; but it is the construction of steam-engines and mechanism which every day improves. At Liege there is a cannon foundry; also one for zinc.

Cathedral Church of Saint Paul is a fine building, and is highly decorated; the gate of the choir, in polished brass, is a fine piece of workmanship. There are now no painted windows; the lead which encased the glass was used for bullets. The church was, during some time, a public market.

The *Church of Saint Jacques*, which was restored in 1851, is an elegant church. The architecture is Gothic, with all the minute Arabian art from which it springs. It was, in the first instance, a convent of monks, in the midst of the forests of Liege. The portrait of the founder, on a black marble slab is placed against the side of one of the chapels in the right-hand gallery. The effect of the ceiling is beautiful. The vaulted roof seems hidden under a netting of fine fish-bones, which cross and recross each other with admirable symmetry, twining round medallions on which are painted heads, some bare, and some with helmets of the sixteenth century. The roof itself appears like an immense cradle of wicker-work, each crossing of the stone trellis presenting an antique cameo, while through the opening the sky is represented by blue frescoes, which fill the vacant part of the arch. In the vacant space between the tops of the arches are represented, on medallions, the portraits of kings, princesses, prophets, and prophetesses, with their names and the verses of the Scripture apposite to them, forming on each side

of the nave a running inscription, written in Gothic characters. A double geometrical staircase leads to a small tribune from whence there is a view over the whole choir. This staircase has puzzled many.

Le Palais.—Built in 1508. Marguerite de Navarre, the wife of Henry IV., who lodged here in 1577, said, that she could not find words to express her surprise “at the sight of this most magnificent palace, with its fine fountains, many gardens and galleries, the whole gilt and decorated with marble to a degree that nothing could be more splendid or beautiful.” It is now in a state of repair.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, or Town-hall, is on the large market-place. The passport-office is in the building.

The *University* (created by a royal decree of the 25th September, 1816), is a building on the banks of the Meuse, built on the ruins of the Church of the Jesuits. The university contains a *Bibliothèque* or public library, composed of 75,000 volumes and about 600 very valuable manuscripts. The *Cabinet of Anatomy* contains above 100 skeletons. The *Cabinet of Zoology* possesses 168 species of mammifera, 826 kinds of birds, 2,000 shells, 7 to 8,000 insects, 2 or 3,000 petrifications and fossil bones. The *Cabinet of Minerals* is composed of about 2,400 specimens. The *Botanical Garden* contains valuable plants.

The *Théâtre Royal* was built in 1818, on the site of the Church of the Dominicans; M^dle. Mars laid the first stone, on the 1st of July in that year; it was finished in 1822. This isolated building is surrounded by arcades that support a vaulted gallery. The interior is dirty. The Liegeois are however very fond of plays, and their dramatic company is generally one of the best. Liege possesses besides a conservatoire of music, a drawing academy, a deaf and dumb institution, and many charitable establishments.

The Citadel.—The first foundations were begun by Henry de Gueldres, in 1255, on the heights of St.

Walburge, whence they descended to the town by a drawbridge and staircase. In 1650 the Bishop Maximilien de Bavière erected another fort on the mountain of St. Walburge. It was taken by the French on the 28th March, 1675, who blew up the fortifications. Being rebuilt some time after, it was again taken by the French, and afterwards by the Duke of Marlborough in 1702. By the treaty of Bavaria, in 1715, the outer fortifications were ordered to be demolished, and were only re-established in 1820. It is customary to go up to the citadel to enjoy the panorama of Liege and the Meuse. On the right bank is the *Chartreuse*, another fort, a quarter of a league from the town.

A new promenade has been made which affords an agreeable change from the close streets which abound.

The *Casino*, in the outskirts of Liege, in the midst of some ornamental grounds is well worth a visit. English strangers are admitted to the balls which are given here, by the introduction of a member.

Outside the walls, in the Convent of *St. William*, is the grave of Sir John Mandeville, the English traveller.

Grétry, the composer, was born here, in a house marked by an inscribed tablet on the front, in the Rue des Recollets. A statue of him, in bronze, 13 feet high, by Geefs, is set up in the square facing the University, called after him *Place Grétry*.

Hackney Coaches.—Fares of vigilantes for a course with one horse, 50 centimes; with two horses, one franc. To or from the railway, each person 50 cents.

LIEGE TO SPA.

The country between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle presented serious obstacles to the formation of a railway, which have been overcome only by the utmost skill and arduous exertions of the engineer. The cost exceeded 25,000,000 francs; there are no less than nineteen tunnels in the Belgian part of the line alone,

so that it has been compared to a needle run through a corkscrew. It is conducted across the Meuse by a lofty bridge (Pont du Val Benoit) of seven arches, 469 ft. long, a little way above Liege. It afterwards follows nearly the same line as the high roads as far as Verviers, crossing the Vesdre by seventeen bridges, and repeatedly piercing the rock.

The river Ourthe is crossed by a bridge of three arches at

Chêné St.—A place of manufacture at the junction of the Ourthe with the Vesdre (the *s* is pronounced in this word): the railway ascends the agreeable valley of the Vesdre, one of the most charming in Belgium, following the windings of the stream all the way to Verviers. The scenery of the valley is exceedingly beautiful, and is enlivened by neat villas and gardens, interspersed with orchards and green pastures, alternating with large manufactories, principally of cloth.

Chaud Fontaine Stat.—*Inn*: H. des Bains, a large bathing establishment, H. de Liege, excellent; table d'hôte 2½ fr. The hot spring which supplies the baths rises in an island in the midst of the Vesdre.

This little village is a favourite resort of the Liegeois: its situation is charming, and the wooded heights which enclose it abound in shady walks leading to elevations commanding extensive views. The Vesdre abounds in graylings.

2½ *Fraipont.*

rt. is a modern Gothic castle of the Vicomte de Viellay, a manufacturer of Verviers, said to occupy the site of King Pepin's hunting lodge.

Pepinsterre Stat.

Here the road turns off. Coaches and omnibuses run to Spa, after the arrival of each train.

Spa.—**HOTELS.**—*Hotel Faller.*—A new well-situated and most comfortable house. The proprietor, Mr. Faller, who speaks English, has lived many years in

hotels of the first class in Germany. A large garden is attached to the hotel. A table d'hôte every day.

Hotel Belle Vue, situated at the entrance of the town and close to the bathhouse, clean, with reasonable prices. A table d'hôte daily at 4 o'clock.

Hotel des Pays Bas, situated near the Pouhon Spring, is a large establishment under a new proprietor. An extensive garden leads up to the mountains behind the house. A table d'hôte at 4 daily. Proprietor, Mr. De Cock Detillieux.

Spa is beautifully situated in a valley, containing a permanent population of 4,000; the town is built in the form of a crescent, surrounded with mountains. The people are very good-natured, and speak the same Wallon as at Liege, and are employed chiefly in making boxes for ladies' toilets, snuff, and boxes similar to Tonbridge ware.

The account Pliny gave of them, though some think he meant the wathers of Tongeren, was, "that they tasted of iron, and were purgative; that they cured certain agues and the stone; and when boiled grew turbid, and at last of a reddish colour." There are four mineral fountains in and near this place, esteemed for their medicinal qualities. The first, called the Geronstere, is in the middle of a thick wood, two miles south of Spa. This spring has a sulphureous smell, and causes vomiting in some, but works chiefly by urine, in the same manner as all the rest. The second spring, called Sauvinière, lies as far to the east of Spa as Geronstere does to the south, and its waters are not so strong as the former. The third goes by the name of Tonnelet, and rises in a meadow near the town. The fourth and principal of these fountains is called Pouhon, and is situated in the middle of the town; this spring supplies most of the water sent abroad.

Vast quantities of this water is transported into foreign countries, especially to England and Holland.

sealed up in bottles with the town seal. The season for filling bottles is either in the heat of summer, when the water is very dry, or in the hardest frosts in winter, when it is observed to be the strongest, brisk, and sparkling. It is remarked that these waters weigh two grains in three ounces more than those of Tunbridge, and yet less than the common waters by several grains.

The following programme of the season at Spa will convey all the information the visitor will require; it should, however, be observed, that although the season for the waters only commences on the 1st of May, visitors, attracted by the beauty of the environs, begin arriving in April. In June, July, and August, the season may be said to be at its height, and the town is then crowded with fashionables:—

Programme of the Season for Drinking the Waters at Spa.—The opening of the season for the waters of Spa takes place on the 1st of May in each year. Upon the first Sunday of that month the *fêtes* commence by a grand ball to strangers in the Redoute.

The visitors assemble at seven in the morning to drink the waters, after which there is

A musical performance every day at twelve in the concert-room, or promenade de 7 heures.

- A grand ball twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday) at the Redoute.

Dramatic performance four times a week, Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday.

The grand saloon is open every evening to company.

Several grand balls take place during the season at Waux-hall and at the *Salon Levoz*.

Music from six to eight at the evening promenade.

There is an English dentist also here, Mr. Mungeam, from Brussels.

Principal Promenades of Spa and its Environs :—

1. The promenade de la Montagne; the points of view are the mountain of Annette and Lubin, at the Pavilion, at the Champignon, and the Cafarelli rock.

2. The tour of the fountains, across the wood; the baths of the Tonnelet; the Tonnelet; the Sauveniere, where will be found the promenades of the Duke of Orleans, Prince Zangusko, and the footpath of the ravine formed in 1839; lastly, the Geronstere, which brings to recollection the park of Trainon.

3. The walk of Reckeim; the view from it extending over the whole valley of Spa.

4. The woods of Theux and Spixhe.

5. The Hole of the Hoigne, following the course of the river to the extent of a league, in the midst of rocks and woods, passing to the mill of Solvaster and the cascade, and so return by the woods.

6. Theux and the ruins of Franchimont.

7. The cascade of Cdo.

8. The grotto of Remouchamps; the castle of Mont-jardin; the ruins of the castle of the four sons Aymon.

9. The pavilion of Juslenville.

10. The valley of the Ourthe. By taking the old road from Spa, you may visit Tilf, and return by the route of the Vesdre and Chaudfontaine.

As it is the fashion to ride much on horseback at Spa, the excursions are easily and pleasantly made.

There is a reading-room near the Pouhon spring where the *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* may be read, subscription 5 frs. a month. The hire of a pony is 5 frs. the day.

THE SPRINGS.

Tonnelet. — This spring is highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and is much employed for children as an excellent vermifuge.

The Barisart is a spring brought into notice for the first time by Dr. Cutler, and is immensely frequented by dyspeptic patients, the waters correcting acidity and giving great tone to the digestive organs. It is situated at about a mile south of the town.

Above 300 excellent ponies are kept for the use of visitors : this breed, of Andalusian origin, is very active, enduring, and surefooted. The hire of a pony is 5 frs. a day.

Divine Service is performed every Sunday at 11 and 3 in one of the spacious apartments of the old Wauxhall. The officiating minister is the Rev. H. Costobadie.

The resident *English Physician* at Spa is Dr. Cutler, to whom the town is principally indebted for its improvements in respect to its waters and baths, and also for the great and increasing influx of invalids.

The *Redoute* is under the able direction of Mr. Dawelowe.

There is an excellent *French Restauration* at Spa, where dinners à la carte or otherwise may be had in the best Parisian style.

In going from Spa to Verviers by the post road (2½ posts) we are compelled to retrace our steps as far as *Pepinsterre*.

FROM LIEGE TO AIX CONTINUED.

The valley presents a succession of large cloth factories, alternating with the neat and handsome country houses and gardens of their proprietors. The railway passes through.

Verviers. — The luggage of travellers entering Belgium from Prussia is examined here. Carriages are changed either going into Belgium or Prussia.

Verviers, on the Vesdre. — Its population amounts to 30,000 ; chiefly employed in its cloth manufactures, which are exported to Italy and America, and formerly

to Holland. The water of the Vesdre possesses peculiar properties for dyeing.

Between Verviers and the Prussian frontiers, on an eminence a little to the right of the road, are the ruins of *Limburg*, formerly capital of the duchy of Limburg, now united to the province of Liege.

The railway quits the valley of the Vesdre, after traversing a high embankment near (*rt.*) Dolhain, once a suburb of Limburg, now the town, while Limburg has dwindled into nothing.

Herbesthal is the Prussian frontier, where passports are called for and taken away; the baggage is examined at Aix or Cologne. The railroad is carried on a bridge of 17 arches, then penetrates a tunnel one mile and a quarter long, pierced through a sand hill, and finally reaches Aix-la-Chapelle down an inclined plane, up which carriages are drawn by a stationary engine in coming from Aix.

Eupen.—A manufacturing town of 11,000 inhabitants.

Aix-la-Chapelle.—HOTELS. — *Grande Monarch*, one of the best hotels on the continent, for the excellence of the dinners, the promptness of attendance, and the cleanliness and comfort that pervades the entire establishment. The baths belonging to this hotel are remarkably clean and well lighted.

H. Nueltens, facing the Eliza Spring, a large house, where travellers receive every attention.

Dubigk's Hotel, adjoining the Redoute, well furnished, comfortable, and clean. Table d'hôte at 4 o'clock.

Hotel de l'Emperor, proprietor, M. Habetz, a variety of apartments for families and single persons. Table d'hôte at 4 and 5 o'clock. This hotel is connected with the emperor's baths,

Hotel Hoyer, à la Couronne Impérial, situated in a quiet part of the town, and affords accommodation for families. A table d'hôte at 4 and 5 o'clock. Ad-

joining the *salle a manger* is a large garden, affording an agreeable lounge after dinner.

Hotel Schlemmer, close to the Cologne Railway Station, very good second class house, with extremely moderate charges, civility, and attention. A *table d'hôte* daily at 1 o'clock.

Hotel Royal, also near the station, containing various sized apartments. A *table d'hôte* daily at 1 o'clock.

Passports and Luggage on arriving from Belgium, are examined at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the viséing the former; they are collected at the last station before reaching Aix; they may be had immediately at the office of the station if proceeding by the same train to Cologne.

French money, if coming from Belgium, should be exchanged here for Prussian money;—this may be done at any of the Hotels;—or at Mssrs Wintgens Eder, 1527, Theatre-street.

Aix-la-Chapelle is a most interesting and beautifully situated city, containing a population of 46,000 inhabitants, was formerly an imperial city, and sent deputies to the diet of the empire. It was built by the Romans, was pillaged by the Huns in 451, and rebuilt by Charlemagne, who fixed his residence here. Its name is derived from its warm baths, and the chapel built by Charlemagne. The Emperors of Germany used to be crowned here with great pomp. Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V. was the last monarch who received the crown in this place. It then contained more than 100,000 inhabitants.

The town-hall is a Gothic edifice remarkable for its ancient towers, one of which is called the Tower of Granus, and was built by the Romans, and the spacious hall in which the Emperors dined in public on the day of their coronation. This hall, which is now being restored, is also celebrated as the place where important congresses were held in the years 1748

and 1818, is on the second floor, and measures 142 feet long, and 60 wide; the walls opposite the windows and the ends are being ornamented with historical frescoes by Rethel of Dusseldorf, who is to receive 80,000 thalers for the eight frescoes. At this moment, January 1853, they are nearly finished:—1st the discovery by Otho III. of the tomb of Charlemagne; 2nd and 3rd Charlemagne conquering the Saracens and destroying their idols; the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, represents the coronation of Charlemagne at Rome, by Leo, his departure, the erection of the cathedral at Aix, &c. From the window on the staircase a fine view of the cathedral is obtained. Opposite the Hall is a fountain, interesting on account of its antiquity, with a gilt copper statue of Charlemagne, with which it has been adorned, placed on a pedestal, in the centre of a basin.

The Cathedral was built by Otho, who was crowned here in 983. Part of his tomb of black marble yet remains; but it has been sadly mutilated and contracted, because it was supposed to obstruct the view of the principal altar.

The Emperors were usually crowned in the Cathedral, until the middle of the 14th century, when the place of coronation was removed to Frankfort on the Maine.

The choir of this church is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The noble columns that were taken away by the French during the revolution have been restored.

Among the relics of antiquity, the great church contains the tomb of Charlemagne. In the gallery is a massive chair of white marble, in which his body was placed in the tomb, and on which the emperors used afterwards to sit at their coronations. A plain stone is likewise shewn with this simple inscription "Carolo Magno." Underneath were deposited the remains of this illustrious monarch. His body was afterwards removed from its peaceful abode; and

some golden vessels, richly ornamented, are exhibited, which are said to contain many of his bones. Charlemagne was born at Aix; it was his favourite place of residence, and here he closed his eventful life.

This church contains a variety of curious relics, some of them are of inestimable value. They are enclosed in a shrine of silver gilt; and were formerly exhibited to the sacred eyes of majesty alone. They are now, however, publicly displayed on the altar every seventh year; and devotees crowd from the most distant parts to gaze upon them, and to experience the miraculous powers which they yet retain. They consist of the swadding cloths, and the winding sheet of the blessed Saviour, the robe of the Virgin Mary, and the shroud of John the Baptist, &c. &c.

Other relics are daily exhibited to those who are willing to pay for the privilege of beholding such sacred things. The catalogue of these is long and interesting. The traveller will particularly notice some of the manna by which the Israelites were miraculously fed in the wilderness; the leathern girdle of the Saviour, and the linen one of his holy Mother; some of the hair of the Virgin; a fragment of the cross; and the head and arm of the Emperor Charlemagne. The fee to the Sacristan to see all things amounts to about 2 thalers.

Previous to the revolution, this sacred catalogue was swelled by numerous other mysterious articles. On the approach of the French, the treasures were hastily conveyed into the interior of Germany, and placed under the safe custody of the emperor; but when the danger was passed, and the holy relics were reclaimed, that monarch retained some of them as the price of the protection which he afforded the rest. Among the articles thus withheld were the sword of Charlemagne, some of the earth that was dried with the blood of the martyr Stephen, and a copy of the Gospel, written in letters of gold.

The Church of the Franciscans contains a 'Descent from the Cross,' and a 'Dead Christ,' by Rubens.

The streets of this city are spacious, and possess some handsome buildings, particularly the quarter near the railway station.

Aix-la-Chapelle is principally celebrated for its warm baths, which are much frequented. They contain a considerable portion of super-sulphurated-hydrogen gas, and are at the extraordinary temperature of 145° Fahrenheit. The taste is at first exceedingly nauseous to the stranger; but he gradually becomes habituated to it, and derives considerable benefit, if afflicted with any cutaneous or scrofulous disease. The external use of the baths is likewise remarkably efficacious in the cure of many cutaneous eruptions.

The waters of Aix contain likewise much saline matter, principally carbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime; they are, consequently, useful in cases of visceral obstruction, and in all diseases of the digestive organs.

The season is from the beginning of May, but the Redoute is open till the end of December.

The principal manufactures are woollen cloths, Prussian blue, ammonia, and white soap. The needle manufactory is not inferior to any in Europe, and will be viewed with considerable interest by the traveller, as well as the manufactory of pins; 150 or 180 pounds of which are often made in a week, each pound containing about 1,000 pins.

Aix-la-Chapelle lays claim to peculiar immunities and privileges. The extent of its jurisdiction is therefore very carefully marked; and a little circle not extending a mile from the walls, and bounded by a simple quickset hedge, is called the kingdom of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The bathing establishments are numerous, containing bathrooms most comfortably fitted up; as in

other towns, the bath-houses also contain lodgings.

The principal bath-houses are the Black Eagle, or Bozenbad, the Corneliusbad, and the Carlbäd; all these are opposite the Redoute. Charge for a single bath 10 gros; when a number are subscribed for, 8 gros each. There are also two other bath-houses, the Newbad and the Emperor's-bad: these two being nearer the source than the others, are much the hottest. The cold Steel-Bath is in the New-street behind the theatre.

The Fountain Elisa is under the colonnade, reached by two flights of steps. The two wings of the building are occupied as a Café and Restaurant; the band plays here during the season every morning from seven till eight.

The Redoute, or Kursaal of Aix, is a large building in the centre of the town. On the first floor, the games rouge et noir and roulette are carried on at three intervals during the day, from eleven till one, from three till five, and from nine till eleven. On the tables (not the green ones) in this room, for the accommodation of strangers, are to be found the *Times*, *Galignani's*, &c., and foreign papers from all parts of Europe. The Restaurant is at the bottom of the staircase on the left. The other apartments are devoted to balls and reunions: the former take place every Saturday (to which strangers are always invited), and the reunions every day, from 3 to half-past 4. The spirit of gaming once prevailed here to such an extent, that the magistrates became seriously alarmed for the morals of the people, and forbade all games of hazard, under severe penalties. The corporations of the town are now the bankers!! The inhabitants of Aix are prohibited from playing, or even from entering the rooms, except on the last day of the season, which it the 31st of December. The season commences the 1st of May.

The Theatre is well situated; large, and handsomely

fitted up. Performances on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Admission 20, 15, 10 gros.

Hackney Coaches, with one or two horses, take passengers to and from the railway-station, with luggage, for 8 gros each.

Vigilantes by the course with two horses, one person, 8 gros; two persons, 10 gros; three or four persons, 12 gros. Hire by the hour, two horses, 20 gros; the course, 8 gros.

Divine Service is performed regularly every Sunday morning, at half-past eleven, by a resident English clergyman, in the German Protestant Church, St. Anne-strasse; an authorised collector calls on English visitors, a collection is also made at the Church.

Banker.—The firm of Wintgen's Oeder, B. 1327, Theatre Street, will be found highly respectable, bills on London for large and small sums granted, money exchanged at the full value.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains, to convey travellers to the various hotels; fare, including luggage, 5 s. gros.

Reading Room and Library of Mr. Mayer, in Buchelstrasse, is well supplied with English news-papers and books. Mr. M. is agent to the General Steam Navigation Company.

Booksellers.—M. Mayer, near Dremel's Hotel, and Mr. Benrath, near the Redoute.

Post Office, situated a long way beyond the market-place, is open from eight in the morning; letters via Ostend arrive six times a week.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE ENVIRONS.

The hill of Louisberg affords a noble view of the city and neighbouring country. An obelisk was erected upon it in honour of Napoleon. After his retreat from Saxony, the Cossacks hurled it from its situation and completely destroyed even the foundation, to obtain the coins that were deposited there. The king of Prussia has caused the obelisk to be again erected.

but it bears evident marks of the injury it sustained.

On the side of the hill is a chapel, crowded with images, concerning each of which some pious but incredible legend is told. A long procession of devout worshippers issues from Aix every Lent to prostrate themselves before these sacred shrines. On Sunday afternoons crowds of fashionables drive to the Louis-berg, and indulge in tea, coffee, ices, smoking, and sometimes dancing; the view is magnificent, and the scene itself is worth going miles to witness; an excellent band is always in attendance. The Railway Viaduct. The ramparts. The Roman-street, near Frankenberg (Old Castle). The Kaisersruhe, magnificent garden, the residence of the Russian Emperor during the Congress in 1818. The Forest of Pauline (the name of Napoleon's sister). The Drymborn, a small but beautiful forest. The Schonforst, an old ruin. The Emma Castle (Bourg), habitation of Charlemagne. Laurensberg, a village near Aix, commanding a beautiful view.

The scenery on the north of Aix is exceedingly diversified and picturesque, especially on and around the hills of Salvatorberg and Weingartsberg.

The most frequented walks are the Boulevards, the park of Drimsbors, the promenade of Mount Louis, and the road to Borcette.

A quarter of a mile out of Aix, close to the railway station, is the romantic town of Borcette, with a manufacturing population of 7,000 inhabitants: the chief trade is cloth and needles. The hot springs here are similar to those of Aix, except the Campus. A walk to Borcette to drink the waters in the morning might be advisable; the road to it is up the new street behind the theatre, under the railway viaduct.

IN THE TOWN THERE IS TO BE SEEN :

The Cathedrale, built by Charlemagne, containing relics and other antiquities.

The hotel de ville, with its ancient hall where the emperors were crowned.

The fountain of Elisa, source of the mineral waters.

The baths.—*Theatre*.—*The Louisberg*.

Monument of the monarchs.—*Borcette*.

Persons desirous of making a longer stay at Aix-la-Chapelle may enjoy every day, during a fortnight, new excursions into the country. The favourite places in the environs are :

Schoenthal. A fine country-seat in a rich valley, surrounded by woodland with large farm-buildings, ponds, &c.

Schoenforst, a ruin with fine walks, surrounded by water.

Cornelimunster a village, a german mile from town, famous for its Hermitage on a wooded mountain in a most picturesque country.

Heidgen. Rendez vous de Chasse on the ridge of the Aix-la-Chapelle hills, fine prospects and walks.

Emmaburg. A ruin with a farm, near the lead and coppermines.

Frankenberg. Castle of Charlemagne's time, newly rebuilt.

Laurensberg. A pretty village with a fine ruin and coal-mines.

Kaisersruhe. Beautiful botanical garden with Belvedere.

Kalkofen. Fine castle with a large farm and garden.

Rohenheide. First railroad station to Belgium, about 10 minutes from the town, affording a fine view of Aix-la-Chapelle, the inclined plain, stationary engine and electrical telegraph.

Wilhelmstein an old ruin with picturesque environs.

Stollberg. A pretty town in a fine situation, with mines of different kind, and manufactories; about 2 leagues from the town.

Vaels. A dutch village, half a league from town.

The Pauline's forest. With pretty roaded walks on the heights above Aix-la-Chapelle. Favourite abode of Napoleon's sister, the illustrious princess Pauline.

The Trimborn forest, affording a charming promenade, ruins, antiquities; refreshments to be had.

The monument of the three monarchs.

Borcette. Close to Aix-la-Chapelle with an old abbey, fine walks and manufactories of all kind.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM AIX.

To *Cologne* four times a day in two hours. Fares, 1st class, 2 thal. 15 sg.; 2nd class, 1 thal. 25 sg.; 3rd class, 1 thal. 8 sg.

To *Brussels* three times a day in six hours. Fares, in francs, 1st class, 13f. 50c.; 2nd class, 10f. 75c.; 3rd class, 6f. 75c.

To *Ostend* twice a day in eleven hours. Fares, 1st class, 20f.; 2nd class, 15f. 75c.; 3rd class, 10f.

To *Antwerp* three times a day in nine hours. Fares, 1st class, 14f.; 2nd class, 11f.; 3rd class, 7f.

Aix and Dusseldorff.—In the course of the present year a railway direct to Dusseldorff is expected to be opened.

POST AND MAIL COACHES FROM AIX.

9½ G.M. to *Cologne*, nine evening, in seven hours and three quarters. Fare, 1 thal. 25½ sg.

10 G.M. to *Dusseldorff*, half past seven a.m. and nine p.m., in eight hours and a quarter. Fare, 2 thal.

2½ G.M. to *Eupen*, seven p.m., in two hours. Fare, 15 sg.

6½ G.M. to *Fürth*, half past seven a.m. and nine p.m., in six hours and a half. Fare, 1 thal. 10½ sg.

3½ G.M. to *Jülich*, at half past seven a.m. and six and nine p.m., in three hours. Fare, 21 sg.

4½ G.M. to *Maestricht*, half past six a.m., half past twelve and three p.m., in four hours. Fare, 1 thal. 5 sg.

AIX TO COLOGNE.

Distance, 40 English miles.

This railway is the dearest on the Continent. The carriages not so good as on many of the German lines — the rate of the travelling varies according to the train, some taking $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours others only 2.

On a projecting rock is the *Castle of Frankenberg*, an ivy-clad and ruined tower of considerable antiquity, to which a more modern edifice is attached. Charlemagne is said to have founded and inhabited a castle on this spot; and here, according to the legend, died his beloved queen Fastrada. Stolberg a manufacturing town of 3,000 inhabitants, lies about 3 m. S. of this, up a valley studded with mills, forges, and country seats. The buildings of Stolberg are surmounted by a picturesque old castle on the top of the hill.

Eschweiler an industrious town of 3,600 inhab., on the Inde, having manufactures of silk, iron, wire, &c., and an old ruined *Castle*, which as been restored in the ancient style.

The fortress of Jülich is about 10 m. from this stat.

We next pass the stately old Castle of Nothberg, flanked by 4 round towers, one of which has lost its roof. From the top of a high embankment, a good view is obtained of the pleasing vale of the Inde.

Langerwehe. A viaduct of 7 arches conveys the railroad over the vale of the Wehe beyond this stat. On the right lie the village and castle *Merode*.

Düren a town of 9,000 inhab., devoted to manufactures, the chief of which are of cloth and paper.

Beyond Horrem is the Castle of Frenz, whose ancient owners were descended from one of the 15 noble families of Cologne who traced their descent from colonists established in that city by the Emperor Trajan, A. D. 48.

COLOGNE is described at page 170.

HOLLAND.

LONDON TO ROTTERDAM.

Steam-Packets leave London regularly for Rotterdam twice a week during the summer months. These boats belong to the General Steam Navigation Company, which conveys the mails every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year. The vessels on this station are fast, commodious, and conveniently fitted up, possessing state cabins, well adapted for private families, spacious dining rooms unconnected with the sleeping berths; and last, through not least, well and plentifully supplied tables. It is recommended that berths be secured some days previous to the vessel's leaving London, as there is great difference in their construction. Travellers can book themselves from London to all places on the Rhine, and may stop at whatever place they choose.

The Steam Packet Companies print monthly lists stating the exact time of their boats leaving for Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend, which may be had by application at the General Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 71, Lombard street, or 37, Regent circus. The passage is usually made in from twenty-two to twenty-four hours.

PRICE OF REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD THE STEAM-PACKETS FROM LONDON.

	s.	d.
Dinner for private party, each	5	0
Breakfast do.	2	6
Tea	1	6
Dinner, table d'hôte	3	0
Breakfast, with meat and eggs	2	0
Luncheon, cold meat.	1	0
Sandwiches.	0	6
Steward's fee	2	0

FARES FROM LONDON TO ROTTERDAM.

	£.	s.	d.
Chief cabin.	1	10	0
Fore cabin.	0	17	6
Carriages, four wheels	3	0	0
Ditto.	2	2	0
Horses	2	2	0
Dogs.	0	7	6

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

London Bridge, the *Custom House*, and the *Tower* are the first objects which attract the attention of strangers, then the labyrinth of ships from all parts of the world, not to be equalled in any other part of the globe. Continuing through the upper and lower Pool, the elegant steeple of *Limehouse church* on the left attracts our notice, passing *Cuckolds point* on the right, where a large pair of horns used formerly to be suspended, we reach

Deptford. The vessel belonging to the *Marine Society* is used as a refuge for poor boys found wandering about the streets of London, destitute of cloths and friends, and placed in order to their being made fit for her Majesty's naval service. Also two vessels as chapels for seamen.

Greenwich Hospital was built in the reign of King Charles the Second. It consists of four distinct piles of buildings, with a grand square between, in the centre of which is a statue of *Georges II*. Beyond the square are the hall and chapel, with their noble domes and two colonnades, which form an avenue, terminated by the *Ranger's lodge*; and in the park, on an eminence amidst a grove of elm and chestnut trees is the *Royal Observatory*, or *Flamstead House*, which is completely furnished with mathematical and optical instruments, for the use of the *Astronomer Royal*.

The *Isle of Dogs* is so called from its being reported that a waterman, having murdered a man who had a dog with him, the animal would not leave its dead master till hunger constrained him to swim over to Greenwich, which being frequently repeated, was observed by the watermen plying there, who, following the dog, by that means discovered the body of the murdered man. Soon after the dog, returning on his usual errand to Greenwich, snarled at a waterman who sat there, and would not be beaten off, which caused the bystanders, who knew of the murder, to apprehend him, who afterwards confessed the fact, and was hanged on the spot.

At *Blackwall* is a singular high wooden building painted red, belonging to Mr. Parry, ship-builder, for placing and replacing the masts of ships, which attracts much notice. The new building on the left is the terminus of the Blackwall railway.

Woolwich was formerly a small fishing place, thinly inhabited, but is now, owing to its Dockyard, of much importance; the Church is one of the fifty built by Queen Anne.

Barking Reach is noted for the number of small fishing-boats lying there belonging to the fishermen of the town of Barking, situated three miles distant, which are chiefly employed in the cod and haddock fishery.

The *Village of Erith* presents a fine landscape. This place was formerly famous for smuggling. A short distance from the town is its neat church, partly covered with ivy; above which is a tower or pleasure-house in a park, belonging to Lord Saye and Sele.

Purfleet, formerly *Pourtesfleet*, anciently belonging to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem. The Board of Ordnance have here erected some well-contrived magazines for gunpowder, strongly arched, and every way well secured from fire and lightning. This place, though small, is populous, and the workmen em-

ployed in the chalk, lime, and sand works so often find themselves thirsty, that it is no wonder we see here such a large public-house.

The village and church of *Stone* next presents itself interspersed within an orchard, and affords both in spring and autumn one of the most luxurious views imaginable.

Greenhithe also has a neat appearance from the river. Ingress Park, the Seat of James Harmer, Esq., adjoining, presents a most beautiful landscape.

We next arrive at a part of the Thames called *Fiddler's Reach* so called from the circumstance of three fiddlers having been drowned there. On an eminence near Grays is the seat of Zachariah Button, Esq. On a small arm of the south side of the river is *Northfleet*. From this place the stately mansion called Orms, or the Orm, is seen to great advantage. Immense quantities of chalk are here taken from the pits and sent to distant places.

Gravesend, a populous town, and thoroughfare, is situated on a declivity leading to the Thames, and partly in the parish of Milton, which adjoins to that of Gravesend on the east side.

Within the last 15 years the town has experienced an immense increase in its traffic, and in the number of its buildings, from the numerous elegant steam-packets which ply between this place and London, affording a cheap and comfortable communication between Chatam, Maidstone, Canterbury, &c. There are three piers, the Rosherville, the Town, and Terrace. The Railway from London to Gravesend has also considerably benefited this place.

Tilbury Fort, on the opposite shore, was erected in the time of Henry VIII., and afterwards regularly fortified by Sir Martin Beckmann, chief engineer to Charles II., after the Dutch had been up to Chatham and burnt our ships. The esplanade is very extensive, and the bastions considerably the largest in England;

the chief strenght of the place consists in its being possible to flood the whole level, by means of the water-gate in the centre of the great curtain next the river; about two miles from the Fort there are still many traces of the Roman highways, and also of the encampment of Queen Elizabeth; this being the grand rendez-vous of the army, as Purfleet was of the navy, during Philip's threatened invasion.

At Denton Mills, the next object on the Kentish shore below Gravesend, coals are landed free from the London duty, not being within the jurisdiction of that port.

Gad's Hill.—Being still in Gravesend Reach, the counties on both sides exhibit a most interesting appearance. On the Essex side, the church of East Tilbury is seen; and next to this, the church of Mucking, with a shingled spire on a tower steeple.

The *Lower Hope.*—Entering that part of the river so called, the southern side of which is formed by Gravesend and Milton marshes, those of Higham and Cliff, the Hundred of Hoe, and the Island of Grain, we soon discover that this is a peninsula, formed by the Thames and the Medway; and that the Essex shore is a succession of low unhealthy grounds, till the river separates Canvey Island from it. Stanford le Hope church, with its tower, Corningham church, with a shingled spire, Fobbin church, with a lofty embattled tower steeple, and Pittsea church, are all objects seen in succession.

Hole Haven, six miles from East Tilbury, next presents itself on our left. Sea-Reach begins here, where a natural commodious harbour is formed. Approaching Canvey Islands, on our left, it is found to be five miles in length, and two in breadth, a marshy tract, containing about 3,500 acres. It is remarkable for the empty cockleshells that cover the strand: the extreme parts are bounded by a branch of the Thames, called Leigh Road.

Leigh, on the same side, is a port much frequented by hoys and small crafts, and affords a road for shipping between this place and Southend.

Southend lies to our left, and first attracted notice as a watering place about thirty years ago : it is beautifully situated on a well-cultivated and well-wooded hill, little more than forty miles from London. The beautiful terrace is commonly called New Southend, and being built on a considerable eminence, gives the whole range an elegant appearance, especially from the Thames. Not far from Southend, a stone marks the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London.

The woody character of the adjacent country, the vast breadth of the river, and the mouth of the Medway, forming a luminous break on the coast of Kent, compose a scene which at once charms and interests the beholder.

Shoeberry Ness, beyond Southend, is the next prominent object on this side.

On the further side of the river, and about three miles from its entrance, is *Stangate Creek*. Here ships coming from the Levant, or places where any suspicion of contagion is entertained, are obliged to perform quarantine, before they proceed farther up the river; they are always distinguished by a yellow flag at the mast-head.

Sheerness.—The Island of Sheppy, next approached, is separated from the rest of Kent by an arm of the sea communicating with the Medway. It is eight miles from Hole Haven. This island is rapidly encroached on by the sea : whole acres, with houses upon them, have been carried away in a single storm. It is about thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth; and the water flowing between this and the main land is called the *Swale*, and on the two extremities of it, *East* and *West Swale*. On the east point of the island, the Columbine and Spaniard buoys are placed.

The royal dock was made adjoining to it, princi-

pally for repairing ships that are but partially damaged, and for building frigates and smaller vessels, from forty guns downwards.

The *Nore* is an estuary, and is properly the water which runs between the Isles of Grain and Sheppy : here it is that the rivers Thames and Medway lose their names, and are called the Nore. The current is described as making a swifter course than at any other place on the coast.

The Nore Light, moored near the sand, is erected nightly for the advantage of mariners, and is about four miles from the shore; having passed which, the next object to our right is Queenborough.

Whitstable is on the east of Sheppy, an improving town, and the nearest port to Canterbury.

Here is a considerable fishery for oysters, which are of the most delicious flavour, and in great demand in London, where they are in greater perfection than at any other place. Off the is the bay Paddington Rock, so dangerous to coasting vessels.

Herne Bay has, for many years past, been a select retreat for seabathing; the line of shore possessing peculiar advantages as a watering-place, standing on an easy elevation, commanding a most delightful view of the ocean, without any accumulation of mud from the flow of the tide.

The salubrity of the air of Herne Bay has been long noted in history, from its gentle elevation, clear of those stagnant Pools and marshes and low woodlands which prevent a free circulation of the air in many other parts of the coast.

The stoppage of the vessel in the morning announces the arrival at the Brill, where the Dutch Custom-house officers examine the papers, &c.; it is fortified, and contains a population chiefly consisting of pilots and fishermen, exceeding three thousand. It was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch, in 1572, and the foundation of the Batavian republic was then laid

here; the celebrated Admiral Tromp was born at Brill.

Maaslandsluys is chiefly supported by the cod and herring fisheries. Further on the left, inland, is Schiedam, celebrated for its Geneva; nearer Rotterdam, and on the left, is Delfshaven; it contains a commodious port, and extensive docks and warehouses.

Rotterdam. — **HOTELS.** — *Hôtel des Pays-Bas.* — This is a well-conducted-house, conveniently situated near the place of disembarkation. The apartments command a fine view of the river and shipping; the proprietor (Mrs. Walter) is remarkable for her civility and attention.

To this hotel baths and excellent coach-houses and stabling are attached, and table d'hôte at four o'clock.

New Bath Hotel very good and reasonable, also situated on the quay facing the Steamers landing Place, a table d'hôte at 4 o'clock.

The charges at these houses are about.

	g.	s.	s.	d.
Breakfast, with eggs or meat..	1	0	1	8
Dinner at table d'hôte . . .	1	10	2	6
Tea	0	15	1	3
Bed	1	0	1	8

Rotterdam is situated in the centre of South Holland, on the north side of the Maze, twelve miles north-west from Dordrecht, twelve miles south-west from Gouda, thirteen miles south-east from the Hague, eight miles from Delft, and three miles from Schiedam. Population 75,000.

The city, which in size, beauty of its buildings, trade, and opulence, is, next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place of all the northern Netherlands, was but the seventh in rank as a city at the assembly of the Provincial States of Holland under the Confederation; Dordrecht, Haarlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Gouda, preceding according to the dates of

the grants by which their municipal rights had successively been conferred.

Its primitive existence as a small hamlet, however, may be traced to a period nearly as early as the year 900, when first a dam or dyke was raised to defend the banks of the small stream, the Rotte, from being submerged by the impulse of the waters of the Maze. This dyke was since called the Oude Dyke, a second or New Dyke (the present High street) having been raised about a hundred years later.

The ground plan of the city is that of a triangle, the base being the quay we have mentioned, stretching along the river, and a perpendicular, drawn from it to the opposite extremity, may be somewhat less than a mile. Through the middle of most of the streets run a straight canal, where the largest ships may conveniently load and unload at the doors of the warehouses, bordered by large, lofty, and healthy trees. They are crossed by numerous drawbridges, which, mixed with the shipping, the trees, and the houses, have a very picturesque effect. Between the trees and each of the canals is the quay, which is of a width sufficient for shipping, landing, and receiving all articles of merchandise; and within the row of trees is the paved streets for carts, carriages, and horses; and between this again, and extending close to the fronts of the houses, is a paved footpath. In these canal streets there is an incessant and interesting bustle.

The houses are generally spacious and lofty, some built in the modern, and others in the old Spanish style; in many of the streets they are really elegant; but belonging, as they do, chiefly to merchants and tradesmen, their magazines are mostly on the ground floor, and extend far behind, while the family inhabit the upper stories. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness observed in every part of their houses.

To almost every house in Rotterdam, and some-

times to every window of a house on the first floor, there is fixed a single or double looking glass or reflector, by means of which a person in the room, sitting before the window, can see by reflection the whole length of the street, the passengers, the trees, the canal, and the shipping. When two of these reflectors are placed at right angles, and the right angle pointed towards the window, a person within directing the eye to that angle, will see the whole street both to the right and left. They are adopted for the amusement of the ladies!!!

The stranger who has never seen a Dutch town must be much amused; the combination of water, bridges, trees, and shipping, in the heart of a city, presents a novel and picturesque sight; the quaint and very singular buildings, the horse's shoes, which resemble pattens, the wooden shoes (or sabots) of the peasants, are all novelties to the visitor. The principal objects that merit notice are — The Cathedral or Great Church of *St. Lawrence*, which contains the monuments of the Admirals de Witt, van Brakel, and Cortenaer, and a very fine organ.

The bronze *Statue of Erasmus*, who was born at Rotterdam, the house is still to be seen in Breede Kerk Straat, n. 1467.

The *Exchange*. The *Stadt Huis*, from the dome of which commands a most extensive prospect of the town and country, the Dockyard, all are novel and pleasing to the visitor. The philanthropist will derive much satisfaction also by visiting the Infant and *Armenian* (poor) schools. At Rotterdam there is an English Episcopalian, as well as Presbyterian and French Protestant church. There are also several clubs here, where English, and other newspapers are taken in; strangers can be introduced by a member. Rotterdam, like all Dutch towns, is remarkable for its cleanliness.

Steam Packets to Hull from Rotterdam every Satur-

day morning, fare £2 2s. chief cabin, and 11 1s. fore cabin; carriages £4 4s.; horses £3 3s.

Steam Packets from Rotterdam to Antwerp four times a week—on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; fare in the pavilion 8 florins (about 17 francs); saloon 6 florins. The distance is 50 leagues, occupying about twelve hours. Monthly bills are published, both at Rotterdam and Antwerp, stating the hours of departure from each place. Refreshments may be had on board; dinner 1 guilder, breakfast 75 cent.

English Divine Service every Sunday, at half-past 10 in the morning and 6 in the evening.

Scotch Church Service every Sunday, at 10 and 2.

Steamers ascend the Rhine every morning; those belonging to the Dusseldorf Company, which leave four times a week are the best. (See bills).

Passports are granted by the British Consul, every day during the usual office hours. On Sundays only between one and two, and four and five; but travellers should, if possible, obtain a passport before leaving England, as the English Consul here does not grant passports, unless to persons under very peculiar circumstances.

The Prussian Consul grants a visé in the event of the Prussian signature having been neglected in London.

Post-Office in Wien Straat. The regular mail days from Rotterdam are Saturdays and Wednesdays; but letters are forwarded both to London and Hull on others days, when opportunities offer. Letters are received on all occasions, up to within half an hour of the sailing of the vessel.

CONVEYANCES THROUGH HOLLAND.

There are two methods of travelling in Holland, by railway and by water. The latter is the cheapest. The *trekschuit* (passage boat) travels at the rate of about

four miles an hour by the canal, generally with a row of trees on each side. The barge, which is usually thirty feet long, is divided into two apartments or cabins; each about six feet wide and seven high. The larger room towards the prow of the boat, called the *ruim*, is for common passengers and for the luggage, and will contain thirty or forty persons. The smaller cabin, towards the stern, called the *roef*, is engaged at a rather higher rate, and holds but eight. Which may be secured at half-price, or by paying the fare of four passengers. At every change of horses the driver (*het jaggertie*) expects a trifle; a stiver will abundantly satisfy him.

The traveller should take as little luggage as possible with him on board the *trekschuit*, so as to be easily conveyed from one boat to another when they are changed.

Boats from Rotterdam leave for Delft from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, at every hour from six in the morning till eight at night; to Amsterdam every day at twelve; to the Hague every day at one o'clock; to Leyden every day at ten; to Haarlem, Wednesdays and Saturdays at nine; to Gouda every day at half-past eleven.

The usual fare by the canal-boat from Rotterdam to the Hague is seventy cents, or about fourteen pence.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM ROTTERDAM.

To the *Hague* five times a day, in forty-two minutes. Fares, 1st class, 1g. 20c.; 2nd class, 1g.; 3rd class, 60c.

To *Amsterdam* four times a day, in two hours twenty minutes. Fares, 1st class, 4g. 20c.; 2nd class, 3g. 40c.; 3rd class, 2g. 10c.

STEAM BOATS.

Leave Rotterdam, ascending the Rhine, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. For particulars see Company's bills.

STEAM BOATS TO ANTWERP.

Every morning in ten to twelve hours. Fares, 1st cabin, 8 fl. ; 2nd cabin, 6 fl.

Leaving Rotterdam, the first village on the left is *Overschie*, two miles farther is *Ketel*, also on the left, then *Keneberg*, both at a little distance from the canal ; on each side presenting a continual succession of neat but fantastic country seats, and the water being literally crowded with boats of every appearance and description. Nine miles from Rotterdam is Delft, where the boats are changed.

Delft.—An ancient town, containing 15,000 inhabitants. The streets have a neat but sombre appearance, and are divided by narrow stagnant canals, which are, however, frequently cleaned out by means of numerous sluices. In the centre of the town are two spacious streets, with broad canals bordered with trees.

Delft was once celebrated for its potteries, the china from which was in great request throughout Europe ; but from the great improvement in the manufacture of china in England and Germany, the trade of this city has been almost annihilated.

Delft gave birth to the learned Grotius, whose remains are deposited in the New Church. His monument is simple and elegant. The view from the steeple of this church is esteemed the finest in Holland. This building likewise contains a superb monument to the memory of William I., prince of Oranje, not to be exceeded by any piece of sepulchral magnificence of that age in Europe. On a beautiful sarcophagus is the recumbent figure of the prince, with his favourite dog reposing at his feet. At the four corners are bronze statues of Liberty, Fortitude, Justice, and Religion. Under an arch at the head of the tomb, the prince is again represented sitting, in full armour ; while at the other extremity, Fame, with expanded

wings, is preparing to proclaim the triumphs of the deliverer of Holland. Above is a noble canopy of exquisite workmanship, supported by four buttresses of white marble and numerous pillars of black and gold. Waving over these are the various trophies and escutcheons of the house of Orange-Nassau.

Near the *Old Church* is the *Prinsenhof*, the identical house in which William I. was assassinated. The staircase on which he fell; and the holes made in the wall by the bullets, are yet shown. The remains of the philosopher *Leuwenhock*, and the renowned *Tromp*, are interred in the *Old Church*; and here also are the monuments of *Admiral Piet Hein*; of *Elizabeth de Marnix*, daughter of *Count Marnix*, one of the most active members of the federation of the nobles; and of *John Poot*, the poet.

The front of the *Stadthouse* is extensive and curious, and the apartments contain some valuable paintings, particularly by *Miereveld* and *Van Heemskerk*. The principal arsenal of Holland is here; it forms an island, having a canal on each side. Delft also possesses a *Latin school* and *several hospitals*.

Besides *Grotius*, Delft gave birth to *Admiral Piet Hein* and *Leuwenhock* already noticed, as well as to *Van Adrichem*, the antiquary; *Pontus Heuterus*, the historian; and *Gerard Van Loen*, the author of the *Metallography* of Holland.

Boats set out for the Hague every half-hour; for Rotterdam every hour; for Leyden every two hours; for Amsterdam every day.

At *Ryswyk*, three miles from Delft, the prince of Orange had a palace, in which was signed the treaty of 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France and Spain. A pyramid commemorative of this event was erected in 1792, by order of William V., stadtholder, on the ruins of the palace.

Leaving *Voorburg* on the right, four and a half miles from Delft, the traveller arrives at

Hague. — **HOTELS.** — *Belle-Vue.* — This is one of the best hotels in Holland ; it is clean and comfortable, and pleasantly situated opposite the park ; there is an excellent table d'hôte daily at half-past four ; the charges are—dinner at table d'hôte, 4 frs. ; bedroom, 3 frs. ; breakfast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

The Hague yields to few of the noblest cities in Europe in the beauty of its streets, the magnificence of its palaces, and the pleasantness of its situation. The principal street is called the Voorhout, but it is rather a series of palaces than a street. Several rows of trees are in the centre, with gravel walks beneath them, and a carriage-way on each side. These trees are preserved with as much religious care as those of the Royal Wood.

The most beautiful part of the Hague is the Vyverberg, a vast oblong square, with a noble walk and an avenue of trees on one side, and on the other the palace and a large basin of water. The beautiful broad street which joins the Vyverberg is called the Plaats. Near the trees, and towards the centre of the street, is a triangle paved with whiter stones than the other parts of the street, which denotes the spot where Adelaide de Poelgeest, the mistress of Count Albert, was massacred, September 22nd, 1392, during a popular insurrection.

The *Binnenhof*, or Inner Court, is surrounded by an enormous pile of houses of different architecture, principally occupied as government offices. The Great Hall, which not long ago was used for the meetings of the deputies of the provinces, and was adorned with military trophies, is now occupied as the *Lottery Office*. It is a noble room, one hundred and twenty-five feet long ; sixty broad, and sixty-six high. On a scaffold opposite the door of this apartment the venerable Barneveldt was decapitated, May 13th, 1619.

The *Royal Museum* occupies the house called Hotel

Maurice, which was built in 1640, by a prince of this name, who was a governor of Brazil. It contains a choice collection of pictures, particularly of the Flemish school. Amongst them is the celebrated Bull, by Paul Potter.

The picture gallery is open to the public every day, from 11 to 3.

The ground floor, comprising five rooms, and is occupied by the Chinese Cabinet, which consists of a very curious and choice collection of articles manufactured in China, and brought here at a great expense. Amongst them is a beautiful model of the interior of a Dutch town. One of the rooms of the cabinet contains the complete armour of Admiral Ruiter (No. in the catalogue, 726); the clothes worn by William I., the founder of Batavian liberty, at the time when he was assassinated by Geraerts at Delft, July 10, 1584 (No. 755). Here also is preserved the ball which killed him; In another room is an ingenious plan of the Isle of Desima, where the Dutch land for the purpose of facilitating their trade with the Japanese. In one of the rooms there is a model of the interior of a house completely furnished, made by order of Peter the Great; it cost 30,000 francs, and took twenty-five years to complete (No. 756). The museum is open to the public every day from eleven to one, except Sundays and Thursdays; a catalogue costs tenpence.

The *Royal Library* contains no less than 100,000 volumes, which are kept with the greatest care. They occupy three floors, divided into eighteen rooms. Amongst the MSS. is the original Union of Utrecht, signed January 23rd, 1579. The library is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, except on holidays, from ten till two; but strangers may see it every day.

In the same house as the library is the *Cabinet of Medals*, which is one of the richest collections of

the kind. It consists of 36,000 pieces, 32,675 of which are medals, and 1,325 intaglios. Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten to two.

The valuable *Museum of Natural History*, which was removed to Paris during the revolution, has been restored, or rather, by an amicable arrangement, a far richer collection than the original has been formed from the duplicates of the grand museum at Paris.

The *Royal Palace* is an ancient building; the front is very plain, but the side towards the garden is more ornamented. The apartments may be seen when their Majesties are not residing at the Hague.

Opposite to the entrance to the palace is a beautiful bronze equestrian statue of William the First, by Count Niewkirk, erected in the autumn of 1845.

The *New Picture Gallery* belonging to the present King of Holland, is a new building, the chief apartment of which is an elegant Gothic Hall, splendidly furnished. A great many of the gems are found here which formerly enriched the Orange Palace in Brussels; indeed, it has been remarked by good judges that there is not a bad picture in the entire collection. May be seen daily from nine till twelve. A fee of one guilder is expected by the custode, which is sufficient for a party.

The *Theatre* is a neat but small building, with commodious entrances, the interior is tastefully fitted up, with the royal box in the centre. The performances are occasionally in the French language.

Carriages.—First hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ guilder; to the House in the Wood, 2 guilders; by the day, 10 guilders.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains.

The *Palace in the Wood*, formerly the summer residence of the Princess of Orange. The painted saloon and the Chinese tapestry is truly magnificent; the former, which is called the Orange-zaal, is an octagon, covered by a cupola sixty feet in height. The centre

of the ceiling is adorned with a portrait of the Princess who erected the building. The great masters of the Flemish and Dutch schools vied in their efforts to decorate the walls of this immense apartment. On one side may be seen a large and beautiful picture by Jordaens; and on the right of the entrance, nearly opposite to this superb composition, is a painting by Rubens, representing the Cyclops. The other apartments of the palace contain pictures by Ter Burg, Zeegers, Hondhorst, &c. In the dining-room are two excellent imitations of basso-relievo.

The Hague was the birthplace of William III., King of England; Huygens, the mathematician; and Ruysch, the anatomist. It contains 65,000 inhabitants.

The *Post-Office* is open from seven in the morning till eight in the evening.

EXCURSION FROM THE HAGUE.

Scheveling, three miles distant. An avenue perfectly straight, thickly planted with oaks and limes, leads to it. The houses are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, yet presenting an appearance of neatness nowhere to be seen except in Holland. The beach is firm, and constantly crowded by pedestrians. The church is situated at the extremity of the village, and contains the skull of a whale fifty-six feet in length, which was thrown on shore in 1617. Scheveling is remarkable as the spot near which his Majesty William I., after an absence of twenty years, landed on his native soil, November 30, 1813. The sand-hills hinder the sight of the sea until the traveller is almost upon it, but he is then amply repaid by the suddenness and boldness of the scene which opens upon his view.

At Scheveling there is very good sea-bathing and a commodious bathing establishment, fitted up with coffee and dining rooms, a band of musicians performs on the terrace in front frequently during the summer months, when the place is thronged with gay com-

pany, during the summer this place is much frequented by Dutch and German families of the first distinction. A new and spacious hotel has also just been built here. Conveyances may be hired for about three florins, to go and return with a party. There are also vehicles capable of holding ten persons, which take passengers to Scheveling for fourpence each. They are to be met with at the gate of the town leading to this village.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM THE HAGUE.

To *Amsterdam* in one hour fifty-five minutes, four times a day. Fares, 1st class, 3 guldens; 2nd class, 2 g. 40 c.; 3rd class, 1 g. 50 c.

To *Rotterdam* five times a day in thirty-nine minutes. 1st class, 1 g. 20 c.; 2nd class, 1 g.; 3rd class, 60 c.

To *Arnhem* twice a day, in five hours, exclusive of stoppages at Amsterdam. Fares, 1st class, 7 g. 70 c.; 2nd class, 6 g. 20 c.; third class, 3 g. 90 c.

Leyden.—A fine town, four miles and a half in circumference, and situated on that branch of the Rhine which alone carries with it its name to the sea, and which surrounds the town, supplying its numerous canals with water. Population 35,000.

Leyden made a glorious stand in opposing the Spaniards in 1574, on which occasion six thousand of its inhabitants are said to have perished by famine, disease, and the sword. The devotion of the citizens on the above occasion procured from Prince William of Holland, who relieved the place, the highest praise, and, what was of more importance, funds for the establishment of a university, which is deservedly esteemed among the best disciplined and the best regulated schools for the classics, law, medicine, and divinity, on the whole continent.

The *University of Leyden* contains about six hundred students. Attached to the university is a *Museum of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy*, beautifully

and scientifically arranged, and a *Library* of fifty thousand volumes. To the museum has recently been added the splendid collection of birds belonging to Mr Temmink of Amsterdam, the produce chiefly of Java and the other oriental possessions of the Dutch.

The *Botanical Garden* is kept in the highest possible order. The walks are beautiful, and without a pebble, covering an extent of seven acres, four of which have been added only a few years ago, laid out in good taste as a garden for the reception of medicinal plants, and for the use of the medical students. Among the hot-house plants there is a date palm with fruit upon it, which the gardener said had been there two hundred years.

Near the university is a large open space, now planted with trees, which was once covered with houses, which were destroyed in 1807 by the explosion of a vessel laden with gunpowder, when more than one hundred and fifty persons, and among others, the two professors, Luzac, and Kluit, perished under their ruins.

Nothing can exceed the cleanliness of Leyden in all its streets, whether those with or those without canals. The former, with their quays, are particularly neat; the bridges are mostly of stone, of which there are not fewer than one hundred and forty-five.

The *Church of St. Peter* is the largest in the town. The ornamental sculptures that formerly belonged to it have been replaced by a few monuments, several of which are by distinguished professors of the university, but none that are calculated to attract much attention. The choir is screened off by a railing of bronze, but stripped of its former decorations.

The *Environs of Leyden* are extremely beautiful, the whole country around being studded with villas, gardens, and pleasure-houses. The most frequented and most delightful promenade is without the walls, and close by the side of that branch of the Rhine which waters the town.

Passage-boats go every two hours to Haarlem and Amsterdam; the distance is ten miles.

Haarlem.—**INNS.**—*Lion d'or, Zyle-Straat.* Haarlem, containing a population of 25,000 has little to boast of, with the exception of its celebrated organ, said to be one of the largest in Europe, consisting of eight thousand pipes and sixty-eight stops; the largest pipe is thirty-two feet in length and sixteen inches in diameter. To hear it played twelve florins must be given to the organst, and two to the bellows-blower.

Not far from the church of *St. Bavon*, and in the Great Market place, is the house in which lived Lawrence Coster, the inventor of printing. The first books which he printed are preserved in the Town-house; they consist of two thin quartos in black letter, on stout coarse paper. One of them contains a portion of the Revelations, and is interspersed with hieroglyphies.

In front of Coster's house stands his statue. He is represented in a consular robe, and his head crowned with laurel. In his left hand is a piece of wood on which is the alphabet, and in his right is a book. The statue, which is said to be a good likeness, is nine feet high, and the pedestal is six feet high. Several inscriptions record the origin and removal of the statue; and there are some Latin verses by Van Zanten, the physician. On the east side Coster is represented walking in a wood and engraving characters on the bark of trees, and on the west side working in a printing-office.

Haarlem is much celebrated for the beautiful flowers which it produces. The tulips of this city are known in every part of Europe; fifty, or even a hundred florins, is no uncommon price for a single bulb of some rare variety. In former times one root was sold for more than ten thousand florins, and the aggregate sum produced by the sale of a hundred and twenty tulips was ninety thousand florins, or £ 6,750.

An exhibition of plants is made here early in June. The Wood and ancient ramparts around Haarlem afford pleasing walks; the former contains a superb pavilion built by Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, and afterwards the residence of Louis Bonaparte, now converted into a picture gallery.

Boats leave every hour for Amsterdam, and the *Railroad* (Iszeren spoorweg) 4 times a day in half an hour.

Between Haarlem and Amsterdam the face of the country becomes wholly changed: nothing meets the eye but one continued meadow, intersected by ditches to drain off the water, without a tree, or scarcely a bush in any direction, and terminated, after a few miles' travelling, by the Haarlem Meer on the south, and the Lake or great water Ai on the north; for five miles the road is laid out in a mathematical straight line, and is bordered by a noble canal parallel to it. The other side of the road is bordered by a ditch and a row of willows.

At the end of the first five miles, the waters of the Haarlem Meer and the Ai communicate beneath a narrow artificial isthmus. At this spot the relative heights of the two waters of the Ai and the Meer are nicely regulated, by means of sluices and gauge posts, marked into very nice and minute divisions; and the greatest attention is paid to the state of the waters at this particular spot, the safety of Amsterdam and the adjacent country from inundations depending much on the management of these two inland seas.

Having crossed the narrow neck, the road recommences with an angle, inclining more to an easterly direction, and continue for another five miles, close up to the gate of Amsterdam. The canal is supplied by the Ai, through several inlets. In fact it forms in many places a part of the Ai, and is only separated from it, and the navigation protected, by rows of strong posts, called a boom, which, by breaking the

waves, preserve the opposite bank of the canal or the causeway, which would otherwise be constantly exposed to the danger of being washed away.

Amsterdam.—HOTELS.—*Vieux Doelen*.—Doelen Straat. This is a comfortable and good house, situated in the centre of Amsterdam; the charges are, bedrooms from 1 to 3 florins, breakfast 70 cents, dinner at table d'hôte including $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of Bordeaux wine 2 florins. The proprietor (Mr Brack) has carriages for hire by the hour or by the day; coach-house and stabling on the premises.

Amsterdam is of a semicircular form, nine miles in circumference, surrounded by a fosse eighty feet wide. Its walls have been pulled down, but it has twenty-six bastions converted into corn mills: it is entered by eight gates. It contains 26,400 houses, and 202,000 inhabitants, about 17,000 of whom are Jews.

It cannot boast of high antiquity, as in 1272 it was a deep and pestilential morass at the mouth of the Amstel, covered with a few fishermen's huts. The ingenuity and perseverance of the Dutch alone could have raised it to its present splendour. The whole town stands on enormous piles driven into the mud. Under the Stadt-house alone are 13,695.

As soon as the Amstel enters the city it is divided into two streams, from each of which innumerable canals branch off, communicating with each other, and with the Y, and intersecting almost every street. The canals form ninety little islands, which are connected together by three hundred bridges.

The *Royal Palace*, formerly the Town-hall or Stadt-house, built by James Van Campen about the middle of the seventeenth century, is one of the noblest structures in Europe. It is situated in the centre of the Dam, and presents a square of nearly two hundred and eighty-two feet long and two hundred and twenty-two feet deep. Its height is a hundred and sixteen

feet, exclusive of the tower, which is sixty-seven feet; each front has a projection two hundred feet in length and seventeen in breadth, and at the four angles of the building are pavilions forty feet long and four broad, surmounted by eagles of gilt bronze and imperial crowns, presented to the city by the Emperor Maximilian.

The principal hall in the palace is a hundred and fifty-two feet in length, sixty in breadth, and a hundred in height; it contains two statues of Peace and Atlas, round which are hung the standards and other trophies taken by the Dutch; and at the corners of the room are statues of Justice, Truth, Prudence, and Vigilance. The grand saloon, formerly the burgomaster's apartment, and the grand cabinet, are remarkable for their paintings and beautiful sculptured chimney-pieces. The hall of the throne is a magnificent room, on the ceiling of which are painted the arms of the different departments of Holland.

Most of the ornaments throughout the palace are peculiarly appropriate. Over the door of what was the secretary's apartment is the representation of a dog nearly famished, watching the body of his murdered master; and by his side is the figure of Silence with her finger on her lips. Over the hall formerly devoted to commissions of bankruptcy is a group representing Dædalus and Icarus, alluding to the speculations which are the ruin of thousands.

On the ground-floor are the strong apartments which formerly inclosed the vast treasures of the bank. Before the war it was supposed to contain a greater quantity of bullion than any other bank in the world. The pile of precious metals was once valued at forty millions sterling. The present bank, which was established March 25th, 1814, is situated on the quay called the Oude Turf-Market.

The palace is open every day to strangers, who have to write down their names on entering, and pay the attendants.

The *Royal Museum*, belonging to the Institute, formerly in the royal palace, is now placed in the house called the *Trippenhuis*, at the quay *Kloeveniersburgwal*. It consists of a collection of pictures, antiquities, and curiosities, which was first formed in 1798, but has been gradually increasing to the present time, and is distributed in six rooms, two of which are very large.

It is a remarkable fact, that this is almost the only fine collection of pictures in Europe which was not removed to the Louvre during the reign of Napoleon.

Amongst the curiosities deposited here is a wooden ball, into which each of the confederate nobles drove a nail, as a token of fidelity to the league formed against the Duke of Alva; two canes used by Admirals Ruyter and Tromp; the chair occupied by Barneveldt when in prison, &c. One of the apartments of the museum is occupied by a collection of medals, consisting of about one thousand one hundred in gold; one thousand five hundred in silver, and two thousand in bronze.

The museum is open to the public every Thursday and Friday, from twelve till three. It is also open to foreigners every day, from ten to two. A catalogue may be procured at the door.

The present *Hôtel de Ville*, or Town-hall, was formerly called the *Prinsenhof*, and is situated at the *Fuweelen Burgwal*. The municipality of Amsterdam occupied it when Louis, the brother of Napoleon, fixed his residence at the palace.

The *Post-office* is in the *Voorburgwal* behind the palace. It occupies three sides of a court; the office for the interior faces the entrance: that for Germany, the Baltic, Italy, &c., is on the right; and that for France, Spain, &c., is on the left. The front is adorned with the royal arms. Letters are daily sent to, and received from most of the provinces.

The *Barrack of St. Charles*, near the gate of Muiden, is an immense building, erected in 1800, and capable

of accommodating about two thousand seven hundred men. It is perfectly isolated, and is about nine hundred feet long and one hundred and forty broad. The front is adorned with sculpture, representing the attributes of war.

The foundation of the Old Exchange, which formerly stood on arches across the Amstel, having given way the entire building, which was erected in 1613, has been completely demolished, the space filled up, and formed into a "place," in the centre of which a statue of Rembrandt the painter is to be erected. A splendid building is now (June, 1844) being built for the *New Exchange*, near the palace. The merchants attend about three o'clock.

The *Church*, adjoining the palace, contains two interesting monuments, one to the memory of Admiral de Ruiter, the other to the memory of Van Speyk, who blew up his vessel, containing himself and crew, sooner than yield to his captors the Belgians. This church also contains a handsome new organ, and a splendidly-carved pulpit.

Amsterdam is well supplied with fish; a pair of large soles may be had commonly for six stiyers—about six pence English.

The *Corn Exchange* at the Damrak is a handsome edifice, open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The *East India Warehouses*, now occupied as granaries, are situated near the dockyard.

They present a curious appearance, about one-half of the building having sunk into the earth in 1822, in consequence of the piles on which it was erected suddenly giving way.

Dockyard. Separated from the Y by the eastern dam, there are always several vessels on the stocks. To visit it admission is readily granted.

In Amsterdam there are ten reformed Dutch churches, one French reformed church, one English Presbyterian,

twenty-two Catholic churches, one Wallon church, three Lutheran churches, one Russian church, and seven synagogues.

Charitable Institutions. In Amsterdam there are numerous institutions for the alleviation of human misery and distress, in all their various shapes. The several hospitals, generally kept distinct for the reception of the aged, the infirm, and the desolate; the blind, the lame, the widows, and orphans; for foundlings, and for those deprived of reason: of which, taken together, there appears to be not fewer than forty, most of them large and convenient buildings; besides the various prisons, and houses of correction and of industry.

The *Naval School* enjoys considerable funds, by means of which the children of common sailors, properly recommended, are gratuitously educated; while the sons of naval officers of every rank are admitted on the payment of twelve florins per month. All are fed and clothed and instructed alike, and from this school has issued almost every officer that has done honour to the Dutch flag. In the yard is a vessel completely rigged, on which the boys are exercised.

The *Royal Institute* of Sciences, Letters, and the Fine Arts, holds the first rank amongst the scientific societies of Amsterdam.

The *Athenæum*, in the ci-devant convent of St. Agnes, at the Fluweelenburgwal, contains a good public library, and an apartment ornamented with portraits of celebrated men.

The *Anatomical Theatre*, in the New Market, is furnished with a museum, containing anatomical preparations. Here also are preserved the skeletons of felons sent for dissection. They are dressed up in the clothes they wore when living, and are labelled with an account of their crimes.

The *Lees Museum*, on the Rokin, is an excellent literary institution. It contains most of the native and

foreign journals, and the newest and best publications in every living language. It is composed of three hundred members; and a stranger, introduced by a member, may frequent the rooms as long as he pleases, without expense.

Botanical Gardens.—These Gardens belong to a club composed of the principal inhabitants of Amsterdam—the space it occupies is not very extensive, but the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement and *laying-out* renders it one of the prettiest spots in Holland. Attached to the establishment is an extensive menagerie, with well-arranged dens, containing a choice and rare collection of wild animals, from all parts of the world. There is also a well-selected cabinet of natural history. On fine evenings the gardens are crowded by the members of the society, and are frequently accompanied by their families, who resort here for social enjoyment. Tea, coffee, wine, and other refreshments are supplied, at fixed prices. Strangers are not admitted unless introduced by a member.

Cafés. The best and most frequented is Allebrandi's close to the Exchange, where English, French, American, German, and Italian newspapers may be read. The Café Français is also very good.

The *Dutch Theatre* is situated in the Leidscheplein. It is a small neatly fitted up house, open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The *French Theatre*, on the quai Erwtensmarkt. The interior is elegant, but it is not so large as the other theatre. It is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Places may be secured by giving two sous to the box-keeper.

The *German Theatre* is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Amsterdam theatres do not admit persons at half-price, but a crowd of boys surround the avenues, who purchase the re-admission tickets, and sell them again.

The *Rondeel* consists of one large room well lighted, and a diminutive square court planted with trees, from the branches of which lamps are suspended. The principal amusement of the place is dancing; the price of admission is one shilling; it is most crowded on Sunday evenings.

In most of the Dutch cities it is usual in the evening, and especially after the play, which closes about eleven o'clock, for the idle and dissolute to go to the *Musico Spiel-house*, or licensed brothel. The unfortunate girls are seated on both sides, or parading and dancing in the middle of a long room, at the entrance of which is a bar for the sale of refreshments, and at the bottom are some musicians in a gallery. Rotterdam as well as Amsterdam contains a great many such places.

The annual *Kirmes* or Dutch Carnival takes place in the early part of September.

Railroad Trains four times a day, to the Hague, Leyden, Utrecht, and Arnheim; *trekschuits* several times a day in every direction.

N.B. Second-class carriages very good.

Steamers to Bremen and Hambourg on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th of every month, from April to November—fare in the chief cabin 4 4s.; carriage, 1 6.

Steam Boats to Saardam several times a day during the summer; fare 13 stivers.

Before the traveller leaves this part of the country, a visit to Saardam and Broek is particularly recommended.

EXCURSION TO SAARDAM AND BROEK.

Saardam has a population of 9,000. The houses are principally built of wood, and are painted with various colours. Here were formerly vast magazines of timber, but no ships are now built at Saardam, the harbour having been long choked up with mud. The

shed in which Peter the Great worked as a common shipwright is still shown.

In 1696 that singular personage presented himself at Saardam in the dress of a sailor, and hired himself as a shipwright to one of the builders. He ate, drank, and worked with the other carpenters; and by his jocularly, and a certain superiority which he could not quite conceal, acquired the name of Master Peter. Several weeks elapsed ere it was suspected that Master Peter was anything more than a journeyman shipwright: but when it was at length discovered that the Czar of all the Russians was concealed under this mean appearance, his companions began to treat him with the respect due to his rank. Master Peter, however, insisted that all their former familiarity should be resumed, and continued to associate with them, and to work like them, until he had become a good pilot, an excellent shipwright, and had thoroughly acquainted himself with the construction of every part of a ship of war. The reader well knows what use he afterwards made of the knowledge which he had thus acquired, during a residence of two years in Holland.

The hut in which Peter resided is situated at the end of the village, by the side of a canal, and is covered by a brick building, erected in 1823, by order of the Princess of Orange, the sister of the Emperor Alexander. The hut consists of two rooms on the ground floor, over which is a loft where Peter kept various specimens of ship and boat building. The first room, on entering, is that which he used as a sitting-room, and it still contains his oak table and three chairs, as well as a recess with two folding-doors, which served him as a bedstead. Over the chimney-piece is the following inscription in gild letters: *Petro Magno, Alexander*. Which was placed here by the Emperor Alexander, when he visited this spot in 1814; and near it is another inscription in Dutch, put up by the government of Holland.

Opposite the door, on an oval tablet, is a third inscription, also put up by Emperor of Russia, in Dutch and Russian, which may be thus translated : "Nothing is too little for a great man." On the right of this room is a ladder ascending to the loft, and on the left is the entrance to the apartment which Peter occupied as a workshop at the close of his regular daily labour. The hut is now shown by a person appointed by the King of the Netherlands, and in the first room on the table, are kept albums for visitors to inscribe their names.

The wealth of Saardam arises from its numerous tobacco, paper, corn, and sawing-mills. They are worked by the wind, and exceed 400 in number, each of which is neatly, though often grotesquely, painted. Some of them will cut forty planks at once.

If the traveller wishes to visit Saardam and Broek on the same day, he must take a boat at the Stadsternberg, and cross the Y to the Tol-house, near which boats are generally in waiting to convey passengers to Bucksloot. Here carriages may be hired to go either to Saardam or Broek, but to whichever place the traveller goes first, he must return to Bucksloot, as there is no other road from one place to the other. If, however, he only wishes to go to Saardam, he may hire a boat at Amsterdam, for the whole of the distance, which will cost eight or nine florins. If the wind is fair, the voyage may be performed in about two hours. The passengers in the common boats, which go several times a day, are not always the most select, nor the watermen very civil. The view of Amsterdam, when about half a mile from land, is extremely beautiful. It will be necessary for the traveller to agree positively with the boatman at what hour he will return from Saardam, and that he shall be taken back again to his very inn; otherwise the owner of the boat will not want pretexts for returning much too early for the traveller's pleasure,

and for leaving him at a considerable distance from his hotel. They dress excellent fish at the *Otter*, but a previous agreement should be made for the price.

The singular and beautiful village of *Broek*, or *Brock*, should not be forgotten. The streets are divided by little rivulets, paved with variegated bricks, pebbles, and shells, and kept in such exquisite order, that a dog or cat are seldom seen to trespass upon them. Carriages are not permitted to enter the village, and it is said that a law formerly existed, which obliged passengers to take off their shoes in summer as soon as they entered it. The houses are generally painted green and white, and are most whimsical in their shape and appearance. Each stands in the centre of a small garden, curiously laid out. The walks are bordered with shells, and bits of glass of different colours grotesquely, yet prettily arranged. The shutters of the front windows are generally closed, and the principal entrance is seldom opened but on the marriage or death of one of the family. The inhabitants scarcely ever admit a stranger within their doors, and hold but little intercourse with each other. The inn is at the entrance of the village, and it is the only house the interior of which a stranger has the least chance of seeing.

FROM AMSTERDAM TO NYMEGEN.

	Post E. Miles.	
Utrecht.	4½	25
Amerongen.	3½	20
Nymegen	3½	20
	12	65

A Railroad to Utrecht and Arnheim trains four times a day. The boats from Amsterdam pass through the villages of Ouwerkerk, Abcou, Raambrugge, Loenersloet, Loenem, Nieumersluis (a small fortified town), Breuketen, Maarson, and Zullen.

Near to Utrecht the houses encroach so much on

the canal, that it is impossible for a horse to pass along the narrow paved footway; he is therefore, unyoked from the trekschuit, and his place is generally supplied by what the traveller would deem a very unsuitable substitute—an old woman. She, however, tows the boat along with much cheerfulness, without any great apparent effort, and at a tolerable brisk rate.

Utrecht.—**INNS.**—*Hotel Pays-Bas.*—Pleasantly situated, good, clean, and moderate. Table d'hôte at 4 o'clock, 1½ florin. Breakfast 70 cents. Beds 1 to 2 florins.

Utrecht is built on a rising ground on the banks of the Rhine, and is one of the most beautiful cities in Holland next to the Hague. It boasts of very great antiquity, and was known to the Romans by the name of Trajectum Ulpium, so called from Ulpian Trajan. It was one of the principal fords of the Rhine.

The banks of the canals are steep and high, and the water is twenty feet below the street. The access to them for the servants of the adjoining houses is by a subterranean passage. The Mall is a pleasing walk, more than a mile in length, and bordered with several rows of noble trees, with a carriage-road on each side. The ruins of the cathedral afford a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. One aisle remains, scarcely injured by time. In this divine service is regularly performed. The tower is 464 feet high, and from its top several walled cities and towns may be seen. The view is said to be the most extensive in Holland.

Besides the Cathedral there are twenty-four churches belonging to the Calvinists, Catholics, Lutherans, Anabaptists, Mennonites, and Moravians. Here also is a Jewish synagogue.

Utrecht was once a rich and powerful see, the bishops of which were sovereign princes. Too often they laid the crosier aside, and assuming the sword,

waged bloody warfare with their rivals, the prince-bishops of Liege.

The university of Utrecht was formerly highly celebrated, but the number of students is now much diminished. There is as little appearance of a university here as at Leyden. The students have no academical dress, and their halls, which are used only for lectures and examinations, are formed of the cloisters of the ancient cathedral. The famous peace of Utrecht in 1713 was signed in one of the halls of the university.

The town-house is a noble structure, and the botanic garden is well worthy of notice. The number of inhabitants is 44,000. The principal manufactures are woollen cloths, bleaching, bricks, silk, and fire-arms. The environs are full of gardens and pleasant walks, which, added to the purity of the air, make Utrecht a very agreeable place of residence.

Pope Adrian VI, the tutor of Charles V, was born here. Gronovius the critic, and Graevius his pupil, resided at Utrecht.

There is in Utrecht a very large collection of wax figures and anatomical preparations well worthy inspection.

The neighbourhood of *Ziest* is remarkable for a vast pyramid erected in thirty days by the French troops under General Marmont, on the occasion of Napoleon being made Emperor, its height is 110 feet, and each side of its base 148 feet long; it commands an extensive view. The town of *Ziest* is also remarkable for its society of Herenhuthers, or Moravians; the establishment, which is distinguished for the order and cleanliness observed therein, deserves a visit.

Rhemen, a small but ancient town mentioned by Tacitus, under the name of *Grinnes*, and containing 1,600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by beautiful walks, and from the hill of *Hememberg* is a noble prospect. Inn, the King of Bohemia (*Koning van Boheme*). Diligences leave every day for Utrecht.

The last town is *Wageningen*, about ten miles from Nymegen, on the right bank of the river. Its chief trade is in beer, cattle, and tobacco, and it has 3,000 inhabitants. The garden of Roozendaal is one of the finest in the province.

Arnheim is beautifully situated at the foot of the hills of Veluwe, and contains 17,000 inhabitants. The entrances, called *St. Jan's Poort* and *Sabel's Poort*, are very picturesque, and the ramparts form a delightful promenade.

The church of *St. Eusebius* contains numerous tombs of the Counts of Guelderland, some of which are interesting from their antiquity and their pleasing execution.

The neighbourhood abounds with gentlemen's seats, the principal is that of *Baron van Heekeren*, called *Sonsbeck*, situated about a mile outside the town. The Park is several miles in circumference, well stocked with deer, and in the immediate vicinity of the house; the grounds are laid out in beautiful walks, and ornamented with a belvedere commanding most extensive views, numerous fountains, waterfalls, &c.

This town gave birth to the celebrated painter, *David Beck*. The following singular event is recorded of him. He was taken violently ill, and in a few minutes apparently expired. As his valets watched his corpse during the night, lamenting the loss of so good a master, they sought consolation in the bottle; and having succeeded in drowning their grief and their senses, one of them exclaimed: "Our poor master used to be fond of his glass when alive, suppose we give him a bumper now he is dead." No sooner said that done. The head of the corpse was raised, and some of the wine poured down the dead man's throat. Beck slowly opened his eyes; but the intoxication of the servants was so complete that this did not surprise them. They persisted in compelling him to swallow the whole bumper according to the rules of good drinking: but ere they had accomplished it he burst

from their hold, and was restored to perfect health. The unfortunate painter, however, escaped death in this horrible shape, to meet it in another more dreadful. He was soon afterwards poisoned at the instigation of Queen Christina, whose court he had determined to quit.

The Rhine steam-boats call at Arnheim going up and down the Rhine, mostly about six o'clock, sometimes sooner, but seldom after seven.

THE RHINE.

Steam Packets on the Rhine.—There are three Companies which convey passengers up and down the Rhine; the *Rhenish Steam Navigation Company*, the *Netherland Steam Packet Company*, and the *Dusseldorf Company*. The boats of the Rhenish Steam Navigation Cologne* Company are easily distinguished from those of the Dusseldorf Company, by the black painted chimneys. The Dusseldorf Company's funnels are white and black.

It is necessary to be able to distinguish the boats of one Company from the other, as travellers will in some cases find it convenient, and to their advantage, to take a ticket for the whole voyage out and home, under the denomination of "personal tickets;" to such, a deduction of 25 per cent. from the charges given in the tariff is allowed: an important consideration to large parties, and families, but except in such cases this plan is not recommended.

Travellers may, when they think proper, land at any of the intermediate places at which the boats stop, resuming the journey at their pleasure by any of the other boats of the Company; they have thus not only

* The Cologne Companies boats only go to Arnheim. The Dusseldorf go to Rotterdam.

an opportunity of reviewing the towns on the banks of the Rhine, but may make excursions of several hours to see fine scenery or curiosities in the neighbourhood of the river, a table d'hôte and refreshments of the best description are to be found on board the whole of the Rhine steamers, at the following prices :

	s.	d.
Breakfast, tea or coffee, and bread and butter.	0	10
Breakfast, with one egg or meat.	1	0
Dinner at table d'hôte.	1	8
Tea or coffee.	0	6
Cup of tea or coffee.	0	2½

THE BANKS OF THE RHINE, DESCRIBED FROM THE SEA TO ITS SOURCE.

In describing this river I have adhered to my original plan of disregarding the geographical terms of right and left *bank* : therefore, that which is described as being on the right, ascending, is scientifically speaking, on the left.

The *Rhine* has its source in Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, from a glacier upon the summit of Mount Badur, at the head of a valley called Rhinewald. This valley is little visited even by the natives, and presents frightful deserts of ice and snow through which the stream descends, sometimes working its hidden track beneath the frozen mass. Hence it pervades or borders Switzerland for the space of 200 miles to the lake of Constance, where it bends west to Basle, and commences its long northern course. But it does not begin to assume the romantic grandeur of which tourists have given such seducing accounts, until it arrives at Metz, within 260 miles from the frontiers of the Netherlands. From that town, as far as Coblenz, Bonn, and Cologne, its shores abound with beautiful and striking objects, and every winding of the river presents some new object, rich, variegated, and grand.

It enters the Netherlands a little beyond Cleves, where it divides, and that branch which contains the greater proportion of water and commerce, assumes the name of the Waal. It now loses nearly all its peculiar and interesting scenery. Before it arrives at Arnheim it again divides; and a part, called the Yssel takes a northern direction, by Zutphen, Deventer, and Zwoll, and falls into the Zuyder Zee. The Rhine thence proceeds east to Wyk, where it once more forms two streams. The larger taking the name of the Leck continues its progress to the E., joins the Waal and the Meuse, and laves the walls of Rotterdam; while the Rhine, dwindled into a comparatively insignificant stream, proceeds by Utrecht and Leyden to the sea.

The following description of this magnificent river is given by the celebrated Doctor Lieber a German.

“There are rivers whose course is longer, and whose volume of water is greater, but none which unites almost everything that can render an earthly object magnificent and charming in the same degree as the Rhine. As it flows down from the distant ridges of the Alps, through fertile regions, into the open sea, so it comes down from remote antiquity, associated in every age with momentous events in the history of the neighbouring nations. A river which presents so many historical recollections of Roman conquests and defeats, of the chivalric exploits in the feudal periods, of the wars and negotiations of modern times, of the coronations of emperors, whose bones repose by its side; on whose borders stand the two grandest monuments of the noble architecture of the middle ages; whose banks present every variety of wild and picturesque rocks, thick forests, fertile plains; vineyards, sometimes gently sloping, sometimes perched among lofty crags, where industry has won a domain among the fortresses of nature; whose banks are ornamented with populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, castles and ruins, with which a thousand legends are

connected ; with beautiful and romantic roads, and salutary mineral springs ; a river whose waters offer choice fish, as its banks offer the choicest wines ; which, in its course of 900 miles, affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation, from Basle to the sea, and enables the inhabitants of its banks to exchange the rich and various products of its shores ; whose cities, famous for commerce, science, and works of strength, which furnish protection to Germany, are also famous as the seats of Roman colonies, and of ecclesiastical councils, and are associated with many of the most important events recorded in the history of mankind."

RHINE RAFTS. — Every traveller on the Rhine should have his attention called to the vast floating islands of timber which he will constantly meet with on that river. They are the produce of the forests which cover the remote hills and mountains traversed by the Rhine and its tributaries,—the Necker, the Murg, the Main, the Mosel, &c. &c. They are first hurled down in single logs, from the almost inaccessible heights where they have grown, and have been felled, and are committed to some rushing mountain rivulet, whenever its waters, swelled by rain or melting snow, suffice to float them. If the tree escape unshattered from the rocks, against which it is dashed by the stream, it is caught, bound together with other logs, and again set afloat, till it is conveyed by the tributary rivulet into the recipient river, and reaches other stations on its banks, where it is again enlarged, and entrusted to the care of boatmen to navigate ; until on reaching the lower part of the Rhine, it is carefully built into one prodigious fabric, which is then navigated to Dordrecht, and sold. These constructions have the appearance of a floating village, composed of 8 or 10 little wooden huts, on a large platform of oak and deal timber. The rowers and workmen sometimes amount to 400 or 500, superintended by pilots ; and a proprie-

tor, whose habitation is superior in size and elegance to the rest. The captain places himself upon a raised platform or stage, from which he can survey the float from end to end, and direct, by words and signs, its movements. It is steered and impelled by a quadruple row of rowers, fore and aft, under whose sturdy strokes the vast fabric bends and twists like a snake especially when passing near dangerous eddies, and narrow straits, such as are met with in the Rhine under the Lurley Berg, and the Binger Loch. The raft is composed of several layers of trees, placed one on the other, and strongly fastened together by chains and rivets, planked over with rough deals, so as to form a deck, which is sunk nearly to the level of the water. Several smaller rafts are attached to it, by way of protection, besides a string of boats loaded with anchors and cables, and used for the purpose of sounding the river, and going on shore. The boatmen are often accompanied by their wives and families; poultry, pigs, and other animals, are to be found on board—and several butchers are attached to the suite. A well-supplied boiler is at work night and day in the kitchen; the dinner hour is announced by a basket stuck on a pole, at which signal the pilot gives the word of command, and the workmen run from all quarters to receive their messes. The consumption of provision in the voyage to Holland is almost incredible; sometimes amounting to 20,000 or 30,000 lbs. of bread; 10,000 or 12,000 lbs. of fresh, besides a quantity of salted meat, and butter, vegetables, &c. in proportion. The expenses are so great, that a large capital is necessary to undertake a raft. Their navigation is a matter of considerable skill, owing to the abrupt windings, the rocks and shallows of the river; and some years ago the secret was thought to be monopolised by a boatman of Rudesheim and his sons.

At present the rafts are no longer of so vast a size

as formerly; instead of 900 feet in length, they are now commonly not more than 600 or 700; they never exceed 250 in breadth, and are subjected to be measured at Caub, to ascertain that they do not exceed this width; other wise they would not be able to pass through the narrow channel between the rocks at Oberwesel.

They do not draw more than 2 or 3 feet of water. The smaller rafts, which still often require 400 men to navigate them, are both more easily managed, and can also set out from a higher point up the river than the larger floats. Even these reduced rafts greatly exceed in size those which are brought down the St. Lawrence and other great American rivers. A single float is commonly the property of a great number of shareholders. The timber is sold at the end of the voyage, and sometimes produces from 300,000 to 400,000 florins (25,000*l* or 30,000*l*). The voyage from Bingen to Dort may be performed, under favourable circumstances, in 8 days; but it sometimes takes up 6 weeks.

FLYING BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE.

These are considered the best and most convenient where the river has a considerable current. An anchor is fixed at a certain distance up the stream, always greater than the breadth of the river, from which a cable of rope or chain passes to the platform of the ferry-boat, which is here supported on a couple of large barges. This cable is buoyed up by passing over such a number of boats as may be found necessary. If the rudder of the large platform be moved so as to turn the heads of the supporting barges about a point of the compass towards the stream, so as to let it act against the sides of their bows, they will of course, sheer across, or oscillate like a pendulum, with a slow and uniform motion, to the opposite side, the cable and its supporting boats edging over in the

direction of the platform. By having the height of the platform the same as those of the two piers or landing-place on the side of the river, carriages of any size, carts or waggons, without unyoking the horses, may drive upon it and pass over without disturbing passengers or baggage.

ROTTERDAM TO NYMEGEN.

	Miles.
From Rotterdam to Dort.	18
" Dort to Gorcum.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Gorcum to Nymegen.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 90

On an island formed by the Meuse, eighteen miles south-east of Rotterdam, is

Dort.—This island was torn from the opposite shore in 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dykes, and destroyed seventy-two villages and 400,000 persons. Dort is one of the most ancient cities in Holland, and was formerly the capital of the province, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is said to have been founded by Merovius. The famous Protestant synod was held here in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius.

The natural situation of Dort is so strong, that although frequently besieged, it has never been taken. The harbour is excellent. The principal trade is in corn, Rhenish wine, and wood.

This is the depôt for the rafts of timber from various places on the Rhine. The learned Vossius and the celebrated De Witt were natives of this town.

Gorcum, at the junction of the Linghe with the Waal, eighteen miles east of Dort. It has considerable trade in butter, cheese, corn, and fish, and contains 6,600 inhabitants. The horses bred in this neighbourhood are much esteemed. From the top of the principal church no less than twenty-two walled

towns may be seen, besides numerous villages. Erpenius, the celebrated orientalist, was born at Gorcum.

Opposite to Gorcum is *Worcum*, containing only 670 inhabitants. The neighbouring country was laid waste by an inundation in 1740.

A little above Gorcum the Waal separates into two branches, which inclose the island of *Commel* or *Commelwaert*, fifteen miles long, and varying from one to four miles in breadth. At the west end of the island is the castle of *Lovestein*. The patriotic chiefs were imprisoned in this castle by Prince Maurice, whence that party has since been called the Lovestein faction. Grotius, after three years' imprisonment here, was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a box used for carrying books.

Bommel is the principal town of the island. It is nearly impregnable, and contains 3,000 inhabitants. The chief support of the place is agriculture. The neighbouring country is much exposed to inundations.

Thiel is a pleasant town, with 3,500 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a most beautiful and luxuriant country, which produces abundance of fruit. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Emperor Charles V. in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Nymegen.—By the time the boat reaches Nymegen, the traveller for the first time up the Rhine will have become acquainted with the tinkling of the bell which announces the arrival at, and departure from, each little village or fortified town.

Nymegen is an ancient town, containing 18,000 inhabitants, and a garrison strongly fortified on the land side, and built on the side of a hill. The ramparts, which form a pretty promenade, surround the town; the view from which, particularly from the Prospect-house or Belvedere, built by the Duke of Alva, is very pretty and much prized, as I believe it is the only view (except from a church steeple) to be met with in Holland. From this spot may be seen the

rivers Meuse, the Waal, the Rhine, and the Yssel. Near the Belvedere is a neat plantation tastefully laid out in walks, shrubberies, &c., in which are placed seats, so arranged as to command varied and interesting prospects. The site was formerly occupied by the castle of *Valkenhof*, built in the time of Julius Cæsar; of which, however, nothing now remains but the ruins of a temple, composed of Roman bricks, in which are still preserved many relics of antiquity; such as Roman pots carefully suspended by their respective necks. The head (a stone one) of Julius Cæsar; a brick stuck against the wall, made in the time of Charlemagne. The rib of a whale brought ashore in 1618, and the veritable anchor (rather rusty, of course) by which the act was accomplished.

The church contains a handsome monument to the memory of Catherine de Bourbon.

The town-hall is rather an unassuming looking place.

It is an old Gothic building, and to the lovers of relics of antiquity will afford a rich treat.

The celebrated treaty of peace in 1678 was concluded here, and the portraits of the respective ambassadors are shown in the Town-hall. The swords with which Counts Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded are likewise preserved here.

The *Environs of Nymegen* are pleasant, and the promenade to the Kalverbosch is much frequented. On the other bank of the Waal is the village of Lent, where may be seen the ruins of the Fort of Koedzenbourg.

NIMEGEN TO COLOGNE.

	E. Miles.
Nymegen to Wesel.	50
Wesel to Dusseldorf.	44
Dusseldorf to Cologne.	31
	<hr/> 125

In about two hours after leaving Nymegen the boat enters the Rhine. The arm called Old Rhine separates from the principal river, and proceeds towards the right, making an immense bend; whilst the other arm, which is much larger, continues its original direction, and takes the name of the Waal. Look towards the stern.

The separation of the waters is well worthy of observation, and the hydraulic works, to regulate their course, are of great importance, since the very existence of Holland depends on them. If these works had not been finished, the whole country would have been swallowed up by the waves in the inundation of 1784.

At Lobith the boat stops for a short time, the captain making a manifesto of merchandise; Lobith being the boundary of Holland.

Arnheim described at page 152.

Emmerick. — *Pays-Bas*, the best. — Here the Prussian custom-house officers search the packet, and the police examine and sign the passports. The officers generally conduct themselves in the most polite manner; merely lifting the lids of the larger trunks appeared to satisfy them. Fruit and pastry (such as it is) is brought to the side of the vessel here, and indeed at most of the towns and villages where the packet may have occasion to land or embark its passengers. The manner in which this affair is done is admirable: a few minutes is sufficient to unship half its freight.

Before you reach Wesel, on the right, and at some distance from the river, is the neat little town of Xanten or Santen, which contains 250 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants. The latter are principally employed in the cultivation of land, but they likewise manufacture ribbons, pins, and neck and pocket-handkerchiefs. In the environs are a great number of gardens.

At Wesel the Lippe falls into the Rhine; there is also a bridge of boats here. This small river, which comes from Westphalia, and is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth, brings to the Rhine a large quantity of wood and salt, and the boats which ascend are generally laden with wines.

Wesel, which is, perhaps, the ancient Aliso, is situated on the left of the Rhine, opposite an artificial island, formed in 1785, by making a cut through the bend above-mentioned. This island has taken the name of Buderich, from the market-town of that name, which formerly stood near it, and the cut is called the canal of Buderich. This probably may be the site of the Aliso of the ancients, which was situated lower than Asciburgum. Wesel was formerly one of the imperial and Hanseatic towns. It was indebted for its flourishing condition to the refugees from Holland, Brabant, and France, who were afterwards driven from it. Its present importance arises from its fortifications, which render it an excellent situation in time of war. It has, however, several manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs. Wesel contains about 1,500 houses and 13,000 inhabitants. It has a theatre, two private societies, and several other places of amusement, amongst which are the Issel and the Bromherhof. Near Wesel the current runs at the rate of seven miles an hour. Depth of the Rhine from eleven to fourteen Rhenish feet; breadth about 1,800 feet.

Opposite Wesel is the Fort Blücher, formerly Fort Napoleon.

Near *Ruhrort* the *Ruhr* flows into the Rhine. The name of a small river which rises in the mountains of the *Sauerland*, in Westphalia, and is rendered navigable for a distance of twelve or fourteen leagues from its mouth, by means of sixteen locks. These locks were constructed by the Abbot of Werden, and some private gentlemen, between 1770 and 1780,

previous to which time the Ruhr was not navigable. It runs from Witten as far as Muhlheim, three leagues from Ruhrort, for the space of ten leagues along the bottom of a very narrow valley. On the side of the chain of mountains that forms this valley are several other mountains, which, without communicating with the first, extend a considerable distance into the interior of the country. These mountains contain the pit-coal which is so much used in the Lower Rhine and Holland, and constitutes one of the principal articles in the commerce of the Rhine.

At *Ruhrort* are the docks, in which the greater part of the boats for Holland and the Rhine are constructed. This small town is very much exposed by its situation, and would long ago have perished by ice or inundations, if it had not been defended by means of very strong dykes.

Uerdingen.—In the midst of a fertile plain. It is supposed that this small town derived its name from the Roman general, *Hordronius Flaccus*, who occupied the Upper Rhine in the insurrection under *Claudius Civilis*. The traces of his camp are still visible. In 1330, Henry of Virneburg, archbishop of Cologne, erected a wall round the town. Uerdingen contains 250 houses and 1,600 inhabitants, most of whom subsist by navigation, commerce, and the produce of the cattle which they bring up. In their manners and customs they resemble the Dutch, with whom they have a constant intercourse. In 1602, the Rhine having quitted its ancient course near Rhineberg, and taken a new direction, the custom-house (formerly situated at Rhineberg) was removed to Uederingen.

Gelb.—A place of great historical interest, Tacitus and Florus mention it under the name of Geldubah, and Drusus established a bridge there. It was the last town of the Ubians, on the banks of the Rhine. The town of *Zülpich* (*Tolbiacum*), which is situated some distance in the interior of the country, likewise

belonged to them, and was the place where, in 496, Clovis, King of the Franks, obtained a signal victory over the Germans.

Kaiserworth.—Was formerly very strong, and enjoyed the privileges of an imperial town, till the Emperor Charles IV. gave it as a pledge to the Duke of Cleves and afterwards to the Elector of Treves, from whom it passed, in 1768, to the electors of the Palatinate, after the possession of it had been disputed for four centuries.

In the seventh century, St. Schwibert founded a convent on the Island of Werda. A monument, commemorating the thousandth anniversary of his death, was erected by the Protestants in 1817, on the Diemel Hill. Near this spot the French army crossed the Rhine in 1795.

Duisburg.—*Hack's Hotel.*—Very good, and pleasantly situated outside the town, and near the railway station, commanding beautiful views. Table d'hôte every day at one o'clock, charge 15sg. without wine; attached to the hotel is a neat garden.

Rhine Hotel, in the town, near the post. A table d'hôte at one o'clock, 15sg. An omnibus attends the railway and steamers, to convey travellers to these two hotels.

Duisburg, about a mile from the Rhine, is a small town of about 10,000 inhabitants, with manufactures of cigars, vitriol, soda, &c. There is also a large sugar refinery. Travellers going to Berlin, Leipsic, &c., on their way from Holland, should leave the steamer here, and join the train from Cologne; persons who are anxious to proceed quickly to Cologne, will save considerably by taking the train here also. From Duisburg to Cologne by rail takes about two hours, by steamer seven hours. To Dusseldorf fifty-five minutes by rail, steamer two hours and half.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM DUISBURG.

To *Dusseldorf* in fifty-five minutes; four times a day.

1st class, 20 sg.; 2nd class, 15 sg.; 3rd class, 10 sg.

To *Cologne* in two hours and a quarter, four times a day. Fares, 1st class, 1 thal. 10 sg.; 2nd class, 1 thal. 4 sg.; 3rd class, 25 sg.

To *Berlin* twice a day in twenty hours. Fares, 1st class, 16 thal.; 2nd class, 11 thal.; 3rd class, 7 thal. 25 sg.

To *Hanover*, *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, *Leipsig*, &c. by the same trains.

OMNIBUSES.

Fares to steam packet, 4 sg.; each trunk or portmanteau, 2½ sg. To and from railway station, each person, 2½ sg.; trunk or portmanteau, 2 sg.

Dusseldorf.—HOTELS.—*Hotel Brietenbacher*, (proprietor Mr. F. Disch.) This is a first-rate, comfortable hotel, clean, good attendance, civility, and moderate charges; table d'hôte daily. It is situated in the most agreeable part of the Allée, leading to the gardens and public walks, and about midway between the railway station and steam-packet landing-place; at both places an omnibus attends to convey travellers to the hotel.

Hotel Domhardt.—Situated in the Carlsplatz, in the middle of the town, between the Rhine and the railway station, and close to the Post-office. Good table d'hôte, and apartments at reasonable prices.

Prince of Prussia.—Very good for those preferring to take up their quarters near the railway station; it is a large house, good rooms, and a large garden adjoining the dining-room; table d'hôte every day at half-past one o'clock.

Dusseldorf is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Berg, the seat of the Parliament of the Rhenish provinces, containing 30,000 inhabitants and about 2,000 military. It extends along the Rhine in a charming plain, and is watered on the south by the Dussel, whence it derives its name. Below the castle its

rivulet falls into the Rhine. Dusseldorf was a strongly fortified place till the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The castle and some of the principal buildings were reduced to ashes by the last bombardment of the French.

In the market-square is the monument of the Elector John William, an admirer of the fine arts, to whom Dusseldorf is indebted for its prosperity. The statue, which is of bronze, is larger than life. The elector is on horseback, clothed in a cuirass, and holding a general's baton in his hand. The pedestal is a kind of grey marble, from a quarry in the environs. The statue was erected by Chevalier Crepello.

Dusseldorf is divided into three different towns, called the Old Town, the New Town, and the Carlsstadt (Charles-Town).

The castle of Dusseldorf was burnt during the bombardment, and only the ruins of it are now visible. In the middle of the court of this castle is a second statue of the Elector John William, in white marble, which was likewise executed by Crepello.

The great building, not far from the castle, formerly contained a superb gallery of pictures, in which were a great number of paintings by Rubens, and other celebrated artists of the Dutch and Flemish schools. The curiosities were all conveyed to Munich, with the exception of a very large picture, painted on wood, representing the ascension of the Virgin. There still exists a valuable collection of drawings and engravings, and figures cast from excellent models.

English Church. — Divine worship is performed every Sunday morning at twelve o'clock.

Dusseldorf being a garrison town, an immense number of soldiers are constantly quartered there. The bands of the respective regiments alternately play in the gardens during the summer twice a week, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 5 till 10. A grand parade, with music, of all the officers in garrison,

takes place every Sunday morning at 11, opposite the Brietenbacker Hotel.

The *Theatre* is open only in the winter.

The *Public Gardens*, where concerts are given on Sunday evenings, and frequently in the week, offer most extensive and delightful walks, independent of the promenades on the banks of the Rhine.

A *Collection of Modern Paintings* by Dusseldorf's artists are exhibited daily over the library of Mr. E. Schulte, in the Allée; amongst the collection there is one beautiful picture by C. F. Lessing, "the Last Moments of Huss previous to his Martyrdom." Admission 5sg.

Booksellers. — Mr. E. Schulte, in the Allée; Botticher (Cabinet de Lecture) and Charles Groos.

Droskies convey travellers to and from the Railway and Steam-packets. Fare, with luggage, 7½sg. each person.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM DUSSELDORF.

To *Deutz* (Cologne) in one hour and ten minutes, four or five times a day. Fares, 1st class, 1 thal.; 2nd class, 20 sg.; 3rd class, 15 sg.

To *Berlin* (corresponding with trains to Hamburg, Bremen, Leipzig, &c.) twice a day. Fares, 1st class, 16 thal. 25 sg.; 2nd class, 11 thal. 12 sg.; 3rd class, 7 thal. 15 sg.

To *Elberfeld* in one hour, six times a day. Fares, 1st class, 27 sg.; 2nd class, 19½ sg.; 3rd class, 13½ sg.

POST CARRIAGES.

To *Aix-la-Chapelle* in eight hours and a quarter, at a quarter to eleven, a.m., and half-past eight, p.m. Fare, 2 thal.

To *Cologne* in three hours and a quarter at eleven p.m.

STEAM PACKETS.

To *Cologne* in five hours, fare, 24 sg.

To *Arnheim* in eight hours, fare, 2 thal. 24 sg.

To *Rotterdam* in twelve hours. Fare, 4 thal. 16 sg. For departures see Companies' bills, &c.

On the right, about a mile from the Rhine is the small town of

Neuss, called *Novesium*, or *Nova Castra*, by the Romans, and probably built by *Drusus*, who made a bridge over the Rhine. *Tacitus* mentions this place, which was then situated (as well as in 1254) close to the bank of the Rhine, which is now half a league from it. The upper gate, by which the traveller enters the town from *Cologne*, is still called the Gate of *Drusus*.

The town is situated between two small rivers, which bear the names of *Erft* and *Kruse*, so that it is in the middle of an island. *Neuss* contains 7,000 inhabitants. The change which took place in the course of the river has done much injury to the commerce of *Neuss*; the river *Erft*, however, furnishes some communication between the Rhine and the town, and the inhabitants send on it to the county of *Berg* large quantities of wood, coals, mill-stones, and slates. They likewise trade in corn with *Dusseldorf* and *Holland*. The town possesses some breweries, brandy-distilleries, and manufactories of vinegar, soap, cloth, flannel, cotton, cloths, ribbons, and lace.

About a league before you reach *Cologne*, and three quarters of a league from *Deutz*, on the left opposite *Riehl*, is the small town of *Mühlheim*, in the grand duchy of *Berg*. This town was almost entirely destroyed by the frosts in the terrible winter of 1784, but has been since rebuilt more pleasant than before. There is a flying bridge over the Rhine at this place. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and has some large breweries, brandy distilleries, and manufactories of silk and velvet. Large quantities of merchandise, consisting partly of the productions of the grand duchy of *Berg* (particularly of iron) and partly of foreign goods are exported from this place to a considerable

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distance by means of light boats. This town is much indebted for its increase to the Protestant manufacturers and merchants who came here from Cologne, where they were denied liberty of conscience.

At this place formerly stood the capital of the Ubians, which was in a flourishing state when Cologne only bore the name of *Oppidum Obiorum*; and here also, it is said, Cæsar threw a wooden bridge over the Rhine, in the year 3896 A. M. Near Mühlheim the Rhine receives the rivulet of *Strunderbach*, which in the course of a few leagues puts in motion more than forty mills, employed in the manufacture of paper, oil, colours, and corn.

From this spot nothing can be conceived more striking and magnificent than the appearance of the city of Cologne, at the distance of three or four miles, situated at the head of a noble expanse of water, bordered by a rich and beautiful country on both of its margins. The ancient town of Deutz, with its old Benedictine Abbey, is immediately opposite to Cologne; and farther inland, on the slope of the hills, is beautifully situated the once splendid château of Bensberg, now stripped of all its magnificence, and converted into a hospital for the reception of lunatics.

Cologne.—The luggage of travellers, on the arrival of the trains is taken into a large building where the names of Paris, Ostend, Brussels, Aix, &c., painted on boards is suspended from above. Travellers by these means know at once where to apply for their luggage, and it is but justice to the custom-house officers to state that they give little or no trouble.

Omnibuses and flies are always in attendance to convey travellers to a hotel or to the Railways or steamboats. Where more than one is in the party it is best to take the Fly, instead of waiting for the Omnibus. — Fares : Fly, 1 person, 5 silver groshen ; 2 persons, 7½ s. g. — When there is much luggage the fare is something more. The fare by Omnibus

is regulated by the number of persons it takes from the Railway.

HOTELS.—*Hotel Belle Vue (Deutz).*—Across the Bridge close to the Minden railway station; an excellent house, one of the very best on the banks of the Rhine, beautifully placed on the border of that noble stream, commanding an entire panoramic view of Cologne, without being annoyed by the noise and bustle of that famed city. The gardens in front of the house are enlivened every evening by first-rate musicians. The interior accommodation are of a first-rate description—cleanliness and comfort blended with civility and moderate charges.

Hotel Disch, very good, a capital table d'hôte every day at half-past one. The proprietors are also wine merchants.

Holland, a large house close to the Rhine, well furnished, and the accommodation very good; the windows and a Belvedere on the top of the house command extensive views. A table d'hôte daily at 4 o'clock.

Cologne, a free port, formerly one of the most flourishing in Germany, extends in the form of a crescent, along the left bank of the Rhine. The length of the city on the banks of the river, from the tower of Bayenthurm to that called Thurmchen (turret) is nearly three miles.

Cologne now contains about 95,000 inhabitants, including 5,975 military; there are 80,938 Catholics, 6,981 Protestants, and 984 Jews. The number of gates of Cologne are nineteen, seven inhabited walls, thirty-four public squares, 284 streets, 8,011 houses, including 169 manufactories, 226 churches, chapels, schools, and public buildings.

Before the occupation of it by the French, it contained 12,000 mendicants, who had particular stations, which they left as an inheritance to their children. There were then 2,500 ecclesiastics of both sexes.

Cathedral, which, although never finished, may be considered one of the finest monuments of ancient German architecture. Archbishop Engelberg, of Berg, planned this building; and his successor, Conrad, of Hochstetten, commenced it in 1248. The work was carried on till 1499.

It is built in the form of a cross; the arches are supported by a quadruple row of sixty-four columns, including the semi-columns, and those of the portico; there are more than one hundred. The four columns in the middle are thirty feet in circumference; and each of the hundred columns is surmounted by a chapter different from the others. The two towers, which were intended to be five hundred feet high, remain unfinished; the northern one is not more than twenty-one feet above the ground, and the other is little more than half the intended height. In the latter is the great bell, which weighs 25,000 pounds. It requires twelve men to put it in motion, and when it strikes causes the immense tower to shake. At the top of this tower may still be seen the crane used in raising the stones brought from the mountain of Drachenfels, one entrance of which now bears the name of the Cathedral Quarry; but within the last few years immense sums of money has been given by the King of Prussia towards its completion. Voluntary subscriptions have also been made all over Germany, which has had the effect of completing some portions of the building, and at this time, 1853, upwards of 400 men are at work. The top of the building likewise commands a fine view of the whole city of Cologne.

In the choir is a beautiful marble reading-desk; and the grand altar is covered with a superb table of black marble. Before it stand four immense brass candlesticks. The altar is ornamented with two modern statues, those of Mary and Peter, which rest on each side of it as wings. They are carved in wood and painted white. In the middle is a tabernacle, decorated with

seven columns. The columns, which are of white marble, are fluted, and superbly ornamented with chapiters and cornices.

This altar has been put in the place of a *chef d'œuvre* of plastic art, which had been destroyed. It consisted of an antique monument of the greatest perfection, which was in harmony with the rest of the building; it was a very plain table, supported by black feet, and covered with an abacus, the sides of which were ornamented with figures in demi-relief, of white marble. The chandeliers were placed in the centre of this table. The walls of the sanctuary were covered on one side by a majestic tabernacle; and on the other by several rows of high seats. On the four corners of the altar were four bronze columns borne by genii. This astonishing work was more than sixty feet high, and reached to the roof. It was considered a fine specimen of ancient German architecture; but it was broken and thrown down in 1769, in consequence of the advice of some ignorant members of the chapter. The little harmony between the structure of the cathedral and the form of the present altar, constructed at a great expense, offends the eyes of every connoisseur, and has a particularly bad effect.

The two tombs in the choir, which contain the remains of two brothers, Adolphus and Anthony, counts of Schauenburg (both archbishops of Cologne), are ornamented with figures of white marble, and with foliage in demi-relief.

The walls of the choir are covered with tapestry, the designs of which were taken from several drawings by Rubens. It is said that these tapestries were given to the church by Count Furstenburg, who wished to become archbishop.

The stone statues of the twelve apostles, clothed in robes embroidered with gold, which are situated on one side of the column, may likewise be considered as beautiful monuments of old German sculpture.

The paintings on the windows in the interior of the choir, and in the north side of the nave, are well worthy of attention. The numerous figures composing these pictures are the arms of several ancient, noble, and Patrician families; namely, those of Hartfust, Overstolp, and Wisen. Those behind the tomb of the three kings are the most ancient, and date from 1248; the five new windows presented by the king of Bavaria are beautifully executed, were put up in 1846-48, they represent the different eras of Christianity.

Behind the grand altar is the *chapel of the three kings*, who, it is pretended, worshipped our Saviour. It is constructed of marble, and is of the Ionic order. It was built by the elector Maximilian Henry of Bavaria. After the taking and entire destruction of the city of Milan, Frederick I., of the house of Hohenstaufen, presented to Archbishop Reinold of Cologne, who had accompanied him in his expedition, the bones of the three Magi, which were deposited by the latter in this chapel in 1170. The old tomb, in which are the martyrs Nabor and Gregor of Spoleto, was robbed during the troubles of the French revolution, of a great part of its treasure. The tomb was divided, as may still be seen, into three parts. The lower part, which is the most spacious, contained the bones of the three kings, whose heads were placed separately in the middle, on the lid of which are three names, formed by rubies, *Caspar, Melchior, Balthazar*. These heads were ornamented with very valuable gold crowns, each of which weighed six pounds, and was richly adorned with diamonds and rubies. In the part above the lid of the middle were the bodies of St. Felix and St. Nabor; and in the upper part are the bones of St. Gregory. The heads of these three latter were contained in silver busts, which were used to ornament the altar on fête days.

The chest which contained the above-mentioned re-

liques was ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing arches supported by small columus, enamelled with great beauty. All the inscriptions were in Latin, and the letters in gold, on a ground of blue enamel. The cornices and borders were ornamented with a great number of precious stones, pearly, and gems. The grand chapter of Cologne fled to Aremberg in Westphalia, in 1794, taking with it a great part of the treasures of the cathedral, amongst which was the tomb just mentioned. In 1804 it was returned to Cologne, but in a very different state. The sculptures had been much disfigured in the carriage, and some of them wholly destroyed. Many of the precious stones, gems, and enamels were lost, and others broken. The superb crowns were likewise wanting, and have been replaced by others, which are only of gilt metal ornamented with pearls. Everything that was possible has been done to restore this chest of reliques to its original state; and the effort has met with considerable success, under the direction of Professor Walraff. The curiosities have been replaced by gilt metals of exquisite workmanship; and partly by gems, precious stones, and enamels, given by the inhabitants of Cologne.

The shrine may be seen on Sundays and fête days, on other days by purchasing a ticket of a beadle-looking personage, who is constantly on the look-out for customers, but the extravagant demand for the same (one and a half thaler) deters many from gratifying their wish; make up a party and divide the expense.

Before the chapel of the three kings are the tombs of the archbishops of the house of Bavaria. Their monuments and epitaphs decorate the walls, which are covered with marble. The remains of Queen Mary de Medicis are likewise deposited in this place.

In the chapels around the choir may be seen the tomb of Archbishop Philip of Heinsberg; the bronze statue of Conrad of Hochstetten, was lately damaged.

and the silver coffin of St. Engelbert, the chasing of which is admirable.

An old picture of 1410, representing the tutelary saint of the town, which has been some years placed in one of the chapels of the choir, likewise merits observation. In the cathedral also is a curious picture of the Adoration of the Magi, painted by Filp Kalf in 1406.

A staircase on the left side of the choir, close to the eighth pillar, leads to the library of the cathedral; and to the hall called *Goldene Kammer*. A beautiful engraving of this noble pile as it is intended to be when completed is just published. And a bronze medal representing the cathedral as it is, on the reverse as it is to be; they are to be had of F. C. Eisen, 13, Domhof, and Mann, Fredrick Wilhelm strasse.

The *Church of St. Mary*, of the Capitol, is situated in the district where the Capitol of the Romans formerly was, still called the Mount of the Capitol. Plectrude, wife of Pepin and mother of Charles Martel, founded the church and convent of this name. Her statue may be seen on the wall behind the choir towards the street; but her tomb which has a Latin inscription on it, is in the church before the choir. Opposite this tomb, is that of St. Ida, who was a relation of Plectrude, and the first abbess of the convent. The upper part of the choir, and the colonnade of round arches, were built in the eighth century, but the greater part of the church, particularly the top of the nave, appears to have been re-constructed in the fourteenth, the church having suffered much during the invasion of the Normans. In this church are several ancient pictures from the ancient church of St. Martin, amongst which there are some by A. Braun, an artist who was contemporary with Rubens. It has likewise a superb organ, made by the celebrated König, senior, of Cologne, who also made the one at Nymegen.

The *Church of St. Géréon* and of the Martyrs was built

in 1066, by Archbishop Anno, on the same spot on which the temple erected by St. Helena formerly stood. Its cupola, with three galleries, is a grand and astonishing work, and the church is certainly one of the finest in Cologne. St. Géréon and his brave warriors are buried there, and in the church may be seen the heads of these martyrs. In a vault, called Crypta, under the church, are two chapels, the floors of which are ancient mosaic work. A highly-polished column, of black and white granite, 12 feet high, which had been at this church since the time of the empress Helena, was taken to Paris by the French, with the columns of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the side of the altars, at the entrance of the church, are two pictures by C. Schüt and Geldorf, two artists of Cologne.

The *Church of St. Cunibert*, near the Rhine, is a large building. The altar is in imitation of the grand altar of St. Peter's at Rome. The door is ornamented with sculptures in the style of the eleventh century. The tomb of St. Cunibert, which was much celebrated for its antique ornaments, was greatly injured during the government of the French. A large antique cup of coloured sardonyx, ornamented with a valuable precious stone, was broken by some ignorant jewellers, and the stone sold at a very low price to a Pole.

The *Church of the Apostles*, near the New Square, is likewise a superb monument of ancient German architecture of the eleventh or twelfth century; but it has been partly disfigured by modern architecture.

The *Church of St. Peter* is also very ancient. It was, no doubt, built on the ruins of a Roman temple, the vestibule of which still exists. Rubens who was baptized in this church on St. Peter's day, composed for it a beautiful picture of the crucifixion of that apostle. This painting has always been considered one of his *chef-d'œuvres* and contains everything for which the great artist was distinguished; although it must be confessed that Rubens has not chosen the

time well, a defect that as been attributed to Guido Reni, in a similar composition. This picture was taken away by the French, in 1804, and conveyed to Paris, but it has since been restored to the church. While this picture was at the Louvre, a copy of it, the same size, was made by a Prussian student, and this is now exhibited as well as the original; the former being placed on one side of the frame, and the latter on the other.

The font in which Rubens was baptized is still shown here, as well as the tomb-stone of his father.

The ancient *Convent of the Ladies of St. Ursula* is remarkable for its relation to the legend of that saint and her eleven thousand virgins. All the church is filled with bones, which are curiously disposed in glass cases and frames of various sizes. Some of these cases contain twenty-four, and others from ninety to one hundred skulls. On the right side, near the entrance, is an apartment called *Golden Kammer* (*Golden Chamber*), in which are preserved the heads of many of these eleven thousand virgins. The history is represented in fifteen pictures in the choir, which are copies of the originals. These however, are also kept here, having been restored since the peace. The saint, with her numerous train, is seen landing at the harbour of Cologne from a large vessel. The painting of the grand altar, representing the death of St. Ursula, is by C. Schütt, and the other two on the side of it are by Hergotts. In one of the chapels is a *Holy Family*, copied from Raphael. There is also an *Archangel* from the same great master. The originals are at Paris.

The *Church of the Assumption*, or the ancient church of the Jesuits, is not remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, but the interior is decorated with ornaments, the principal of which is a superb bench of white marble for the communicants, with arabesques and bas-reliefs. Near the grand altar are several pic-

tures, painted by Schütt. The walls of the choir are embellished with figures of the twelve apostles. The pulpit, the organ, and the floor, which is of marble, are also very profusely ornamented. There are several cases likewise in this church containing skulls.

The *Town-house of Cologne* is preserved as a relic of antiquity. It has a marble portal, composed of two arches, placed one above another, the upper of which is in the Roman style, and the lower of the Corinthian order. The spaces between are filled with bas-reliefs. The tower, which is of a singular form, commands a fine view of the city and its environs. The Town-house formerly contained several pictures and pieces of tapestry, but these have been removed to Berlin.

The building called the *Kaschau of Cuerzenich* (Commercial Dépôt), has a very large hall, where several Diets of the empire have been held, and in which the Emperor Maximilian gave several fêtes.

The *Town Theatre*, erected in 1829, is capable of holding nearly two thousand spectators, the performances are very good.

Vaudeville Theatre.—This very interesting place of amusement offers an opportunity to pass an hour or two in the evening in a rational and agreeable manner.

The *Exchange*, in the Rhine Strasse, was erected by public subscription in 1843.

The *Museum* contains Roman antiquities, found in the neighbourhood, a large collection of paintings, some of them 400 years old.

The *Casino*, situated near the theatre, is a modern building, into which strangers may be introduced by a member; the innkeepers generally belong to these societies all through Germany, who always seem proud of introducing a traveller.

The *Exchange Coffee-house*, in the Haymarket, near the Rhine, is fitted up à la Française, refreshments à la carte, coffee, wines, ices, &c., are supplied at reasonable prices. The *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* are taken in. Billiards.

Bookseller. — Mr. Mann, No. 2, Frederick William Strasse, near the bridge, keeps the best assortment of guide books, maps, panoramas, &c.

Money Changer. — Mr. Cohen, Frederick William's Street, near the bridge, is a respectable man, he gives the full rate of exchange for foreign coins.

Oyster Saloon, Grosse Budengasse, No. 1. — Amongst the other comfortable places lately established in Cologne, I must not omit to mention this nice little snuggerly, where oysters fresh from Ostend, pâtés de foies gras from Strasburg, sausages from Frankfort and Bologna, and a knife and fork breakfast on the shortest notice, may be had in first-rate style.

Cigars. — Inquire for Nakatenus and Richards, No. 121, Hock-strasse. They keep a great variety of the right sort, at about four thalers the hundred.

The Model of the Suspension Bridge to cross the Rhine, is exhibited at Mr. Tonger's, bookseller, near the cathedral.

Eau de Cologne. — It is now time that the unfair and absurd prejudice respecting this universally adopted essence should at last be removed, which has existed for some years, to the injury of several manufacturers. I am almost ashamed to confess that I too laboured under the delusion, until convinced by undeniable proofs, that the Cologne water manufactured by Farina, of the city of Milan, No. 129, High Street; and several others, were equal, if not superior to the boasted, pretended original above alluded to. That there are counterfeits, abounding in Cologne, who sell their trash through the medium of unprincipled commissioners and ragged urchins, who accost strangers at every corner, I do not pretend to deny. And the blood-money they offer for travelling victims is one of the strongest proofs that, if they know the way to produce the real article, at least they do not practice it. As much as fifty per cent. is given to the parties through whose means a bottle or case is

sold to the unwary. The ingredients necessary to produce good Eau de Cologne are now so generally known, that it is manufactured in France, England, and Italy; but the temptation to buy in Cologne a bottle of this celebrated water for one-third the price it would cost elsewhere, will account for the great demand for this refreshing scent.

At the establishment of Mr. Farina, No. 129, High Street is the *Model of the Cathedral*. This colossal model of the Cathedral of Cologne, reduced to a *sixty-fourth* part of its exact proportions and size, being eight feet in height, eight inches in breadth, produces the most perfect imitation of form, and colour.

Open daily from 10 to 6. Admission 10 sg. Children 5 sg.

The church itself will be, when finished, 532 feet high, 532 feet long; and 250 feet broad.

It was commenced at the termination of the middle ages. The choir and the sacerdotal part of the church was finished in eighty-four years, viz., from 1248 to 1332.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM COLOGNE.

To *Berlin* in twenty-three hours, twice a day. Fares, 1st class, 17 thal. 25 sg.; 2nd class, 12 thal. 2 sg.; 3rd class, very good as far as Minden, 8 thal. 10 sg.

To *Aix-la-Chapelle* three times a day, in two hours. Fares, 1st class, 2 thal.; 2nd class, 1 thal. 25 sg.; 3rd class, 1 thal. 8 sg.

POST COACHES.

To *Aix-la-Chapelle* in seven hours and three-quarters, at half-past nine, *p.m.* Fare, 1 thal. 25½ sg.

To *Coblentz* in nine hours, at eight *p.m.* Fare, 2 thal. 20½ sg.

To *Elberfeld* in five hours, at eleven *p.m.* Fare, 1 thal. 10½ sg.

STEAM PACKETS FROM COLOGNE.

Navigation of the Rhine.—There are two companies which now convey passengers from Cologne up and down the Rhine: the Rhenish Steam Navigation Cologne Company, established in 1827 who alone navigates the Rhine to Strasburg, and the Dusseldorf Company, established in 1838.

Table showing the principal Stations on the Rhine,
The Fares, Distance, and the Time required to perform the
Voyage between each.

	English miles.	Time. h. m.	Chief cabin			Fore- cabin.		
COLOGNE TO			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bonn.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15	0	1	0	0	0	6
Königswinter.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 —	0	1	7	0	0	10
Neuwied.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 25	0	5	0	0	2	7
Coblenz.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 40	0	6	0	0	3	0
St. Goar.....	90	8 50	0	8	5	0	4	3
Bingen.....	110	10 55	0	10	10	0	5	5
Biebrich.....	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50	0	12	8	0	6	4
Mayence.....	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 15	0	12	8	0	6	4
Mannheim....	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 15	0	17	5	0	8	9
Strasbourg...	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 15	1	5	6	0	12	9
BONN TO								
Königswinter.	10	— 45	0	0	10	0	0	5
Neuwied.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10	0	4	0	0	2	0
Coblenz.....	45	4 25	0	5	0	0	2	7
St. Goar.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 35	0	7	5	0	3	9
Bingen.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 40	0	9	10	0	5	0
Biebrich.....	100	10 35	0	11	8	0	5	10
Mayence.....	105	11 —	0	11	8	0	5	10
Mannheim....	165	16 15	0	16	5	0	8	3
Strasbourg...	290	32 15	1	4	5	0	12	3
COBLENZ TO								
St. Goar.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	0	2	6	0	1	5
Bingen.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15	0	4	10	0	2	5

	English miles.	Time. h. m.	Chief cabin.			Fore cabin.		
COBLENTZ TO								
Biebrich.	55	6 10	r	s.	d.	r	s.	d.
Mayence.	60	6 35	0	6	6	0	3	6
Mannheim. ..	120	11 35	0	11	5	0	5	9
Strasbourg. ..	245	37 35	0	19	5	0	9	9
BINGEN TO								
Biebrich.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 55	0	1	7	0	0	10
Mayence.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 20	0	1	10	0	1	0
Mannheim. ..	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 20	0	11	8	0	5	10
Strasbourg. ..	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 20	0	14	8	0	7	4
BIEBRICH TO								
Mayence.	5	— 25	0	0	10	0	0	5
Mannheim. ...	65	5 25	0	5	3	0	2	7
Strasbourg. ..	190	21 25	0	13	2	0	6	8
MAYENCE (CASTEL) TO								
Mannheim. ...	60	5 —	0	4	10	0	2	5
Strasbourg. ..	185	21 —	0	12	10	0	6	5
MANNHEIM TO								
Strasbourg. ...	125	16 —	0	8	0	0	4	0

Carriage, 2 wheels, one second-class fare—Carriage, 4 wheels, two second-class fare—Horses, each one first-class fare—Dogs, each half third class fare—Luggage, 60 lbs. free.

The distances, in English miles, five of which are equal to one Prussian mile, show the length of the journey by water, which differs but little from that by land. Between any two points of the river the voyage *descending* is performed in about half the time of that *ascending*. The average time required to perform the voyage is given in the above table, exclusive of the time occupied at each intermediate station or landing-place, which amounts to two hours on the section from Arnheim to Cologne (122 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles), and to thirty minutes between Cologne and Mayence.

The boats of the two companies are distinguishable by the chimneys, those of the Dusseldorf Company being painted white and black, those of the Rhenish Steam Navigation Company entirely black. A table d'hôte and refreshments of the best description are to be found on board of the whole of the Rhine steamers; and upon the wine-card the prices of the wines provided are marked.

Cologne to Bonn.—Railroad.

Railway Trains six times a-day, in one hour. Fares 15, 10, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 S. gr. The steamers take three hours. Terminus, outside St. Pantaleon's Gate.

The line runs through a plain of corn-fields, at some distance from the Rhine, and near a chain of hills called Vorgebirge.

Bruhl; on right is the *Château*, built by the Episcopal Elector, Clement Augustus, 1728, now belonging to the Prussian Government. It contains some portraits of Electors, and old German princes, and has an old-fashioned park attached to it.

(*l.*) The hunting-seat of Falkenlust, united to Bruhl by avenues of trees, also belonged to the Electors.

At Waldorf are remains of a Roman aqueduct, which, extending up to the source of the Erft, conveyed its waters to the Rhine.

Roisdorf Here are mineral springs resembling the Seltzer water. The outline of the Seven Mountains are seen from here.

The Kreutzberg with its church, and the village Poppeisdorf, are seen on the right.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains and steam packets to convey travellers to the hotels, fare 5 sg. each.

Bonn.—HOTELS.—*The Star*.—This house is one of the best on the Rhine;—ask for Clique Champagne.

Hotel and Treves, situated in the Market Place, good, with civility, and cleanliness, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock daily.

Grande Hotel Royal, on the bank of the Rhine, commanding extensive views, a large house of the first class, clean, comfortable, with moderate charges and great civility: a large garden extends from the house down to the Rhine.

Belle Vue, facing the Rhine, a well-conducted and good house, offering every accommodation for travellers.

The steam-packets stop at Bonn both going up and down, and take in passengers and carriages. Excursions to Godesberg, only *three* miles from Bonn, Nonnenworth, and the Drachenfels, can be made in one day. In the morning proceed to the Kreuzberg and Museum of Popplesdorf; the University, Munster Church, and the public gardens. In the afternoon visit the island of Nonnenworth, ascend the Drachenfels, and Godesberg.

The city of Bonn has a pleasant appearance, and contains about 1,300 houses, and 15,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable building is the University, which is capable of accommodating 1,000 students; at present there are about 600. In this building are the beautiful fresco pictures executed by scholars of the celebrated Cornelius. Its front overlooks the most beautiful part of the environs, where may be seen on one side the Rhine, with the Seven Mountains, and on the other the charming hills in front of Popplesdorf. It comprises schools of surgery and medicine, a lying-in hospital, a library, occupying what was the Knights' Hall, and the Royal Museum of Antiquities, which contains a fine winged head of Mercury, dug up at Hadernheim in 1821. The chapel is devoted to the Protestant faith. The University was originally founded by Maximilian, the last elector, and brother of the Emperor Joseph. It was suppressed by the French, and restored by the new Government in 1818. It is now in a flourishing state.

The *Garden*, called *Alte Zoll*.—The most interesting part is that where the French made a bastion, overlooking the Rhine. From this spot there is a fine view of the river. In the distance appear the Seven Mountains, the Godesberg, and the Kreuzberg.

The Church of the Münster.—The Empress Helena had erected a temple on the spot where this church stands, but the present building appears to have been raised in the twelfth century. In the interior may be seen a bronze statue of this empress, and two bas-reliefs in white marble, one of which represents the birth, the other the baptism, of Jesus-Christ. Under the organ is the tomb of Bishop Englebert; over the doors in the choir are two glass cases, in which are preserved the bones of the patron of the church; the walls are ornamented with gilt leather, said to be eight hundred years old; on each side of the entrance into the choir are two marble statues of our Saviour and St. John; beneath are vaults, in which are deposited the remains of the benefactors to this ancient church. This church was repaired in 1821. The ancient Church of St. Martin, which was situated on the side of the Münster, and was probably built by the Romans, has been demolished.

The New Parish Church of St. Remy.—It contains a beautiful altar-piece, painted by John Spielberg, representing the Baptism of Clovis, or Louis, King of the Franks, by St. Remy.

The *Casino*; in which are a reading, billiard, and smoking rooms, and under excellent regulations. Every stranger can gain admission after he has been once introduced by a member of the society.

The Town-hall Square.—In the centre is a pyramid with a fountain.

Bonn had formerly an excellent school of music, and this delightful art is still much cultivated there.

Beethoven's Monument, of gold bronze, stands in the Münster-place, opposite the Post-office. The composer is represented in modern costume, standing on

a high pedestal, on the four sides of which are reliefs representing the Sciences. This celebrated composer was born at Bonn, in 1770.

English Church.—An English Clergyman licensed by the Bishop of London, performs divine service every Sunday morning at eleven, and afternoon at five, in the Protestant church in the University.

Booksellers.—Henry and Cohen, in the Market-place.

In the churchyard, outside the Stern Thor, Niebuhr the historian is buried. His monument is by Rauch. Also Schlegel. Here also are the graves of several students killed in duels.

ENVIRONS OF BONN.—The most interesting objects in the environs of Bonn are the following :—

Poppelsdorf, or Clemensruhe, with its garden, half a mile distant. The way to it is by a walk of chestnut trees from the end of the town. Poppelsdorf suffered considerably during the last war, but it has been re-established, and now contains theatres for the delivery of lectures, collections of natural history and mineralogy, philosophical instruments, apartments for the professors, &c. The ground surrounding it has been laid out as a botanic garden. The collection of zoology comprises upwards of sixteen thousand specimens; that of petrifications more than ten thousand; and that of minerals more than twenty-two thousand.

Behind the chateau is the village of Poppelsdorf, leading to the mountain of Kreuzberg, on the summit of which formerly stood the Convent of Servites; the church only remains, which is worth seeing particularly on account of the beautiful marble staircase, which is said to be formed of the identical steps which led to the judgment-seat of Pilate. Three pieces of brass (and not gold, as Mrs. Trollope states) are said to cover the spots of blood which fell from the head of our Saviour. Beneath the church is a vault in which are twenty-five open coffins, ranged on either side, each containing the shrivelled body of a monk some of whom have lain there four hundred

years. They appear to have been buried in their robes and cowls; many have still their shoes and stockings on, in a good state of preservation. The view from the belvedere is beautiful.

Bonn to Coblenz.

The first object to attract attention after leaving Bonn are the mountain and ruins of the Castle of Godesberg. The name of this mountain is not derived, as many pretend, from an ancient temple of the god Woden, or of Mercury, but from the German word Goding, or Gaugericht, signifying a kind of court of justice, which held its sittings during the middle ages. These ruins, as it is apparent, in many places, are the remains of an old and strong castle of the Romans, probably built in the reign of the Emperor Julian.

In 1620, Archbishop Theodoric, of Cologne, erected a new castle on the ruins of the old one. Archbishop Gebhard of Cologne placed a Dutch garrison there during the famous war, which gave rise to his conversion to the Protestant religion, and his marriage with the beautiful Countess of Mantfeldt. The view from the top of the Godesberg is varied and delightful.

Godesberg.—This village contains about 1,200 inhabitants. At this place are the mineral springs called Draitscherquelle (fountain of Draitsch). Between Bonn and Godesberg, on the road-side, stands a monument of the fourteenth century, known by the name of the High Cross.

Konigswinter.—**INNS.**—*Hotel Berlin*, the best, beautifully situated on the border of the Rhine, and conveniently placed near the landing-places for the steam-packets; the dinners are good, and very reasonable:—table d'hôte, 15 sgr., breakfast, 10 sgr., beds, 15 sgr.; service of the hotel per diem, 8 sgr.—*Hotel de l'Europe.*—

Konigswinter is situated at the foot of three lofty hills, covered with vineyards. This village probably existed at the time when the Emperor Valentinian es-

established some fortresses on the mountains of Lowenberg and Stromberg. It is likewise said that the Romans, having been driven from this place in 446 by a king of the Franks, the latter resided there several months in the winter, waiting to pass the Rhine, whence it received the name of Hibernia Regina. The inhabitants of Königswinter are principally employed in making wine and cutting stones, and they are considered very honest and industrious people. There are ten large establishments for cutting stones, all of which make extensive exports annually.

Outside the village are always ready-saddled donkeys for mounting the Drachenfels; the charge is ten silver groschen each for ascending and descending; on the top every description of refreshment may be had at moderate prices. May wine which may be had here is a pleasant beverage.

Seven mountains.—The lofty mountain of Stromberg, which inclines towards the Rhine, is likewise called Petersberg (Peter's mountain), a name which it receives from a small chapel situated there, and dedicated to St. Peter. Several hermits of the order of St. Augustine established themselves in this Mountain in 1134, and in 1188, Archbishop Philip of Heinsberg sent from the convent of Himmerode, in the Eifel, some monks of the order of Cîteaux, who, however, abandoned this inhabitable mountain in a few years, and settled in the valley of Heisterbach, in the vicinity.

A certain of mountain called Röpekammerchen, forms the junction between the mountain of Drachenfels and that called Wolkenberg. The latter has the form of a mutilated cone, and is 1,482 feet high. In former times there was likewise a castle at the top of this mountain, which was often covered with fogs and clouds, and thence derived the name of Wolkenberg (Castle of Clouds). It has now some extensive quarries. The stones taken from them are sent to Königswinter, where they are cut, and whence they

are called Königswinter stones. Most of them are afterwards sent to Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, &c. The Castles of Wolkenberg, Drachenfels, and Rolandseck, were burnt by the Emperor Henry V. Archbishop Frederick I. of Cologne rebuilt that of Wolkenberg, in which he died.

The highest of the Seven Mountains is the Drachenfels (Dragon's Rock), which rises in the form of a colossus on the banks of the river, bearing the ruins of an ancient castle, that has the appearance of a fine piece of architecture.

The *summit* of the Drachenfels commands a noble view, and it may be reached in about half an hour from Königswinter. In ascending it the traveller is shown the quarry from which the stones were taken to build the cathedral of Cologne, called, in consequence, Dombruch, and the cave of the Dragon (from which the mountain was named) killed, as it is reported, by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the Niebelungen Lay. Near the top is a restaurant, where parties may dine.

The View extends down the river as far as Cologne, upwards, the Rhine is shut in by rocks, Bonn and its University, with old castles, villages, and farm-houses almost beyond number, fill up the foreground of the landscape. The principal objects are the summits of the Mountains, Remagen, the island Nonnenwerth, the ruined arch of Rolandseck, and Godesberg.

The ruins on several other summits of the Seven Mountains are remains of castles of the archbishops of Cologne.

Behind these mountains, and a little farther from the Rhine, are those called Lowenberg (1,896 feet high) Niederstromberg or Nonnenstromberg, Oelberg (1,827 feet in height), and Hemmerich. On all of them may still be seen the ruins of old castles, many of which are said to have been built in 368 by the Emperor Valentinian. The Castles of Lowenberg and Hemmerich

where inhabited by the Lords of Heinsberg. The last of this illustrious family perished near Leghenigh, by a war against the Bishop of Cologne, and a cross may still be seen at the spot where he died.

These mountains derived their name from the seven highest summits by which they are crowned. On the loftiest was an obelisk erected in memory of the passage of the Rhine by the German armies in 1814. This chain of mountains terminates the great chain that crosses Thuringen, the country of Fulde, and that of Wetteran, and passes to the Rhine.

At the top of a rock on the right may be seen the ruins of the old Castle of Rolandseck. The greater part of them are covered with ivy and brambles, and is remarkable for an arch in good preservation. It is said that Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, built this castle in order to be near his mistress, who had become a nun at the convent situated in the island. The poet Schiller has made this the subject of one of his best ballads, entitled "The Knights of Toggenburg," placing, however, the scene in Switzerland. The prospects from the Castle of Rolandseck are delightful.

There are two hotels at Rolandseck, the *Hotel Roland*, and the *Hotel Rolandseck*, both very comfortable, with reasonable charges. A table d'hôte daily at each at 1 o'clock, at 15 sgr.; 1s. 6d. English. The former is also a water-cure establishment.

Godesberg, is a mile distant from the Rhine. Cross the Rhine by the ferry-boat to Königswinter, at the foot of the Drachenfels, or ascending the left bank of the Rhine as far as Rolandseck, and, after exploring its ruined castle, cross in a boat to Nonnenwerth, and then drop down the river to Königswinter. This excursion will not take up more than half a day, and is decidedly a most interesting one.

Between the Seven Mountains and Unkel, the Rhine forms another basin, both banks of which exhibit de-

lightful landscapes. A number of villages are seen dispersed with vineyards, and in the distance behind appear the Seven Mountains, whose majestic summits seem to rise above the clouds.

Remagen, the *Rigomagum* of the Romans, which contains about 1,300 inhabitants. In the environs a great number of monuments have been discovered which bear dates of the times of these conquerors of the world. They were found in the year 1768, when the Elector Charles Theodore gave orders for making the road from Coblenz to Bonn. Before that time the traveller ran numerous risks of losing his life whilst travelling this road, which was quite impassable when the Rhine attained a certain height. Robbers often concealed themselves in the brambles and clefts of the rocks, and then rushed out upon the passengers, whom they threw into the Rhine after robbing them. Charles Theodore remedied this evil; for by his orders the rocks were blown up, the low parts near the river filled, and solid walls erected to support the excellent road which was finished by the French in 1801. At this time were discovered a great number of milestone columns, others with inscriptions, medals, and other Roman antiquities, which prove that the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus had established a great road here. All these antiquities have been taken to Mannheim.

A few hundred paces from Remagen is the mountain of Appollinarisberg, with an ancient priory, which belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg. The situation is delightful, and it commands a fine view of the Rhine. In the Gothic church of this convent was formerly shown the head of St. Appollinaris, and it was consequently much resorted to by pilgrims.

On the left is a mountain of basalts called Erpeler Ley, at the foot of which is the market town of Erpel. The southern declivity of this steep mountain is planted with vines which produce a delicious white wine,

called *Leywein*. The ground presents nothing but a mass of stones ; and the young vines are planted in baskets filled with earth and green turf, and placed in the clefts of the rocks.

After the traveller has passed *Erpel*, he reaches the ruins of the Castle of *Odenfels*, or *Okkenfels* at the foot of which is a small village.

On the left, nearly opposite the mouth of the *Aar*, is the small town of *Linz*, concealed at the bottom of a defile of mountains ; and not far from it is the village of *Laubsdorf*. *Linz*, which formerly made part of the electorate of *Cologne*, obtained in 1330 the privileges of a town ; and in 1365, Archbishop *Engelbert III.* built the castle there, near the gate of the *Rhine*, in order to project the navigation, and defend the town against the frequent attacks of the inhabitants of *Andernach*. The castle, as well as the walls of the town, is constructed with basalt, and the streets are paved with similar stones. The parish church is ancient. It contains a monument of the ancient knights of *Renneberg*, who founded, in 1357, the Convent of Nuns of *St. Catherine*, situated north-east of *Linz*. Considerable industry is displayed in this town, and numerous vessels come here to receive the different productions of the country, such as wine, potash, iron lead, copper, and fuller's earth. The iron is brought from a foundry in the vicinity of the town.

On the right, about a quarter of a league from the *Rhine*, is the small town of *Sinzig*, containing 1,600 inhabitants, which once formed part of the duchy of *Juliers*. This town, which is situated in the midst of a fertile plain, is the ancient *Sentiacum*, formerly a strong castle of the Romans, that was probably built by *Sentius*, one of the generals of *Augustus*. Roman medals have frequently been discovered at this place ; and in the time of *Frederick Barbarossa* it had a royal palace. The parish church is a Gothic edifice, built in the form of a cross with cement stones. Near this

church is a chapel which is more ancient, and contains a tomb in which was found some years back a corpse that nature had converted into a mummy, called by the inhabitants St. Vogt. This mummy was conveyed to Paris by the French, but was returned in September, 1816. On an eminence close to the town is a large farm formerly the Convent of St. Helena.

On the right is seen the market town of *Nieder Breisig*, which contains 1,000 inhabitants.

Opposite is *Dattenberg*, with the ruins of an old castle in the midst of broken rocks of basalt.

The *Castle of Rheineck* is situated on the top of a steep mountain. The new castle is erected on the ruins of the old, of which only a dilapidated tower remains, covered with ivy and brambles, and forming a striking contrast to the modern buildings.

The last count of Rheineck died in 1548. The estate then passed to the lords of Warsburg, and, in 1654, by purchase to a count of Sindenhof, whose family retained possession of it till the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The situation is charming, particularly of the garden, which is situated on the side of the Rhine, and commands a fine prospect from the top.

On the left are the ruins of the *Castle of Hammerstein*, on the top of a rock opposite the village of Fornich. At this castle the unfortunate Henry IV. found an asylum in 1105, after having in vain attempted to obtain from the Bishop of Spire the benefice of a lay brother in the very building which had been erected by the ancestors of this emperor, and which had received numerous donations from him.

The Spaniards, the Swedes, and the Lorraines were, by turns, masters of this castle during thirty years. In 1634, Charles Gaspard, of Leyden, drove out the Lorraines. In 1823 it was purchased by Baron Hammerstein.

At the foot of the rocks is the village of *Ober*

Hammerstein, which was formerly a well-fortified town.

Andernach, the *Artomacum* of the ancients, [was a Roman frontier town, and the head-quarters of a military prefect. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace at this place; and historians relate, that they caught fish out of the Rhine from its windows: but as the ruins now seen are at a considerable distance from the Rhine, on the south-east of the town, it is obvious that the river must have since deviated considerably from its ancient course. King Sigebert of Austrasia was the last who inhabited the palace of Andernach. During the middle ages this town held a very high rank amongst the commercial towns of the Rhine, till it fell under the dominion of the Elector of Treves. It does not now contain more than 2,500 inhabitants. Two things, however, render this place still very remarkable: these are millstones, and stones for making cement. They are derived from the neighbouring mountains, and are not to be found in such abundance, or of so good a quality, either on the Rhine, or in any country in Europe. The cement, being mixed with a sufficient quantity of lime to give it a consistency, becomes impenetrable to water; or, rather, hardens so much in water as to form a new and very solid stone. In order to use it in this manner, it must be ground into *trass* (a name given to it in this country). This is done by mills, which were only used in Holland formerly, but have lately been erected near the quarries whence this stone is taken. Some of it is sent to the East Indies, but the greater part to Holland, where it is used in the construction of dykes and other hydraulic works. Andernach, however, is not the principal place for the export of this commodity.

The millstones are a volcanic production, and are mentioned by some of the Roman authors. They are sent to Holland, to the Hanseatic towns, to England, to Russia, and even to America.

Andernach likewise trades on the Rhine in wine, charcoal, potash, &c.

The most remarkable objects at Andernach are—the gate on the side towards Coblenz, constructed by the Romans; outside this gate, on the right, the ruins of the palace of the kings of Austrasia; the baths, called Jews' baths, which are probably of Roman origin; the parish church, where it is said the Emperor Valentinian and a child of the Emperor Frederick I. are interred; the old tower, one of the most ancient buildings of the town; the Roman tombs, on the hill of Kirckberg; the Roman altar, in the garden of the *Oak Inn*.

Not far from the town are the majestic ruins of the convent of the noble ladies of St. Thomas, which was consumed by fire in 1796. Some French grenadiers were quartered in it, when the fire suddenly broke out in the night; several of the soldiers perished in the flames, and the whole of this building was destroyed.

A fair, called *Birnenkrautmarkt*, is held annually at Andernach, towards the end of September. It is very well attended, and is kept as a grand festival.

Beyond Andernach, on the left, is *Frederickstein*, an old castle belonging to Neuwied. The peasantry call it the *Teufelhaus*, or Devil's house, a former prince of Neuwied having erected it with the produce of an exorbitant tax. It is now in ruins. Around this building are several fishermen's houses, forming the small village of *Fahr*, whence there is a ferry to Andernach.

Neuwied.—*Hotel Wildman*, the best, facing the Rhine; a table d'hôte every day a 1 o'clock.

Neuwied is situated in a plain bordered by a chain of mountains. Behind the town is the abbey of *Romersdorf* (*Villa Romana*), situated on a rising ground, at the foot of which is the village of *Heimbachwies*.

This town occupies the site of the village of Lan-

gendorf. It was founded by Prince Frederic William, who died in 1737, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad, and the houses pleasant. A considerable business is carried on. Prince Alexander, of Neuwied, greatly increased this town, by allowing all who settled there the liberty of public worship according to their own views. This attracted a great number of industrious people from every country, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews; so that the town became very flourishing. Neuwied is thought to resemble the towns of America. It suffered much by the war, but is still a place of much importance. Neuwied communicates with the opposite bank by a flying bridge, established in 1818.

The most remarkable objects are : the château, at which may be seen a very interesting collection of Roman antiquities, collected in the environs of the town ; amongst them are lances, arrows, drinking-glasses, plates, mirrors, rings, bracelets, inscriptions, figures of gods, &c. Here also is a good collection of the natural history of the Brazils, made by Prince Maximilian ; the garden is likewise worthy of observation ; and the establishment of the Moravian Brothers, or Herrnhuters.

On the right appears the village of *Weissen-thurm* (white tower), which derives its name from an ancient tower situated near it. It is said to have been the place where the Romans first undertook the passage of the Rhine ; and the French armies made three successive passages during the revolution. On a hill near *Weissen-thurm*, is the monument of General Hoche. It bears this inscription : — “ L’Armée de Sambre-et-Meuse, à son Général Hoche.”

About a quarter of a league from the bank of the river, behind *Mühlhofen*, and between the mountain by which the *Sayn* flows into the Rhine, are the ruins of the old castle of the Counts of Sayn. Below these ruins may be seen a country-house belonging to the

Count of Boos Waldeck, who has a fine collection of pictures.

In the vicinity of the Rhine, half a league from this place, and two leagues from Coblenz, is *Engers*, with a modern building; the situation is delightful, and it commands a fine prospect. Near this place, about the centre of the Rhine, is a sand bank, which is considered dangerous for heavily-laden boats and rafts. Salmon is caught in the environs of Engers and Urnitz, but the fishery is not so profitable as that of St. Goar.

A quarter of a league after we pass *Sayn* is the pretty little island *Niederworth*, with the hamlet of the same name. The convent, founded in 1242 by a lord of *Elfenstein*, has been destroyed, but its church still exists. On the right appears the village of *Kesselheim*; on the left, on the slope of the mountain, is the suppressed convent of nuns of *Basselich*, converted into a residence, and occupied by a private family; at the foot of which is the small village of *Maller* or *Mallendar*, with several paper-mills. The village under the hill on the left is *Bendorf*, opposite to which on the right is *Sebastian Engers*.

On the right is *Nuendorf*, called the kitchen-garden of Coblenz, which is inhabited by a great number of persons who construct rafts; on the left are several scattered houses, forming the village of *Urbar*, where an excellent wine called *Beichart* is produced.

Coblenz.—HOTELS.—*Trois Suisses*, close to the landing-place, comfortable quarters and good accommodation, at very reasonable charges. There is a large airy *salle à manger*, enlivened by a well-executed panoramic view, taken from *Kuhkopf*, of the country round Coblenz.

Giant, a large well-situated Hotel, near the landing-place, with good accommodation and reasonable charges. Mr. Schurtz, the proprietor, speaks English and pays very attention to his guests.

Hotel Belle Vue, opposite the bridge, a table d'hôte daily at 1 and 4 o'clock. Report speaks highly of the kitchen and wines.

Coblentz was formerly the residence of the Electors of Treves; and whilst under the French dominion, the chief place of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. It is situated at an angle which these two rivers form at their confluence, whence it originally derived its name, *con fluens*. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants.

The principal building is the new palace near the Rhine, in the ancient style. The guard-houses, &c. form a semicircle in front of the principal building. The French transformed this elegant palace, whence there is a fine view over the surrounding country, into barracks, and it has often been made use of as a dépôt for prisoners of war, which formerly gave it a miserable appearance, but it is now completely restored and elegantly furnished by the King of Prussia. Queen Victoria lodged here in 1845.

Near the Church of St. Castor a monument was erected by the French in commemoration of the Russian campaign in 1812, and underneath the inscription was written, "Seen and approved of by the Russian commander at Coblentz, in 1814."

The most remarkable churches are—the Collegiate Church of St. Castor. The spot where it is situated was formerly an island of the Rhine. Its roof is supported by Corinthian columns. A council, composed of three kings and eleven bishops, was held here in 843. On the left side of the church is the tomb of St. Riza, a descendant of Louis le Débonnaire, and the picture at the second altar on the same side is a copy of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross." In the choir are four pictures, by Zick, an artist of Thal Ehrenbreitstein. The subjects are taken from the legends of St. Goar and St. Castor, and represent part of what took place at Coblentz in 890 between Louis and Charles the Bald. Near the grand altar are the

tombs of Archbishops Cuno, Falkenstein, and Werner of Konigstein. The Church of St. Florian was used by the French as a military depôt, but has been appropriated to the Protestants, by the Prussian government, and is now the garrison church. It is said to have been originally founded by the Empress Helena, but afterwards rebuilt. On the walls of this church are some pictures painted in fresco, by Zick. It likewise contains the tombs of the archbishops John IV., count of Isenburg, and John V., count of Leyden. The remains of James II., margrave of Baden, were transferred in 1808 to Baden. The pulpit and the baptismal font are curiously carved by Hufschmidt. The church of Notre-Dame, is situated nearly in the centre of the town. Its steeples, which are composed of several stories placed one above another, have a majestic effect. The choir is ancient, and the nave modern.

The last elector constructed an aqueduct at Coblenz, by which very clear water is conveyed to every part of the town. This aqueduct commences at a mountain near Metternich, and the canals from it pass over the bridge of the Moselle. The fountain in the new town, which is supplied from the same aqueduct, bears the following inscription, placed there by the elector: *Clemens Wenceslaus' Elector, vicinis suis, A.D. 1791.*

A casino was established at Coblenz in 1801, to which strangers are admitted, as well as to the reading-room. There is also a musical institution, and a gymnasium, with a small but choice library, containing numerous MSS.

The *Post Office*, near the great square; letters depart for England every evening, and arrive daily every morning; the foreign postage of letters sent to England is 10 gros. The office is closed between the hours of one and two.

Good Wellington boots may be bought in Coblenz for 3½ thalers (10s. 6d).

English Divine Worship is performed every Sunday

morning in the palace chapel at half-past ten and three in the afternoon.

Bankers.—Deinhard and Jordan.

Booksellers.—Mr. R. F. Hergt, in the Rhine Strasse, near the hotels, keeps an assortment of guide-books, panoramas, &c.

A bridge of boats, erected in 1819, connects Coblenz with *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*, which is situated on the high road to Frankfort, through Montabaur and Limburg, and to the Bath of Ems, nine miles from Coblenz.

Fort Ehrenbreitstein, in connection with Fort Alexander, and Fort Francis, forms one of the strongest positions in Germany. Besides the principal forts, there are some outworks. The whole are constructed from the plans of Montalembert and Carnot.

The view from Ehrenbreitstein is superb. In front is the town of Coblenz, situated on the banks of the river, in which there are two islands, each having a convent. Behind the town may be seen the Char treuse, surmounting a height planted with vines and fruit trees, and in the plain below more than thirty towns and villages. The fortifications can only be seen by obtaining an order from the commandant, which is easily procured.

The small town of Ehrenbreitstein extends along the foot of the height as far as a mineral spring at the entrance of the valley, from which the place derives its name.

On the left of the road towards Andernach is the Petersberg, on which is Fort Francis. It commands the mouth of the Moselle and the roads of Treves and Cologne. On this height was the tomb of General Marceau, who perished near Altenkirchen, whilst attempting to cover the retreat of Jourdan. It was destroyed in 1817, as injurious to the fortifications, but a similar monument was erected in the plain, by command of the King of Prussia. It consists of a pyramid twenty feet high, placed on a sarcophagus.

An urn of black marble contains the ashes of Marceau, with suitable inscriptions.

Near the tomb of Marceau were deposited the bones of Hoche, his brother in arms, whose monument is situated near Wiesen-thurm.

An excursion should be made from Coblenz to the Kuhkopf, the highest mountain in the environs. The view is very extensive and imposing. It includes all that part of the valley of the Rhine between Horchheim and Linz, several of the highest points of the Seven Mountains, and a large portion of the picturesque country of Eifel; in the midst of which, on the summit of a very lofty mountain, stands the old castle of Neroburg, spoken of by Cæsar and Tacitus, and now called Nürenburg.

In the valley of Laubach, half a league from Coblenz, is a spring called Kaltenbrunn-Brumchen, on the road to the Castle of Stolzenfels.

An excursion to the *Castle of Stolzenfels* may easily be made in the morning. The hire of a carriage to and from is 1 thal. 15 gros.; donkeys can be hired to take ladies up. The interior of the castle may be seen by giving a trifle to the person who conducts visitors round.

Stolzenfels is about three-quarters of an hour's drive from Coblenz. Travellers ascending the Rhine may leave their heavy luggage with the porter of the hotel to forward by next steamer, take a carriage and ride to the village of Capellen, leaving Coblenz about 2 hours before the time named for the starting of the steamers. After viewing the Castle of Stolzenfels, a boat belonging to the Company will take you off to the steamer. Donkeys are ready to take ladies up, but the distance is very short, and the road not steep; the cost is up and down 12 Sg.; up, only 8 Sg.

This little show-place consists of a great number of small apartments, from the windows of which you catch interesting views of the Rhine—some of two. One

apartment is ornamented with swords, &c., said to have belonged to celebrated warriors; another contains a variety of large-sized drinking-glasses—so large, indeed, that they lead one to think that Germans in all ages loved their allowance of wine—May wine, to wit. There is a table and other articles of furniture, made from wood taken out of the Rhine, where it was supposed to have lain a hundred years.

The *Hotel BelleVue* is the best and nearest to the Castle.

EXCURSION TO EMS

May be made either in a hack carriage or by omnibus. The hire of the former, capable of holding four persons, costs 3 thal. and 20 gros. for the coachman; the above sum includes bridge and barriers. Those who do not intend to make any stay at Ems should leave Coblenz at half-past two or three in the afternoon; the distance, nine and a half miles, will occupy one hour and a half; stay till seven or eight, and return to Coblenz by nine or ten,

Omnibuses go and return four times a day; fare, 15 gros.

A footpath across the hill leads the pedestrian to Ems in two hours.

Ems.—HOTELS.—*Four Seasons, and Europe.*—A bath establishment situated opposite the promenade and assembly rooms, and near the mineral springs, containing 156 rooms. A table d'hôte daily at 1 and 4; price 1 fl. An ascending chair takes invalids up to the floor they occupy without the trouble of walking. This is a very comfortable and reasonable house.

Darmstadt Hotel, also situated near the mineral springs and baths, commands beautiful views of the river and neighbourhood. A table d'hôte at 1 o'clock.

At this fashionable watering place the accommodations are very excellent and extensive. Charges for breakfast, 30 krs.; dinner, as table d'hôte, 1 fl.; beds from 1 fl.

The accommodation provided for visitors in the "Kurhaus" consists of 100 baths, and 290 apartments, with a restaurateur in the establishment for the supply of provisions, wine, &c.

The price of each room and its number is marked on the door, which varies from 36 krs. to 1 fl. 30 krs. per day. The price of the baths is also fixed from their situation, viz.. from 18 to 36 krs., 1 fl., and 1 fl. 30 krs. each.

In this building are extensive suits of apartments for the accommodation of sovereigns, and other exalted personages, who annually visit this place, among whom are the Emperor and Empress of Russia, King of Hanover, &c.

Ems one of the oldest German watering places, lies in a narrow valley, which is formed of argillet hills, watered by the Lahn. A huge group of rocks rise close by the ducal bathing-houses, called *Baederley*, the roughest of all, at whose heads the fabulous Hanelmann's caves are situated. The country is wild, but neither rough nor barren, and can boast of a great variety of beauties. There are two wells for drinking, and a number of springs for bathing. Their different temperatures rise from 17° Reaum., to 37° or 72°—115° Fahren. The component parts of the water are carbonic acid, carbonic acid gas, carbonate of lime, and natron, carbonate and sulphate of natron, and silicious earth. By means of its abundance of carbonic acid, united with a volatile hepatic acid, this water, which is used for drinking and bathing, is highly useful in many disorders.

Dr. Jas. Johnson gives the following cautions and advice:—"The preparation for the waters of Ems, as of all other mineral springs, is of the greatest importance, and is too little attended to. The best season is between the beginning of May, and the end of September. The waters are taken early in the morning.

Weakly patients should begin with small portions, till they are accustomed to the springs.

“Too much water, like too much food, will produce the same distension and discomfort of the stomach; and the quantity must be regulated by the power of digestion; from two to three wine-glasses full of the water, taken twice or thrice at intervals of a quarter of an hour, will in general be sufficient. Gentle exercise between the doses is also necessary; temperance is essentially so, during the use of these waters, as they generally excite the appetite.”

The morning is the best time for bathing; the patient should not continue too long in the water at first; not more than from ten minutes to half an hour, and keep moving.

The “Kursaal” Redoute, or public assembly-room, is a large edifice recently built, and stands close to the river at the end of the Promenade. It consists of a spacious salon, seventy-two feet square; with a handsome gallery round it; supported by twenty columns of Limbourg marble, fifteen feet high; and over this is a second gallery, supported by a similar row of marble columns.

The ceiling and the whole interior is highly decorated with painting and gilding. A splendid chandelier of cut glass is suspended from the centre, and several smaller ones hang around it, and give the whole a magnificent effect. At each end of this room are the gaming apartments; those on the right are the card rooms, elegantly furnished; and those on the left comprise the *salle-à-manger*, coffee-room, and offices.

This building communicates with a most elegant colonnade of about 200 feet in length, with shops, bazaar fashion, on one side of it; and in front a flower garden, intersected with gravel walks, and furnished with seats, the whole looking on the river. It has a remarkable handsome front on that side, and opens to the public promenade on the bank or the river.

At the "Kursaal," during the season, is a table d'hôte daily at one o'clock; the charge is 1 fl., and at four o'clock 1 fl. 48 krs.; breakfast, 36 krs.

In the Kurhaus is a beautiful and valuable collection of *ancient paintings*, including those of Rubens, Titian, Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, &c., besides an interesting museum of antiquities, engravings, &c. The charge for visiting this interesting museum, is only a few kreutzers.

As exercise is constantly recommended, and the valley and the adjacent hills afford many very pleasing trips, but are beyond the convenient walk of an invalid, to assist in the extension of excursions, the donkey is pressed into their service; and a more useful, sure-footed animal, and better calculated to scramble over the mountains, could not be found.

They are well set out with saddles and bridles, and each has a brass plate with his number attached to his forehead. A sturdy driver, whose costume consists in a blue blouse, with a leathern girdle round his waist, and a red cap, attends each animal.

Breakfast and dinner over, a squadron of these animals are seen waiting at the doors of the principal hotels, ready for their riders to mount; and having received the word of command, accompanied by a *vis a tergo*, in a thump from his driver on, he proceeds at the rate of about three or four miles per hour.

They are hired generally by the hour, for which forty kreutzers are paid.

The amusements of the town consist in a public promenade, and a ball given twice a week in the "Salle de Reunion." The walk along the bank of the river is of half a mile in extent, not the least fatiguing, and presents to the eye a variety of picturesque scenery.

In the Protestant church in the village, a quarter of a mile to the west of the town, English service is performed on every Sunday during the season, by a

clergyman of the Church of England; the expenses are defrayed by a subscription raised among the visitors, and a collection at the door after divine service.

The *environs* of Ems are beautiful and interesting.

THE RHINE CONTINUED.

After leaving Coblenz on the left is the *Lahn*; the small town is *Niederalhnstein*, with 2,000 inhabitants; the church, which was dedicated to St. John, is now in ruins.

On the hill behind *Niederalhnstein* are the ruins of the old castle of *Lahnneck*. On a still higher hill is a chapel called *Aller Heiligen*, being dedicated to All Saints.

The *Lahn* which issues from a defile of mountains, rises in the forest of *Wisterwald*; and, whilst making numerous bends, crosses the territories belonging to the Princes of *Hesse* and *Nassau*. It brings into the *Rhine* a large quantity of minerals; and the island formed in its mouth was most probably made by the settlement of slates carried there by the river. This river considerably assists in the trade of the *Rhine*; as iron, corn, flour, fruits, and lime, are brought there in great quantities, for which it returns charcoal, salt and wine.

Near this place the *Rhine* is very wide. On the right is the farm and village of *Capellen* situated on the side of a rock, behind which is the castle of *Stolzenfels*, restored lately by the King of Prussia.

On the left is the town of *Oberlahnstein*, which contains 1,500 inhabitants, and belongs to *Nassau*. The old castle is now the residence of the bailiff. The terrace and windows of this castle command a fine view. It sustained a siege during the terrible war between *Adolphus* of *Nassau* and *Thierry* of *Isenberg*. The writings by which the electors, *John* of *Mavence*, *Frederick* of *Cologne*, *Werner* of *Treves*, and *Robert*

of the Palatinate, made known the deposition of the Emperor Wenceslaus, and the election of Robert to the empire, were dated from Lahnstein.

On the right is the small town of *Rhense*, with 1,780 inhabitants. About four hundred paces from this small town formerly stood the *Königstuhl* (royal seat), the site of which is now marked by four small stones. In this building the four electors of the Rhine often assemble to deliberate respecting the interests of Germany; and here a general peace was concluded. At this place, likewise, the election and deposition of several emperors were determined on. The royal seat was a plain un-ornamented octagon building. It rested on nine pillars, eight of which formed a circle, and the ninth was in the centre. It was ascended by a staircase of fourteen steps, placed on the south side; and had on the top seven stone seats for the seven electors. Its diameter was twenty-four feet, and its height seventeen. Its form, as well as the arms represented on it, the colours of which were partly effaced, gave it a very singular appearance. It was erected on this spot, because it was a place where territories of the four electors met, and to which each of them could repair at a very short notice. From the top of this building, four small towns might be seen at one view: Lahnstein, on the territory of the elector of Mayence, Capellen on that of the elector of Treves, Rhense on the territory of the elector of Cologne; and Brauback, on that of the elector of the Palatinate.

The town of Rhense was obliged to keep the *Königstuhl* in good repair, in consideration of which it enjoyed several privileges. This seat was destroyed during the revolution.

On the left, opposite to Rhense, is a small chapel, the deposition where of the Emperor Wenceslaus took place in 1400, after a deliberation on the *Königstuhl*.
—*back* contains 1,200 inhabitants. On the top of

a rock, behind Brauback, is the strong castle of *Marksberg*, a prison of Nassau. This castle derives its name from the Evangelist Mark, and was built by the landgrave John, surnamed the Warlike. It now belongs to Nassau, as well as the town of Brauback.

Beyond Spey Ober, the Rhine makes one of the most considerable bends in its whole course.

Near Boppart the Rhine forms a vast lake surrounded by heights partly planted with vines. At the foot of these heights is the village of *Kamp*. In front are the villages of *Niederbeg* and *Filzen*; and at the end of a wood, on the height, is the farm of *Jacobsberg*, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

Boppart.—*Rhine Hotel*, near the landing place, good, clean, and comfortable accommodation, at moderate charges. The landlord speaks English and French.

Boppart is generally considered the site of one of the fifty forts established by Drusus. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace there, the ruins of which may still be seen; whence a rivulet that falls into Rhine near this place has derived the name of *Konigsbach* (royal rivulet). During the middle age Boppart became an imperial city.

At the distance of about 1,000 feet from the Rhine, and at an elevation of 100 feet above that river lies the vast and most princely establishment of *MARIENBERG*, commanding the ancient town of Boppart. This establishment was formerly a cloister for noble ladies; but it has become, since 1839, the most extensive and best regulated "water-cure" of the west of Europe.

There is also another "water-cure" establishment, a little way below the town.

After leaving Boppart on the left, are the ruins of the old castles of *Libenstein* and *Sternfels*, which form the summit of a height planted with vines. These ruins are generally called the *Brothers*, and present

a fine *coup-d'œil*, when seen from the opposite bank.

On the right is *Salzig*, where a great number of cherries are gathered, most of which are sent to Holland.

On the left is the village of *Kestert*, with an old church fallen into ruins; and opposite to it is an enormous rock, covered on the bottom with vines.

Herzenach, where may be seen an ancient priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Siegburg, surrounded by the huts of the vine-dressers.

A quarter of a league further on the left is *Welmich*, with a gothic tower. The environs are picturesque, and behind the village are the ruins of the old castle of *Thumberg*, likewise called *Maus*. Fertile gardens and rich meadows extend along the banks of the river.

St. Goar extends along the shore, and on a very high rock behind it may be seen the ancient fort of *Rheinsfels*. This place had formerly a convent of monks, called *Marlerberg*, but Count Thierry of Katzenelenbogen, surnamed the Rich, transformed this peaceable residence into a strong castle, and compelled boats descending the Rhine to pay a toll. Sixty of the towns on the Rhine opposed this act of violence, and sent troops to the blockade of the castle, which they besieged for fifteen months without success. They then formed a league with several other towns and princes, and thence originated the first confederation of the Rhine, which succeeded in destroying the greater part of the small castles, whose lords carried on open robbery. This confederation, however, afterwards fell in the unequal struggle of the territorial lords against the independence of the towns. The fort of *Rheinsfels* was defended in 1692 by the brave Colonel Gorz, against Tallard, who terminated the contest by setting fire to his camp and retiring. During the revolution it surrendered to the French on the first summons, and was afterwards blown up by them.

Opposite *St. Goar* is the village of *St. Goarshausen*,

which forms the angle of a bay made by the Rhine. At the top of the mountain behind this village is the old castle of *Katz*, which was destroyed by the French in 1807. The mountain of *Petersberg* produces an excellent red wine, which is considered equal to that of *Assmannshausen*.

At a short distance further is an enormous rock on the left, called *Lurleyberg*, where there is a remarkable echo, which repeats five times; the report of a gun or the sound of a hunting-horn is frequently produced on the passing of the steam-boat.

In this part of the country (which is extremely wild and rocky), the pious hermit *Goar* established his residence, at a very distant period, and disseminated Christianity amongst the fishermen on the banks of the Rhine.

A little beyond the *Lurley*, the river assumes the appearance of a lake, enclosed by rocks. The Rhine bends on the left side, and rushes against a partially concealed ridge of rocks, forming a terrible whirlpool, called the *Bank*, which is extremely dangerous for boats, but still more so for rafts. The current of the river directs itself towards a tower on the left, near *St. Goarshausen*, against which the rafts may dash and break, if proper precautions have not been taken. The means to avoid the danger are very simple. A large trunk of a tree, called *Hund* (Dog), is attached to the left side of the raft; and at a place near the whirlpool, it is loosened in such a manner, as only to remain connected with the prow. This trunk is soon swallowed up by the whirlpool, which draws it with so much force, that the raft is gradually attracted to the bank, and thus kept in the proper direction.

Below the bank there is another whirlpool, called *Gewirr*. There is a tradition, that this was formerly connected with the *Bingerloch* by a subterranean channel; because the remains of boats, which had been engulfed by the latter appeared on the surface of the first.

Oberwesel.—Oberwesel is one league from St. Goar, and contains 2,500 inhabitants. It exhibits scarcely any trace of its ancient beauty. Its large gothic church, built by Archbishop Baldwin, of Treves, stands in an isolated situation on the banks of the river. In the Church of the Minorities is a picture, painted by Diepenbeck, which represents Christ's descent from the cross. The chapel which is seen near the wall of the town, not far from the Rhine, was erected to the memory of a boy named Werner, who was taken from his relations by the Jews, and put to death by them, after suffering numerous torments. Oberwesel was formerly an imperial town; but the Emperor Henry VII. made it a present to his brother Baldwin, Archbishop of Treves.

An excellent wine, called Engenhöller, is made in the environs of Oberwesel; and on both sides the river below the town there are several places where salmon are, *i. e.* were, caught in great abundance.

Near Oberwesel are the ruins of the Castle of *Schonberg*. It was the birthplace of the heads of a noble family which existed as far back as the time of Charlemagne, and about the eleventh century changed its name from Belmont to Schonberg. The celebrated Frederick of Schonberg, or Schomberg, first developed his warlike talents under the command of Henry and William II. of Orange; afterwards obtained several victories over the Spaniards; reinstated on the throne the house of Braganza; defeated in England the last hopes of the Stuarts; and finally died at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

The mountain of *Martinsberg* is adorned with a pretty house, delightfully situated, belonging to the Catholic vicar.

The right beyond Oberwesel on the Rhine abounds with picturesque views formed by groups of rocks and mountains. A large quantity of slate is found in the environs. Here the gardening is excellent, extending

down to the river, and the vines reaching to the summit of the mountains.

The small town of *Caub* formerly belonged to the Counts of Nuringen, whose family became extinct during the thirteenth century, but has, since 1802, been attached to Nassau. The wine made at Caub is ranked amongst the best Rhenish wines.

On a mountain above Caub, frowning like a citadel, is the Castle of Gutenfels. This castle was almost entirely demolished in 1807, so that only the outer walls remain. In ancient writings it is always called Cub, and derived its name of Gutenfels (Rock of Guda) from the Countess of Guda, whose great beauty rendered her a favourite of the Emperor Richard. The Landgrave William of Hesse Cassel besieged it without success, in 1504; and near the Custom-house may be seen a stone on which this event is recorded in verse. On the projection of a rock is a sort of alcove, whence there is a fine view of the river which flows beneath. From this point Gustavus Adolphus gave his orders during the thirty years' war, to attack the Spaniards, who had taken up a position opposite.

Opposite Caub, in the centre of the river, situated on a rock, is the Castle of Pfalz (pronounced Falbz), formerly called Pfalzgrafenstein. A small staircase forms the ascent to this building. In one of the towers of the castle a room is shown where it is said the wives of the Count of the Palatinate came to be confined. It has likewise several dungeons used as state prisons; and a remarkably deep well, which is cut out of the rock, and does not receive its water from the Rhine. The Pfalz was no doubt erected originally as a toll-house. It now belongs to the Duke of Nassau.

It was at this place that the Prussian and Russian army, under the orders of Blucher, passed the Rhine, January 1, 1814.

In the Rhine, above Pfalz, is the *Wildes Gefahrt*, a kind of whirlpool, formed by the river in turning

round some rocks and small heaps of sand. The danger may be avoided in calm weather by suffering the boat to glide with the current, which will direct it safely. The passage is only rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind, when the boats run the risk of being driven against the rocks near the right bank.

Bacharach is situated three leagues from Bingen, on the banks of the Rhine, and at the foot of a very steep mountain. The walls of the town formerly extended as far as the old Castle of *Stahleck*, but part of the space is now planted with vines. Two historical facts bear testimony to the excellence of the wine of *Bacharach*,—namely, that Pope Pius II. (better known under the name of Eneas Sylvius) caused a tun to be sent annually to Rome; and that the Emperor Wenzel granted independence to the town of Nuremberg for four butts of this wine.

Bacharach produces several articles in which a considerable trade is carried on, particularly wine, iron in bars, old iron, starch, and beer. It is the natal place of the painters *Kugelgen*.

The Castle of *Stahleck*, the ruins of which are now visible, had formerly its own lords, by whom the Convent of *Chumdb*, near *Simmern*, was founded. The castle was pillaged during the thirty years' war, and rebuilt by the Elector Charles Louis, in 1666, but soon after blown up by the French, in the war respecting the Orleans succession. Below the Castle of *Stahleck* are the ruins of the Church of St. Werner, a beautiful monument of Gothic architecture, erected at a time when the art had attained the highest perfection.

On the south side, between *Bacharach* and *Rheindiebach*, are the ruins of the Williamite Convent of *Furstenthal*.

Near *Bacharach* is an island in the Rhine, which includes about thirty acres of ground; between this island and the right bank is the stone which, even in

old writings, bore the name of *Ara Bacchi*. The appearance of this stone above the water augurs a good vintage, as it is only visible in very fine weather, when the waters are low.

The Elector Charles Theodore established a great road, which commences just beyond Bacharach, and passes through part of the valley of Stegg : by this road merchandise which has been conveyed on the Rhine is sent to Simmern and to the Moselle. In the valley just mentioned are the ruins of the old Castle of *Stalberg*, very near the village of *Stegg*. The ancient Counts of the Palatinate were accustomed to reside occasionally in this castle, as well as in that of *Furstenberg*, which is situated in the valley of *Diebach*.

Near the hamlet of *Rheindiebach*, a quarter of a league above Bacharach, is a remarkable echo at the entrance of the valley. Amongst the ruins of the castle of *Furstenberg* is a garden whence there is a fine prospect. The vines near these ruins produce excellent red and white wine.

Lorchhausen, a small village, was formerly the boundary of the lower Rheingau. The ruins of *Sarec*, on the *Bischofsberg*, above the village, are the remains of the fortress which defended the frontier.

The environs of the village of *Niedheim* on the right are beautiful, and at a distance may be seen the ruins of the old Castles of *Furstenberg* and *Stahleck*. The river forms several bends, and resembles a lake, terminated by the town of Bacharach.

On the left is the market town of *Lorch*, which forms the boundary of the Rheingau. It formerly has a castle built by Archbishop Henry III., in 1341, only the ruins of which are now visible. On the right, opposite this place, are the ruins of *Furstenberg*, and beyond *Lorch*, on the left, is the mountain of *Kedrich* or Devil's Ladder, the ascent of which is very steep. Behind *Lorch* is the valley of *Wispertal*, whence a northeast wind issues, called *Whisperwind*, which is a singular phenomenon.

Lorch is one of the most ancient towns of the Rheingau. It was here that the first red wine on the Rhine was made. The vicinity of Rheinburg compelled the inhabitants to arm and build a castle, which gave its name to several families. The Gilgen of Lorch were the most celebrated possessors of it. The church is an ancient edifice.

On the right is the village of *Heimback*. Above are the ruins of *Heimburgh*.

Before you reach Assmannshausen are some remains of ancient baths, said to be of Roman origin; and on the right of *Dreyeckshausen* or *Trechtlinghausen*. The mountains are a short distance from the banks of the river. On one of them are the ruins of the Castle of *Sonneck*, which was destroyed by Rodolph I. in 1282.

On the left is the village of *Assmannshausen*, and on the right the Castle of *Falkenberg*, lately restored by order of the Prince of Prussia.

An excellent red wine is made at Assmannshausen. Behind the village is a small footpath leading to the hamlet of *Alhausen*, and to the Suppressed convent of the Capuchins of *Northgottes*, which is situated farther in the wood.

About three hundred yards this side of the *Mäuse-thurm* is the *Bingerloch*, or Hole of Bingen; it is an opening made through a ridge of rocks which crosses the bed of the river. This undertaking was executed by means of gunpowder, towards the end of the seventeenth century, at the expense of some Frankfort timber-merchants, in order that large boats and rafts might pass down the river.

On nearing Bingen, the traveller passes near the *Mousethurm* (Mouse Tower), the erection of which is absurdly attributed to Hatto II., Archbishop of Mayence. The glaring anachronism is sufficient to refute this opinion. Hatto died in 1070, and this tower was erected as a tollhouse. It also serves as a

lighthouse, and in later times was mounted with guns, then called *mousserie*; and thus from *Mous*, or *Mou-senthurm*, has been derived its present name. During the last century it has been in ruins.

The current of water begins to be very strong in the environs of this tower; and at some distance from it there are rocks which appear above the water when the Rhine is low, and against which boats sometimes run.

The mountain of *Ruppertsberg* is situated on this side of the Nahe. In 1148, Lady Hildegard of Sponheim, famous for her piety, founded a convent on this mountain, the ruins of which may still be seen: at this place she wrote her prophecies; and here also Bartholomew of Holzhausen afterwards composed his visions. He was visited by Charles II., to whom he predicted his restoration to the English throne. He also predicted, but with less success, the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in England. The Gothic chapel and the corridors of the convent, which are situated between rocks, have a picturesque appearance. The fountain which Hildegard is said to have excavated with her own hands is still visible.

Bingen. — HOTELS : *Victoria Hotel*, and *White Horse Hotel* (Wessen Ross).

Bingen, situated at the mouth of the Nahe, contains 5,300 inhabitants. On the left is the mountain of Rudesheim, and near it stands the old Castle of *Ehrenfels*, entirely surrounded by rocks. Behind Bingen runs a chain of mountains covered with wood, and beneath them is the Bingerloch. More than one old castle in ruins appear suspended from a steep rock; and in the distance amongst some trees may be perceived the remains of the Church or Chapel of St. Clement. The river first rushes with impetuosity towards this chain of black mountains; but afterwards turns suddenly to the north, breaking against the rocks in the environs of the Tower of the Mouse.

Bingen carries on considerable trade between Mayence and Cologne. The goods exported consist principally of corn, wine, salt, pearl-ash, tartar, clover, rape-oil, vinegar, and brandy. The wines are most of them of the district of Bingen, and in the environs of the Nahe, and they are sent both up and down the river, but particularly to Frankfort, whence they are conveyed by land to the northern countries. The wine of Scharlach is most celebrated among the wines of Bingen.

From the ruins of the old Chateau of Klopp, or Castrum of Drusus, which overlooks the town, the prospect is magnificent; the town, which is situated immediately under it, has the appearance of a grand panorama, and opposite to it is the mountain of Rudesheim, with the Niederwald. The eye may also follow the whole course of the Rhine from the farthest extremity of the horizon to the Bingerloch; in another direction may overlook the valley of the Nahe, whence there is also a distant view of Mont Tonnerre. Tradition asserts that the Emperor Henry IV. was confined here for a long time. This castle was formerly considered impregnable, but was destroyed by the French in 1689.

EXCURSION FROM BINGEN TO CREUTZNACH.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the steamers, and convey travellers to Creutznach for 12 sgr. each person.

The hire of a carriage with two horses to go to and return from Creutznach five florins; the distance from Bingen is nine English miles.

Strangers will be much pleased by a visit to Creutznach. The drive from Bingen is interesting.

Creutznach.—**HOTELS.**—*Curhaus*, a large house of the first class, with a grand salle or dining-room, ninety feet long; a table d'hôte daily at one o'clock.

Oranien Hotel, and bathhouse also, a first-class

excellent house, with gardens and grounds; a table d'hôte at one o'clock. There are also several large establishments in which a table d'hôte is provided daily at one o'clock. Prices: dinner, 3 fr.; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c. There are separate tables, at which dinners à la carte and other refreshments can be had at all hours.

Creutznach, an ancient town of 9,200 inhabitants, is situated in the valley of the *Nahe*. It is much resorted to by visitors from all nations, on account of its saline springs, the salubrity of the air, and the beauty of its situation. The baths are handsome; they are erected near the source of the saline spring upon an island formed by the windings of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the town. They are approached by pretty shady walks, through avenues of trees, at the end of which stand the baths and reading-room in a grove of acacias. It is during the season (which commences in May and continues until September) a gay and lively spot. Interesting excursions may be made from hence to the Castle of Rheingrafenstein, perched upon the pinnacle of a rock of red porphyry, upwards of 600 feet high. The ruins may be reached in half an hour in a carriage; they command a fine view of the river. The salt-works belonging to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt at Carlshale, on the right bank of the *Nahe*, are curious, as are those of Munster amstein. The Castles of Ebernberg, and the Abbey and Castles of Sponheim, are a beautiful carriage drive.

The town is historically known to the English by the death of General Talbot, who, in conjunction with the Swedes in the thirty years' war, stormed the castle. The waters of Creutznach have been found most efficacious in all cutaneous diseases, diseases of the glands, indigestion, &c. Brine baths may be had here, independent of its springs. — *Physician*: Dr. Oscar Prieger.

There are two reading-rooms, one in the Curhaus, the other opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre.

Rudesheim.—*Darmstadt Hotel*, opposite the landing-place, with gardens in front, good and comfortable. A table d'hôte at one o'clock; English spoken.

Rudesheim, nearly opposite Bingen, is remarkable for its ancient castles; the most remarkable of which is the *Nieder Burg*, or *Fort Ingelheim*, close to the Rhine. This was a supreme court in the time of Charlemagne; it afterwards belonged to the Archbishop of Mayence, and in the thirteenth century became the property of the Rudesheim family. After the extinction of this family it passed through various hands to Count Metternich, who sold it to Count Ingelheim. Its present possessor, who has restored it in so perfect a manner that it might be mistaken for the original building. It affords a curious picture of ancient times.

Close to the *Nieder Burg* is the *Obere* or *Boosenberg*, consisting of two buildings of different periods; and near the market-place is a third fort, called the *Vorderberg*, only one tower of which remains.

The fourth castle is the *Bromserburg*, which is situated in the highest part of the town. It belongs to the Counts of Coudenhofen. These ruins have a very picturesque effect. The knights' hall, the bedroom, and the chapel still remain. Here also are shown various antiquities connected with the history of the Bromser family.

The *Saalkhof*, in the market-place of Rudesheim, is supposed to have been a royal palace. Rudesheim carries on a large trade in wine, and its boatmen are famous for their skill. Many rafts are constructed here.

Nearly opposite Rudesheim is the village of Kempten, picturesquely situated at the foot of Rochusberg.

The vineyards situated on the mountain behind Rudesheim produce very good wine. The first vines were planted there in the eleventh century, under the direction of Sigefroi Archbishop of Mayence.

Leaving Rudesheim, one of the finest views of the Rhine presents itself. This town extends along the banks of the river, and at the extremity of it is seen the ancient Chateau of the Knights of Bromser. The Rochusberg is situated on the right, and opposite Rudesheim appears the town of Bingen. The whole scene is closed in by rocks which rise near the mouth of the Nahe, and on each side of the Rhine, forming a gulf in which the river appears to be swallowed up.

Between Rudesheim and Geisenheim stands *Eubingen*, formerly a convent; it is now an arsenal and an infirmary. When Albert of Austria made war against the elector, and approached Bingen, the nuns of Ruppertsberg, near Bingen, took refuge in this convent, where they preserved, until within a few years, several MS. letters of St. Hildegard, the first abbess of Ruppertsberg; also her ring, bearing this inscription—"I suffer willingly;" and a prayer-book, ornamented with pictures, which she was accustomed to use, and which is said to have been given to her by St. Bernard. The greater part of the building was taken down in 1816, and the remainder turned into its present use.

At *Geisenheim* there are some pretty country seats, belonging to the Counts of Ingleheim and Degenfeld, M. Gontard, &c. The church contains the tomb of the Elector John Philip of Schoenborn, a man of excellent character. The fanatic Barthelemy Holzhausen, and the celebrated Leibnitz, were once in his service.

The Rhine near Geisenheim is 2,000 feet in breadth.

Some distance on the left is *Johannisberg* (Mount St. John), or *Bischofsberg*, which is divided into a sort of terrace, rises with a gentle slope, and overlooks a delightful country. From this mountain may be seen the whole extent of the Rheingau, with its numberless towns and villages, its country seats, its convents, its mountains, and its ancient chateaux; including also a view of the river, with its scattered islands.

The famous Priory of *Johannisberg* was founded in

1109, by Ruthard II., Archbishop of Mayence; and Count Rodolphus, or Rheinf, of the Rheingau, enriched it by very considerable donations. Archbishop Adalbert converted the priory into an abbey in 1130. It was dissolved in 1567, the cloister having been burnt fifteen years before by Albert of Brandenburg. The Swedes destroyed the remaining buildings during the thirty years' war. In 1641, Johannisberg was sold for 30,000 florins to Hubert de Bleymann, treasurer of the empire, whose heirs resigned it, in 1716, to the Abbey of Fulde. The building then arose from its ruins, and the cultivation of vines increased. The wines made at this place are the dearest and are considered the best of the Rhenish wines. The vineyards occupy a space of sixty-three acres, and produce annually twenty-five hogsheads, each containing 1,300 bottles, usually worth 20,000 to 24,000 florins, but amounting in good years to double that sum, exclusive of other wines of inferior quality. The wines are all of the Risling kind, and the best grow nearest to the house. The vintages take place a fortnight later than in other parts of the Rheingau. The grapes which fall to the ground in consequence of this delay are collected together by forks made for this purpose. In 1809 the wine of the first quality was sold at four florins a bottle, and the inferior three florins and a half.

There is a fine range of houses on the banks of the river, the most remarkable of which belong to the Counts of Elz. The boatmen who live here are famous for their skill in the navigation of the Rhine. Ellfeld was formerly called *Alta Villa*, and was raised to the rank of a town in the fourteenth century, by Louis of Bavaria. It was originally a palace, which Otho I. gave to the Church of Mayence, and was the usual residence of the bishops and of several noble families in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Henry Bechtermunz, a pupil and companion of Gut-

temberg, established a printing-press here in the fifteenth century.

At Waltuf, which is termed the gate of the Rheingau, on the bank of the river, is a pretty country house belonging to the Count of Stadion. The whole country between this place and Lorchhausen is called the Rheingau, which, under the dominion of the Franks, formed a distinct district, and was given by Louis, the last Carlovingian king, to the Archbishop of Mayence. Between Walluf and Budenheim, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is a ferry.

The next place on the left is Schierstein, where there is a beautiful garden which formerly belonged to the family of Holzhausen. Schierstein might with great propriety be called the orchard of the Rheingau, as it produces an immense quantity of fruit, some of which is sent to a great distance. In its vicinity are the ruins of the Castle of Frauenstein.

Travellers going to Wiesbaden should land at

Biberich.—HOTELS.—*Hotel de l'Europe.*—A large new house close to the railway station and steam-boat landing-place, and overlooking the Rhine, clean and well furnished; a table d'hôte twice a day, at 1 and 4 o'clock.

Crown Hotel.—A second-rate small house, with good accommodation, at the following very moderate charges: table d'hôte at 1 o'clock, 36 kr. (one shilling). There is a garden and pavilion in front of the house.

Biberich is the residence of the Duke of Nassau, which was built by Prince George Augustus, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. This chateau is particularly well situated on the banks of the river, and contains handsome and well-furnished apartments. The dining-room is a rotunda adorned with pillars of Limburg marble. Behind the chateau extends a vast and beautiful garden, by which it is united to a delightful and very fertile part of the country. In the garden stands the old Chateau of Mosbach, besides

a rare collection of trees, plants, and flowers conserved in a glass building which puts one very much in mind of the *Crystal Palace* in miniature. The arrangement and collection is considered the finest in Germany, and should on no account be neglected. A morning's excursion from Wiesbaden will afford ample opportunity.

Near Biberich is a sort of rampart with a deep ditch extending from the bank of the river to the forest of Landswald, which passes round the Reingau, and terminates near Lorch. From a neighbouring height there is a magnificent prospect of a delightful country interspersed with fruit trees, and having the appearance of a beautiful garden, bordered by the Chateau of Biberich, and the silvery waters of the Rhine: on the other side of the river appears the village of Mom-bach, crowned with a small wood of fir-trees.

The blue mountains of the Rheingau raise their lofty summits on the right bank of this river, which resembles a majestic lake, whose waters reflect the villages of Schierstein, Ellfield, and Walluf—three places situated on its banks. In the distance are seen the mountains of Johannisberg and Rehusberg, and at the furthest extremity of the horizon may be perceived the Bingerloch. The prospect is not less charming on the side of Mayence, Castel, and Hochheim.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM BIBERICH.

To Wiesbaden 7 times daily. Fares, 1st class, 12 kr.; 2nd class, 9 kr.

To Mayence 6 times. Fares, 1st class, 18 kr.; 2nd class, 12 kr.; 3rd class, 9 kr.

To Franckfort 6 times. Fares, 1st class, 2 fl. 30 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 45 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 12 kr.

STEAM BOATS.

To Coblentz and Cologne from May till October (Cologne Company), three times daily.

To Coblentz and Cologne (Dusseldorf Company), twice daily.

Omnibuses and droskies attend the arrival of the steamers ascending the Rhine to carry travellers to Wiesbaden. Persons en route to Frankfort will save time by leaving the steamer here and proceeding by the railway direct. The station is close to the landing-place of both companies.

Wiesbaden. — **HOTELS.** — *The Post and Adler.* — This is one of the best hotels in Wiesbaden for attention, civility, and moderate charges. There are two table d'hôtes served in a spacious and elegant saloon, communicating with a large garden, at 4 and 5 o'clock. Baths on the premises.

Hotel Quatre Saisons, and baths, pleasantly situated near the promenade and kursaal; the accommodations are good, with an excellent table d'hôte daily at 5 o'clock.

Nassau Hotel, facing the Kursaal, a good and quiet house; two tables d'hôte every day at 4 o'clock, price 1 fl.; at 4 o'clock, 1 fl. 30 kr.; bedrooms from 1 fl. to 2½ fl.; the proprietors have added convenient bath-rooms to the hotel.

Wiesbaden, the residence of the Duke of Nassau, has sixteen warm and two cold mineral springs, which are mostly used for bathing. The elements of the water are—carbonate of lime, magnesia, natron chlorate, muriate of lime and magnesia, sulphate of natron and sulphate of lime, alumina, and some iron dissolved in carbonate of natron. These elements impart to the water a very efficacious power in gout and rheumatism, in cutaneous diseases, apoplexy, palsy, stiffness of the joints, &c., whence this watering-place has been frequented very much of late. The hottest spring, or the Kochbrunnen (Scalding Well), which was rebuilt very tastefully some years ago, and at the same time furnished with a drinking establishment, has a temperature of 52° R. or 149° Fahr.

In front of the Kochbrunnen is a beautiful marble

statue (by C. Hoffman, of Wiesbaden) representing Hygiea, the goddess of health.

The *Kursaal* has a portico of six colossal columns of the Ionian order; two halls run along the right and left hand, each of them supported by twelve Doric columns. These colonnades, terminating in pavilions, contain numerous shops. The space between the arcades and the main building, as well as the surrounding plantations, are used as promenades. The main building contains a ball-room, and halls for dining and gaming. The internal arrangements, decorations, and furniture are very tasteful; over the entrance is an elegant lodge or box for the accommodation of the family of the Duke and his court. The opposite end opens to the garden and pleasure grounds. The columns that support the gallery in the large saloon are of inland blackgrey marble.

The sides of the room are ornamented with large mirrors, and the intervals decorated with statues and vases of the purest Carrara marble. The ceiling is coved, and richly decorated; and from it are suspended chandeliers of cut glass and candelabras. The small ball-room is a most splendid room, and, when lighted up, is not exceeded in brilliancy by any room in Germany.

On the left are the refreshment-rooms, and on the other a suite of rooms appropriated to the roulette and rouge et noir tables.

Immediately behind the *Kursaal* is a spacious area, planted with trees; and a sheet of water, surrounded by trees, shrubs, and beds containing a collection of the choicest shrubs and flowers: the trees are most luxuriant.

Museum. — This establishment occupies a large edifice in the Wilhelms-strasse. It contains a library, reading-room, committee and librarian's room; a large collection of antiquities; subjects of natural history, zoology, mineralogy, geology, and entomology; with

numerous specimens of ancient German and Roman antiquities.

The library occupies a suite of rooms well stored with a collection of books, upwards of 70,000 in number, and many valuable manuscripts.

The museum is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from three to six o'clock in the afternoon. It contains early German and Roman antiquities, well arranged.

The *New Russian Temple* contains a beautiful-executed tomb of the late Duchess of Nassau; it is of pure white marble, representing a full-length figure reposing on a canopy; the countenance is heavenly, but rather disfigured by blue spots in the marble.

Ministerium.—It is a large and handsome edifice in the Louisen-strasse and Frederick-platz, for the accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, and suitable offices for the "ministry" who conduct the affairs of the duchy.

The *Theatre* is a large building, with a portico. The interior is conveniently fitted up. Plays, operas, and ballets are performed four times a week.

English Church Service is performed every Sunday morning in the summer at eleven, and evening at 6.

Reading Room, in the right wing of the kursaal, is well supplied with English, French, and German papers.

Post-Office.—The mails for England, *viâ* Ostend, leave daily; and *viâ* France daily.

Carriages, Saddle Horses, and Donkeys may be hired for excursions, by the day or hour.

Bookseller.—C. W. Kreidel, No. 25, Langgassen.

Banker.—Mr. C. Kalbson, adjoining the Four Seasons Hotel.

ENVIRONS.

The *Nero'sberg*.—This mount lies half a league north-westward from Wiesbaden.

The *Castle of Sonnenberg*, about one mile distant,

commands prospects of the Rhine and the surrounding mountains.

Klarenthal, formerly a nunnery, founded by Adolphus of Nassau and his consort Imogina. His sister was made abbess and his daughter prioress of it. His successors sequestered it in the last century. The foundress Imogina was buried in this cloister. When it was destroyed, her tombstone was taken to the parish church of Wiesbaden. In the vicinity of the pheasants' warren, on either side of the road that leads to Bleidenstadt, is a number of tumuli, some of which are overgrown with trees and bushes. Some of them were opened about twenty years ago, and found to contain coals, ashes, urns filled with bones and ashes, offering cups, lachrymal flasks, lamps; in some of them also gold, silver, and copper coins, arrows, lances, sacrificial knives, &c. All articles that were dug up lay eastward. Similar tombs are found near Dotzheim. The excavations undertaken here and in other spots by the Aulic counsellor Dorow have yielded arms, rings, stitching-needles, nay, even a well-preserved plated spur.

The *Geisberg* (Goat's Mount) is a quarter of an hour distant from Wiesbaden. From here you have a charming prospect in the direction of Mayence and of the fine villages on the Rhine; there is an inn on the summit. *Adamsthal* (Adam's Valley), a beautiful farm in the wood, half an hour's distance from Wiesbaden. Refreshments of all kinds may be had here. The fulling-mill, on the side of the cloister of Klarenthal. There are at this place fine plantations.

The *Platte*, a hunting-seat in the midst of the forest two leagues from Wiesbaden, where the road to Idstein diverges from that to Limburg. Here is one of the most extensive and fullest views in all Germany, as wide as that of the Hohe Wurzel. The palace-like hunting chateau, built in 1823 and 1824, forms a rectangle, and is fitted up very tastefully.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM WIESBADEN.

To Biberich, Castel (Mayence), and Frankfort 6 times a day. Fares to Frankfort, 1st class, 2 fl. 42 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 48 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 15 k. To Castel, 1st class, 36 kr.; 2nd class, 24 kr.; 3rd class, 18 kr.; 4th class, 12 kr. To Biberich, 1st class, 12 kr.; 2nd class, 9 kr.; 3rd class, 6 kr.

POST CARRIAGES.

To Coblentz in eight hours, at 10 a.m., and mail at 11.30 p.m., in six hours. Fare, 3 fl. 30 kr.

To Ems in six hours and a half, and mail at 11.30 p.m., in five hours. Fare, 2 fl. 38 kr.

To Limbùrg in five hours and a half, at 8 a.m., and 3 p.m. Fare, 1 fl. 45 kr.; coupé, 2 fl.

To Rudesheim in three hours and a half, at 7.45 a.m. and 4 p.m. Fare, 1 fl.; coupé, 1 fl. 15 kr.

To Schwalbach, in two hours, at 10 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. Fare, 42 kr.

Omnibuses convey passengers to Biberich to meet the steamers to Coblentz, Cologne, &c., every morning. Fare, 21 kr. Notice must be sent to the Steam Company's office the evening previous, to ensure their calling to take up, or a drosky may be hired for two or three persons, costing a little more.

Mayence. — **Hotels.** — *Angleterre*, situated opposite the bridge, and near the landing-place of the steamers, a very excellent, clean, moderate, well-furnished and comfortable house: from the balconies and belvedere extensive and beautiful views may be obtained. This hotel is admirably adapted to English families. — A table d'hôte every day.

Hotel du Rhine, opposite the landing-place of the steam-packets, an old-established excellent hotel.

Mayence formerly the residence of the first Elector of Germany, and more recently the chief place of a department in France, is now the most important town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. It is situated in the

midst of the most beautiful and fertile country in Germany, opposite the mouth of the Maine, partly on the brow of a little hill, and partly on the banks of the river. Its population amounts to 36,000, without including the garrison, which consists of 12,000 Prussians and Austrians, this town being an important fortress of the Confederation.

The principal public places are—the Parade, formerly the Castle square; the Thiermarkt, or cattle-market, the *forum gentile* of the Romans; the Provision-market, the Haymarket; the Brand or Commercial-square; the Flax-market; the Leichof or Cemetery; the Tenniscourt; the Guttemburg-square, in which is the theatre, and bronze statue of Guttemberg, erected in 1837.

The most remarkable object in the town is the Cathedral, which suffered a little in a siege during the late war. This edifice presents specimens of the different styles of architecture from the year 900 to 1500. The east choir and its entrance appear to be of the year 900, the nave of 1000, and the west choir of 1100. The church has two choirs, two cupolas, and four towers. The chapels along the nave are of the early part of the fourteenth century. The cathedral contains the tombs of Bishop Albert of Brandenburg, the Grand Prior of Dalberg, the General Count de Lamberg, Jean Georges de Schonborn, Fastrada, wife of Charlemagne, and Frauenlob: the two latter are the most remarkable. The baptismal font was cast in 1325:

The Museum of Roman Monuments and Picture Gallery now occupies part of the old palace, which has been partly restored; the former is certainly a more complete collection that is to be found in any other town out of Italy; it consists of twenty-seven altars and votive stones, as well as more than sixty other stones belonging to the Roman legions, all of which have been found in the environs of Mayence. Here

also is preserved the model of a stone bridge which Napoleon had projected across the Rhine. The Gallery of Pictures, the principal of which are, an "Apollonia," by Domenichino; a "Carmelite on his knees," by Hannibal Carracci; an "Ascension of the Holy Virgin," by Francis de Guercino; "Christ in the Temple," by Jordaens; "Adam and Eve," by Albert Durer; and the "Menagerie," by Rubens, in which the animals are painted by Snyders. The Library, containing about eighty thousand volumes, among which there are some valuable works, particularly those printed during the infancy of the art, such as the Psalter of 1459, the Bible of 1462, the Catholicon of 1460, and several thousands of others of early date. The Museum is shown to travellers at all reasonable hours.

English Divine Service takes place in the Chapel of St. Joseph every Sunday at eleven and three o'clock.

Mr. Le Roux, court bookseller, and Mr. Faber, keep an extensive assortment of guides, maps, &c.

The military bands stationed in Mayence perform every Friday evening from four till six, in the New Gardens (Anlagen). The attendance is generally fashionable and numerous, and parties frequently come from Wiesbaden and Frankfort to enjoy this musical treat.

The *New Theatre* in the Guttenberg-place is open four times a week in winter, and occasionally during the summer.

Post Office.—Letters to England leave Mayence by three conveyances: by the Courier, *viâ* Ostend, at eight in the evening; by Paris at six in the morning; also by the steamer direct to Cologne morning. Postage *viâ* Paris, 23 kr.; *viâ* Ostend, 40 kr. Letters received till seven p. m.

There is a very agreeable promenade along the banks of the Rhine, which has been newly planted. The Roman aqueduct, and the cemetery near *Zahlmach*, are likewise worthy of the traveller's observation.

Steam Boats regularly leave Mayence for Mannheim, Coblentz, and Cologne, every day. For fares and time of departure, see companies' bills.

It takes nine hours to go from Mayence to Cologne; a day from Cologne to Nimeguen; a day from Nimeguen to Rotterdam; and twenty-two or twenty-four hours from Rotterdam to London, and five hours and a half from Mayence to Mannheim.

Charges for the transport of Carriages and Luggage to and from the Steam-packets to the Hotels and Railway Station.

	fl.	kr.
For each trunk, weighing 40lbs and upwards...	0	18
For each trunk or portmanteau, above 15 and under 40.....	0	12
For small packages under 15lbs.....	0	3
If the traveller has but one piece under 15lbs...	0	6
For a light carriage.....	1	0
For a heavy loaded carriage.....	1	30
For a pair of post-horses to or from.....	2	12
From the boat to an omnibus or carriage on the quay, 40lbs. and upwards.....	0	3
Under 40lbs.....	0	6

If the traveller has more than four large packages, or eight small, half the above charge only.

Travellers conveyed from the steam boat or hotel to railway, or vice versa, each with one trunk, carpet-bag, and hat-case, 18 kr.; for each extra trunk, 6 kr.

Hackney Coach Fares.

In the town.				1 Hor.	2 Hor.
				kr.	kr.
1 or 2 persons	$\frac{1}{4}$	of hour.....		12	18
3 „ 4 „	$\frac{1}{2}$	„		18	24
1 „ 2 „	$\frac{3}{4}$	„		24	36
3 „ 4 „	1	„		30	48
1 „ 2 „	$\frac{1}{2}$	„		36	48
3 „ 4 „	$\frac{3}{4}$	„		48	fl. 1 0
1 „ 2 „	1	„		48	1 0

From the Railway to the Neue Anlagen, each person..... 18 kr.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM CASTEL (MAYENCE).

To *Frankfort*, from May till October, 6 times a day; in one hour and ten minutes. Fares, 1st class, 2 fl. 6 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 27 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl.

To *Wiesbaden*, 8 times a day, in twenty minutes. Fares, 1st class, 36 kr.; 2nd class, 24 kr.; 3rd class, 18 kr.

To *Biebrich*, same hours as to *Wiesbaden*, in twenty minutes. Fares, 1st class, 18 kr.; 2nd class, 12 kr.; 3rd class, 9 kr.

POST CARRIAGES, &C., FROM MAYENCE.

To *Bingen* in three hours, and *Creutznach* in four hours and a half, at half-past nine, *a.m.*, and eight, *p.m.* Fares, 1 fl. 14 kr.; to *Creutznach*, 1 fl. 37 kr.; in coupé, 1 fl. 56 kr.

To *Coblentz* in nine hours and a half. Fare, 4 fl. 13 kr.

To *Darmstadt* in three hours and a half, at six, *a.m.*, and half-past four, *p.m.* Fare, 1 fl. 20 kr.

Frankfort.—HOTELS.—*Angleterre*, situated in the most open and pleasant part of *Frankfort*, near the three railway stations, theatre, &c., a first-rate, clean and comfortable house, where travellers may depend upon receiving every attention and civility; the apartments are large and handsomely furnished. Two tables d'hôte daily at 1 and half-past 4 o'clock—the first German, the second English; the charges will be found moderate, as the following scale will show: plain breakfast, 36 kreutzers (one shilling), eggs or meat extra; table d'hôte at 1 o'clock, 1 florin 30 kreutzers, including wine; at half-past four 1 florin 45 kreutzers, without wine. Mr. Gouvernon (the proprietor) keeps an excellent stock of wine, and sends great quantities to England, at very moderate prices.

Roman Emperor. This house is admirably situated in the Ziel; a large, well furnished and comfortable house, and the charges are the same as other houses. A table d'hôte daily at 1 and half-past 4.

Frankfort is a free town, and the seat of the German Diet. It occupies, inclusive of Sachsenhausen, on the left bank of the Main, a spot of 625 acres, and above 3,400 houses, besides the outskirts; 217 streets and lanes; seven large squares, fourteen smaller ones; 115 fountains; seven Roman Catholic churches, six evangelical, three Lutheran churches, for divine service; one synagogue; and one temple, in which divine service is performed in the French language; above thirty public buildings; more than twenty inns, exclusive of inferior public-houses; with a population of more than 56,000.

Most of the buildings in the new town (occupied principally by rich merchants and bankers) are literally palaces. The street called the Zeil, and the new street of Mayence, and the Schoenen Aussicht, extending along the quay, are exceedingly handsome.

The old town is composed of narrow streets and remarkably queer-looking wooden houses; many of them (particularly those near the "Dom," or Cathedral, and "Roemberg") are of great antiquity. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, many of the industrious families of France and the Netherlands settled at Frankfort. In 1622 the Jews' street was built. Frankfort was the mart of the German booksellers for many years until the oppression practised by the Imperial Committee of Censure drove the booksellers to Leipsic. After the thirty years' war, the French war on the Rhine, which broke out near the close of the seventeenth century, greatly distressed the town, but it eventually arose from a state of oppression, and is now more flourishing than ever. The happy state it enjoys is owing to the patriotic

spirit of its citizens, and the sensible management of public affairs. Frankfort has a considerable garrison, besides 2,000 National Guards.

Frankfort is an excellent stopping-place *en route* to Switzerland or Italy. The superior accommodation to be found in the hotels; the numerous and well-stocked shops, where every description of wearing apparel may be purchased and made up in a style equal to London or Paris, but at high prices, the facilities to proceed in every direction by public conveyances, railroads and steam-boats, corresponding with the Rhine, the Maine, and Danube. Frankfort being also the residence of the ambassadors from various courts of Europe, passports may readily receive the *visé* of the representative of any country the traveller may have neglected in London.

The most interesting sights in Frankfort may be visited in the following order :

Forenoon—Starting from your hotel into the Ross-market, the corner building on the right is the

Casino, a large, elegant, and convenient establishment. The first floor, consisting of an immense suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, is devoted to reading, conversation, cards, and billiards. There are upwards of a hundred papers for the use of the subscribers, including the *Times*, *Globe*, *Standard*, and *Galignani's Messenger*, besides several English periodicals; a member has the privilege of giving a card of admission, available for one month; at the expiration it cannot be renewed; but any person intending to remain in Frankfort may, on being properly proposed and seconded, become a member.

The ground floor is devoted to refreshments and smoking; altogether the Casino in Frankfort is equal to any in Germany. On the left is the banking-house of Messrs. Gogel, Koch, and Co.; the latter gentleman is also the British consul, and is always happy to

show to English travellers or residents the most polite attention. Passing the fountain, on which is Hercules and Antæus, into the Grossen Gallen Gasse, round to the right is the

Städel Museum, lately placed in a new and suitable building. It is an artistical institute for the improvement of young painters and designers, engravers and architects. The banker, Städel, who died Dec. 2, 1816, left his numerous pictures and collection of prints, together with his houses, and a capital of more than 1,200,000 florins, for the foundation of his institute. There are some good pictures of the Italian school, and some modern paintings; amongst the latter is a beautiful picture representing Huss pleading before the Council of Constance, by Lessing, of Dusseldorf; it cost 10,550 florins (about £900). A fresco painting, representing "St. Boniface preaching Christianity," occupies the entire side of one of the eight rooms forming the gallery. This museum is open to the public every day except Saturday, from ten till one.

On leaving the museum take the left to the Bockenhein gate, and, following the road a short distance, you arrive at the beautiful

Garden of Baron von Rothschild, situated on the right of the Bockenheim road; admission is readily granted to respectable strangers, but to see the house permission must be obtained at the residence in Frankfort; return by the promenade to the second or Escheheim gate, distinguished by the high tower; on the left is the

Senkenberg Museum, or Cabinet of Natural History, open on Fridays from eleven till one, on Wednesdays from two till four, but a small fee will ensure admittance at all reasonable hours on other days. This museum possesses a large collection of natural curiosities, minerals, antediluvian remains, mammalia, birds, fish, amphibious animals, &c.

In the entrance-hall are two large giraffes; the ground floor apartments contain stuffed animals,—amongst them is the hippopotamus or river horse; on the first floor are a numerous collection of skeletons of fish, birds, animals, and some human skulls; the second floor stuffed birds, third floor preserved reptiles and fishes, fourth floor a gallery containing Egyptian mummies, Indian curiosities, great-coats made of sausage skins, and eggs, &c. M. Rueppel, the celebrated traveller (a native of Frankfort), has particularly contributed to enrich this museum with many rare objects.

Proceeding down the street leading to the Zeil, the large red building in the left is the

Palace of Thurn and Taxis, belonging to the prince of that name, formerly the residence of Prince Primas, and now the seat of the German Diet, and dwelling of the Austrian ambassador, who presides at the

Rundestag.—The apartments are not shown. On the right under the corridor is the passport-office, open from ten till twelve, and from three till five; a few doors nearer the gate is the residence of the Bavarian minister. Passport-office open from ten till eleven.

Presuming my readers have adopted the German style of dining early, by the time you reach this spot it will be near the table d'hôte hour, one o'clock.

Afternoon Excursion.—Passing down the Zeil, on the left is the *Post-Office*, a large new establishment, from whence proceed all the public diligences to all parts of Germany. The office to take places is on the right-hand side in the courtyard; the letter department is in front, open from eight in the morning till eight in the evening; letters for England, *via* Paris, are despatched every morning at six o'clock, and arrive in the afternoon; postage (the payment of which is optional), to London 38 kreutzers; the cost of a newspaper from London is five kreutzers.

In proceeding down this street one cannot help admiring the magnificent houses, or rather palaces, which extend the entire length, in which may be found a variety of well-stocked magazines, comprising all that art or nature may require to improve the mind or adorn the body. The fourth turning to the left and the first on the right will lead to the *Friedberg Gate*; but, before passing through the gateway, a short distance on the right is

Mr. Bethmann's Museum, in which is the celebrated statue of Ariadne, by Dannecker; an artist of Wurtzburg; in the same building are various casts taken from the most celebrated statues in the galleries at Paris. It is open to the public from eleven till three.

The large building opposite to the entrance to the garden is the *Orphan House*.

Outside is the *Monument* erected by the King of Prussia to the memory of the Hessians killed in the siege of Frankfort in 1792. The monument is near the princely residence of Mr. Bethmann.

Turning to the left hand, about a mile on the Homburg road, is the

New Cemetery (Friedhof), in which are numerous monuments. The most elegant is that destined to receive the departed members of the Bethmann family: it is decorated by Thorwalsen with various designs in bas-reliefs.

Returning towards Frankfort, the large *Italian Villa* on the left belongs to Baron Rothschild; it adjoins the village of Bornheim; the high watch towers now seen mark the boundary of Frankfort.

Returning by the beautiful walks outside the town towards the Main to the

Town Library, to the Ober-Main-Thor (gate), a modern building, of small dimensions; in the entrance hall is a marble statue of the poet Goethe, who was born in Frankfort; a room on the left of the entrance contains a collection of miniature paintings, and a

receipt for 200,000 florins subscribed by the inhabitants of Frankfort towards the sufferers by the fire in Homburg. This receipt is a sheet of beautiful illuminated vellum, in an oak case, made out of some of the damaged timbers of the Town-hall, ornamented with bas-reliefs cast from the metal of the destroyed church bells : the seal of the town in wax is attached. A miniature printing-press stands on a piece—part of the original press of Guttemberg. In the library is a copy of the first printed Bible, a pair of Luther's shoes, and a portrait of Guttemberg.

Open every Tuesday and Thursday from eleven to twelve; on Wednesdays and Fridays from two till four.

The large building behind the library is the

Town Hospital—Proceeding along the quay, called *Schöne Aussicht*, the opposite bank of the river presents many pleasing views. The large building adjoining the bridge was originally the

Palace of the Teutonic Knights, subsequently a barrack during the occupation of the Austrians and Prussians (withdrawn in 1842). Part is now in ruins, and part occupied as warehouses. On the bridge is a *Statue of Charlemagne*. Turning up the street opposite the bridge, the second turning to the left is the

Cathedral, or *Bartholomäusstiftskirche*, where for many years the emperors were crowned. The *Pfarrthurm* or tower should be ascended by those who do not mind going up 318 steps. The entrance is in the corner near market; on reaching the top a small wicket prevents you from taking the fireman and his family by storm : a slight agitation of a very small bell will procure admission to the platform, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect; marks point towards the numerous villages within view; a small place on the side of the tower records the date of the foundation—twelve o'clock, the 6th of July, 1415. Within the tower is a trap door looking down upon the four great bells, beside fire-lanterns, flags, and a

speaking-trumpet which would astonish the captain of a seventy-four. The attendant expects a trifle from those who favour her by a visit.

Passing through the meat-market to the Roemerberg, in which is the celebrated

Roemer, formerly the place where the Emperors of Germany were elected. The Kaisersaal is ornamented with new portraits of the Emperors from Conrad I. to Francis II., simultaneously painted by the first artists. A fee of 10 florins will procure a sight of the original Golden Bull by which Charles IV. regulated the mode of election for the Emperors of Germany; this celebrated document is dated 1356. Opposite is the

Church of St. Nicholas, with a new steeple, lately restored. Leaving Roemer by the back entrance will lead to the

New Exchange, a neat building. A peep in upon the bulls and bears of Frankfort, between twelve and one in the day, will afford an idea how easy it is for men of reputed wealth to buy stock by thousands with a wink or a nod. The exterior near the church is ornamented with seven figures, emblematic of home and foreign trade.

St. Paul's, or the evangelical metropolitan church, was finished in 1832, is a handsome oval, with which, however, the heavy roof forms a singular contrast. The small steeple overtops the stately cupola very little. Passing through the exchange, or back through the Roemer, take the right to the quay, on the left is the

Saalhof, only remarkable for occupying the site of an ancient palace, the chapel of which may be seen; on the corner of this building may be seen various marks indicating the height of the river in the years 1623, 1682, 1764, 1784, and 1790; in February, 1844, it reached to the lowest iron ring. The next building on the quay at the corner of the opening is the

Church of St. Leonard, remarkable for its age and arched walls. Pass the

Custom House, and the end of a beautiful new street called *Mainzer-strasse*, to the

Main-lust Garden. On summer evenings a band performs some delightful music. I now leave my friends to take their coffee, and if too tired to walk, a carriage will take them to their hotel for twelve kreutzers.

The *Theatre* possesses an excellent company, with an orchestra composed of first-rate musicians. The house is generally well filled, particularly on opera nights. The performances take place five times a week; admission, first boxes, 1 fl. 45 kr.; second boxes, 1 fl. 24 kr.; parterre, 48 kr.

The *Museum*, a name given to a society established in 1800 for the encouragement of young musicians and singers; the members meet on every alternate Friday evening in the large room in the *Weidenbusch*; on these occasions strangers are admitted on being introduced by a member. It is a musical treat of the first order.

The *Statue of the Poet Gæthe*, in bronze by *Schwanthaler* of Munich, is in the *Allé*, fronting the theatre.

Gæthe was born in the *Hirsch-Graben*, the family arms are over the door.

The *Synagogue* in the *Juden Gasse* is worthy a visit; Friday evenings after six o'clock is the best time.

Divine service, according to the rites of the Church of England, is celebrated every Sunday morning at half-past eleven, by the Rev. W. Bolton, in the French church.

An English Bible Society exists in Frankfort.

Passports are granted and signed by the Consul, 21, *Ross Market*, between the hours of 11 and 12½, 2 and 3.

Bankers. — Messrs. Gogel, Koch, and Co., who are exporters of Rhine and Moselle wines.

Booksellers.—M. Jugal (who has one of the best assortments of guide books, maps, and panoramas in Germany.) Mr. Herman and Mr. Keller in the Ziel; and Mr. Joseph Baer in the Ross Market.

Bank and Exchange.—Mr. Raphael Erlanger, 68, Zeil, nearly opposite St. Catherine's Church, gives the highest rate of exchange for the bank circular notes, bills, coins, and every description of stock. English and French spoken.

Watchmaker.—Mr. G. Schweppenhauser, 31, Zeil, opposite the Hotel de Russie, who speaks English, and perfectly understands the workmanship of English watches; is particularly recommended to travellers.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains; fare for each person, including portmanteau, carpet bag, and hat case, 18 kr.; without baggage, 12 kr.

Hackney-flies with one horse, ply for hire in various parts of the town. The regulated charge for two persons, per hour, 48 kr.; three quarters of an hour, 36 kr.; half an hour, 24 kr.; quarter of an hour, 12 kr.; a course within the gate is 12 kr.; three or four persons pay a third more.

There are two fairs held at Frankfort during the year; one at Easter, and again three weeks before Michaelmas; during which the town is very gay.

ENVIRONS OF FRANKFORT.

Borheim, a considerable hamlet, half a league distant from the town, much frequented, especially in summer, at the fair, and the lark feast. *Hausen*, in the lovely Niddagrounds, with some villas, a short league from the town. The little charchessian town of *Bockenheim*, which almost touches the watch-tower of that name. *Rödelheim*, scarcely a quarter of a league from Hausen, the seat of an old noble family. The palace garden, which is laid out in the English fashion, and some villas, render it very pleasing.

Wilhelmsbad.—This now delightful and fashionable resort is reached by the Hanau Railway in about a quarter of an hour; there are ten or twelve trains a day to and from Frankfort. The buildings which were originally the summer residence of the Electors of Hesse, stand in a beautiful park, extending in every direction, and affording the most delightful and retired walks.

The *Casino*, in which are saloons for play, concerts, balls, and reading, are decorated and furnished with much taste.

An *Orchestra*, composed of first-rate musicians, performs in a pavilion twice a-day, and the evenings are devoted to balls and amusements consistent with the taste of the company sojourning at the baths.

The *Mineral Waters*, the principal source of which is immediately opposite the Casino, is highly recommended by the faculty in a variety of cases, particularly such as gout, nervousness, rheumatism, debility, &c.; those, however, who prefer to use the water of other springs may have it supplied in jars from the various sources. The waters of Ludwigs Brunnen is also much used here. Visitors can also be supplied with goat's milk so highly recommended in cases of debility of the chest.

A neat theatre forms also a part of this establishment.

The Hotel department comprises upwards of 100 apartments comfortably furnished, the windows of which command a view of the park and grounds. Excellently served and well supplied dinners *a la carte*, at all hours, in addition to two tables d'hôte at one and five o'clock, in the French and German style,

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM FRANKFORT.

To *Heidelberg* and *Mannheim* four times a day, in three hours. Fares in florins and kreutzers, 1st class, 5 fl. 30 kr.; 2nd class, 3 fl. 23 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 45 kr.

To *Cassel* (corresponding with trains to Leipzig.

Berlin, &c.) in ten hours and a half, twice a day. Fares (exclusive of diligence fare between Langgoms and Giessen), 1st class, 8 fl. 36 kr.; 2nd class, 5 fl. 44 kr.; 3rd class, 3 fl. 34 kr.

To *Baden-Baden* twice a day, in six hours and a half. Fares, 1st class, 8 fl. 27 kr.; 2nd class, 6 fl. 35 kr.

To *Muyence* (Castel) six times a day, in one hour and 10 minutes. Fares, 1st class, 2 fl. 6 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 27 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl.

To *Wiesbaden* six times a day in an hour and a half. Fares, 1st class, 2 fl. 42 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 48 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 15 kr.

To *Biebrich* six times a day in an hour and a half. Fares, 1st class, 2 fl. 30 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 45 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 12 kr.

To *Homburg* (Bonames station about four English miles from Homburg) four times a day, in twenty minutes. Fares, 1st class, 28 kr.; 2nd class, 18 kr.; 3rd class, 11 kr. Omnibuses meet the trains to convey visitors to and from Homburg.

To *Hanau* (Wilhelmsbad) nine times a day in the season. Fares, 1st class, 36 kr.; 2nd class, 24 kr.; 3rd class, 15 kr. The station at Wilhelmsbad is only a few minutes walk from the Casino.

To *Offenbach* eight times a day, in twenty minutes. Fares, 1st class, 24 kr.; 2nd class, 18 kr.; 3rd class, 12 kr.

POST AND OMNIBUSES.

To *Homburg*. The Post diligence with coupé from the Post-office, ten times a day, in an hour and a half. Fare, 30 kr.

To *Homburg*. Omnibuses from also the lower end of the Zeil, several times a day in two hours. Fares, 24 kr.

STEAM PACKETS.

To *Würzburg* every morning in thirty-four hours. Fares, 1st cabin, 3 fl. 24 kr.; 2nd cabin, 2 fl. 12 kr.

To *Mayence* twice a day, in two hours. Fares, 1st cabin, 48 kr.; 2nd cabin, 30 kr.

To *Bingen* once a day in 4½ hours. Fares, 1st cabin 1 fl. 36 kr.; 2nd cabin, 1 fl.

Homburg.—HOTELS.—*Hotel de Russie*, a clean quiet and comfortable house, with a garden leading down to the promenade and springs, a very good table d'hôte daily at 5. The charges are moderate with great civility.

Europe, situated opposite the Kursaal; a large, house, commanding extensive and beautiful views in every direction—a table d'hôte at five o'clock daily.

This delightfully situated little city has now become a formidable rival to its neighbour, Wiesbaden; for although it had for some years possessed several valuable springs, and was much frequented by those in search of health, it did not offer any temptation to the fashionable world as a gay watering place until within the last twelve years. In 1840, two gentlemen (the Messrs. Blanc) from Paris obtained from the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, on a lease of thirty years, certain portions of land well suited for the purposes contemplated, the erection of a Kursaal and the formation of walks in its immediate vicinity. This has all been effected, and lately transferred to a society of shareholders actionnaires, in order to carry out on a larger scale the improvements and alterations rendered necessary by the great influx of strangers; and although so short a period has elapsed since the improvements commenced, so judicious have been the arrangements, that everything wears a substantial and mature appearance. The Kursaal is a beautiful erection with two fronts, one facing the principal street, the other overlooking the country. The grounds behind and in the vicinity of the springs (which are of great extent, and terminating in the neighbouring woods in every direction), are laid out with taste and beauty; seats are placed at convenient distances

under wide-spreading branches. Immense sums, too, have been spent by this enterprising society in boring where there existed the least probability that a new source might be found, and two additions have thereby been made; thus Homburg now possesses no less than five brunnens of the most valuable description.

Great improvements have also taken place with regard to accommodation for the numerous visitors; large and handsome hotels and private houses have been erected in the most desirable parts of the town and environs, so that no difficulty will now be experienced in meeting with suitable apartments, for large or small families.

At the present moment, Homburg contains between 400 and 500 houses, a great proportion of which are lodging-houses. To those persons intending to make only a short stay, a hotel is the most desirable; indeed, few if any, of the larger and best apartments can be hired for less than a month, but small apartments and single bed-rooms may be hired by the week, varying of course in price, according to size and situation, from 4 fl. a week to 200 fl. a month. Many of the best houses contain three and four saloons, and from 18 to 24 bed-rooms, with kitchens, stabling, coach-houses, &c. In most lodgings the people will only undertake to get breakfast and tea, so that those who prefer dining in their apartments must either order dinner from a restaurant, or provide servants of their own to cook it.

Climate.—There can be but one opinion as to the healthiness of this favoured spot, 600 feet above the level of the sea; an inconsiderable height when compared with that of some of the spas of Switzerland, Tyrol, and Bohemia; but the openness of the country towards the south and east, and the immediate neighbourhood of the Feldberg and Altkönig, rising to the height of 2,500 feet, affording all the advantages of a high elevated position.

In winter, the cold is never severe, the thermometer appearing to sink no lower than in Frankfort. As a peculiarity of the valley in which the mineral waters rise, almost every evening, shortly after sunset, a breeze from the north-west sets in, which is cold even in the height of summer.

In general, during the summer, the temperature is regular, and the early morning air is highly bracing : thunder storms are rare, and never of long duration, and the mists which occur in August and September soon disperse.

Population 6,000 souls, one third of which are of the Jewish persuasion.

Kursaal.—Is situated about 150 feet to the right of the principal street entering from Frankfort. In point of accommodation, convenience, and comfort, it is equal to any similar establishment on the continent. The centre is supported by arcades, forming the entrance, leading directly across the hall into the ball-room, eighty feet long, forty-four broad, and forty high, lighted by five elegant chandeliers ; at either end is a gallery supported by marble pillars corresponding with the walls, formed of a beautiful imitation of the same material. The ceiling is tastefully embellished ; in the side over the entrance is a private gallery communicating with an apartment called *Prinzensaal* most splendidly furnished, and intended for the accommodation of the landgrave, or any of the royal family.

The apartments are approached by corridors leading from the entrance hall ; on the right within the door is the hat and cloak room—on the left is the bureau of the society.

This building has been lately enlarged under the direction of one of the first architects of Belgium, M. Cluysenaar.

The improvements and additions to the *Kursaal* consists of two wings,—containing each an apartment

110 feet long by 40 wide, one used as the *grand salle de jeux* and the other as a dining room, capable of seating 500 persons. I know of no public room on the entire Continent at all to be compared to the saloon, for richness, elegance and taste, — it is lighted by 14 splendid gilt chandeliers each containing a profusion of burners; and 18 pillar lamps; the hangings are of crimson velvet, the arches and ceilings profusely decorated with fresco paintings, the side boards of jet black marble, supporting mirrors of immense size, and the doors are of the finest polished ebony; Altogether, the *tout ensemble* is the most splendid that can be conceived, the other addition forms a corresponding room in size equal, but the decorations, as a matter of course are not quite so gorgeous, yet there is nothing wanting either in point of elegance or comfort.

The *Reading Room* is liberally supplied with English, French, German, Dutch, Russian, and Belgian daily newspapers and periodicals, for the *gratuitous* use of strangers, both ladies and gentlemen; this is an accommodation to be met with at no other spa in Germany, and I doubt not but this act of liberality on the part of the proprietors, is fully appreciated by all who enjoy the benefit.

Music. — The band plays in the neighbourhood of the springs every morning from half-past six till eight; In the orchestra near the terrace, behind the *Kursaal*, daily, from three till six, and in the evening from seven till eight. The band is composed of first-rate musicians, performing selections from the most popular overtures, duets, fantasias and solos; occasionally a similar performance takes place in the *Grand Salle*, when all the apartments are thrown open for the gratuitous use of the public.

In the winter season there are concerts every evening, from seven till nine o'clock. Balls take place once in each week, to which strangers are invited.

The *Gaming* commences at eleven in the morning, and continues, without intermission, until eleven at night. The smallest stake allowed at rouge-et-noir is one thaler and roulette a florin.

Baths. — There are several bath-houses in Homburg; the principal one is the new building close to the Kursaal, containing fifty baths-rooms. Every description of bath is found here, from the simple river water to the Russian vapour bath, including shower, douche, gas, sulphur, and rain, with ear-pipes, leg-cases, and hip-tubs. The bath-rooms are warmed; the saline water used is drawn from several springs, and conveyed in large casks to the various bath-houses, and heated by the aid of a steam machinery attached to the building.

For a minute description of the waters I beg to refer my readers to a late work by Dr. Prytherch on the subject.

TERMS FOR BATHS.

	fl.	kr.
Mineral single bath	0	48
Fresh water	0	30
Douche.	0	48
Vapour.	0	40
Russian Vapour	1	45
Attendance at ditto	0	35
Gas.	0	36

Medical Men. — *English*, Mr. Prytherch. *French*, Mon. Gardey. *German*, Messrs. Müller, Trapp, Friedlieb, Müller, jun., and Breidenstein.

The *Brunnens* of Homburg are five in number; they are named the *Ludwig*, *Salinen* or *Badbrunnen*, *Elizabeth*, *Kaiser*, and *Steel*.

All these springs are pleasantly situated, within a short distance of each other, in a valley on the east side of Homburg, about five minutes' walk from the Kursaal.

The *Ludwig*, on the left, under the tall poplars, is the oldest, and originally possessed a taste similar to the celebrated waters of Selters and Fachingen, and much used by the natives as a refreshing and pleasant beverage, but the borings which took place in the neighbourhood in 1841 appear to have rendered a further boring of the Ludwig spring necessary ; by so doing, the water became considerably changed from its original delicious flavour.

The next in rotation, through not in importance, is the *Badquelle*, of a yellowish colour, with a bitter salt taste.

Kaiser Brunnen, unadorned by flowers or plants ; is a valuable spring. On the right, in the midst of a well arranged parterre, is the

Steel Brunnen. — The discovery of this spring does away with the necessity of a patient taking the waters of Pyrmont, or any other chalybeate, after those of Homburg. This source was found in 1842, by boring with the artesian screw, at a depth of 210 feet : it is perfectly limpid in colour ; and the supply of water is very abundant. It is totally dissimilar to the other springs in taste, character, and appearance. The result of a very minute analysis, by one of the most able and reputed chemists in Europe, professor Liebig, of Giessen, is highly favourable.

Elizabeth Brunnen is situated at the end of the long avenue of poplars, extending near a quarter of a mile in length. This spring is the most frequented by invalids ; and the repeated application for beakers, keep the maids in constant activity, to be compared only to the nimbleness of the water bibbers. People who give so much trouble should not neglect rewarding these civil and industrious girls. The head gardener bestows considerable pains on this spot ; in memory, no doubt, of the departed princess. He occupies the adjoining building.

Elizabeth Brunnens is strongly impregnated with

carbonic acid gas ; containing 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches of this fluid in the pint of 16 oz. This taste, of course, tends in a great measure to cover the bitterish salt flavour which would otherwise prevail.

The *Après gout* is decidedly ferruginous when drank on the spot, therefore the sparkling water of this brunnen is by no means disagreeable, and the temperature being only 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° Reaum., or 55° Fahr., renders it on a hot summer's morning a refreshing, and even luxurious draught; and after one becomes habituated to its use for some days, it is relished exceedingly. This is, no doubt, very much caused by the sensations which succeed the drinking of the water, namely, a feeling of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by a pleasing degree of exhilaration.

Thousands and thousands of bottles of this water are annually exported to England and all parts of the world.

Churches and Chapels.—There are two churches in Homburg, besides the Landgrave's chapel in the chateau; the old church in Dorotheen Strasse is Catholic, and that in the old Stadt, Lutheran; in neither of the old churches is there any object worthy of notice; but the chapel of the Landgrave is remarkable for the old paintings on the panels, and the glazed gallery for the accommodation of the royal family.

English divine worship is performed every Sunday morning at half-past eleven o'clock; and in the afternoon at half-past three in the chapel of the palace.

The *Jews' Synagogue* is a plain unostentatious building in Juden Strasse.

The Cemeteries.—There are two receptacles for the dead outside the lower gate on the road to Dornholzhausen. The small one on the left of the road is the burial place for members of the reformed religion; in the larger, on the right, the remains of Catholics and Lutherans are deposited; it contains a few monu-

ments of the most simple kind; the most recent is a marble slab, enclosed with an iron railing, to the memory of General Brossine, who died suddenly at Homburg; Nov. 3, 1843.

The *Police-office* is situated in Dorotheen-strasse; open daily from eight in the morning till six in the evening. Strangers who intend making any stay in Homburg should deposit their passports here, when a "Legitimations-Karte" permit of residence will be given free of expense.

Post-Office.—Letters for England leave Homburg every day in summer at eight o'clock; in winter at seven in the evening.

Letters from England, *viâ* Paris, arrive every day except Thursday; in summer at four in the afternoon, and in winter at half-past six.

Letters from England, *viâ* Rotterdam and Ostend, arrive at Homburg four times a week, at half-past ten in the morning. Payment of postage to England is optional; the cost of a letter by Ostend the entire way to London is 41 kr., and 23 by Paris.

Letters to Frankfort are also dispatched several times a day; postage, 2 kr. The post-office is open in summer from seven in the morning till eight in the evening; in winter from eight till twelve and from two till seven.

Diligences start from the post-office about ten times a day during the summer months, and seven times in the winter; the time occupied is one hour and a half; fare in coupé, interior, or outside, is 30 kr.; baggage is charged for very moderately, at the rate of about 30 kr. for one hundred weight.

Omnibuses leave Mr. Fischer's, No. 64, Louisen-strasse, for Frankfort, calling at the different hotels several times a day. Fare, 24 kr., also the Main and Weser railway omnibuses to meet every train; thus shortening the journey to one hour to Frankfort, fare, 15 kr. Trains from Bonames, 1st class, 24 kr.;

2nd class, 18 kr.; 3rd class, 11 kr. There are several establishments where saddle horses may be hired by the hour or by the day.

Sporting.—Amongst the pleasures of Homburg that of shooting must not be omitted; it is due to the Directors to say that they endeavour by every means in their power to render this possible, not only to the invalid, who may here find relief and restoration to health, from the extraordinary curative properties of the Homburg waters, but the enegetic sportsman, the patient angler, and the most determined pedestrian, may here all find employment and gratifying recreation. The extensive districts, abundantly stocked with game of every description, were rented for a series of years by the original proprietors, and during the shooting season once or twice a week is devoted to the sport; a person belonging to the establishment takes the names of all those inclined to join the party, who rendezvous at nine o'clock on the morning appointed; good double-barrelled guns are supplied by the keepers, and the party thus collected proceed towards the woods, on reaching which a portion is selected, the shooters placed at distances of about thirty or forty paces according to the extent to be covered, and the beaters drive the game towards the sportsmen.

Fishing.—The right of angling in the streams in the neighbourhood of Homburg is also vested in the Direction, who grant to visitors the privilege of fishing with rod and line within their district, and a morning may be agreeably passed, and your labour rewarded occasionally with a perch or trout weighing less than a pound.

Billiard Rooms are situated opposite the Kursaal: there are two tables; the accommodations are good, and the conveniency of the situation will no doubt induce many to resort to this manly and national game.

Charge by the hour, day or night, 24 kr.

A coffee and refreshment room is also on the premises.

Shooting Club.—The landgrave contributes 100 florins annually towards the support of the society. In the month of October every year, a supper is given to the members.

ENVIRONS.

To attempt a full description of the various delightful and romantic excursions which may be made in the neighbourhood of Homburg is next to impossible; so numerous are they that not a single outlet, in any direction, but will lead to a secluded walk in the immediate vicinity, or to the most distant excursions, for the full enjoyment of the picturesque scenery, or the extensive and beautiful views with which the country abounds. The well kept walks behind the Kursaal, in the neighbourhood of the springs, and the woods adjoining the valley, will afford many hours' recreation. To the invalid these resources are invaluable, as calculated, from the extreme purity of the mountain air, to promote convalescence, and ultimately to restore strength and vigour; indeed, it is an undisputed fact, admitted by all medical men who have written on Homburg, that in the whole country of the Taunus, and adjoining districts, there is no place which can equal it, either in point of climate or beauty.

The *Palace Gardens* are very extensive, laid out something in the English style, introduced by the late Landgravine Princess Elizabeth; indeed every spot of garden ground belonging to the royal family of Homburg reminds one of the exquisite taste, and the expense and care, which much have been bestowed in rearing the choicest plants, shrubs, and flowers; and although much neglected, the various specimens may still be seen. The lower grounds, immediately adjoining the palace, contain two ponds well stocked with fish; the large piece of water on the left is drain-

ned once in three years, when the best fish are selected and deposited in the smaller lake for the use of the landgrave; the small fish are allowed to resume their amusements for the benefit of the next haul. On turning round the large lake to the left, and then following the path to the right, will lead to the *Fantasia*, a combination of serpentine shady walks with seats; this is another lovely retreat which communicates with the fruit garden, at the further extremity of which is a retired shady avenue, which might be justly named lovers' lane. Returning to the gate leading to the chateau gardens, we enter the

Alley of Poplars.—Extending about one mile and a half to the *Maison de Chasse*, this alley was first planted in 1769 by order of the Landgrave Frederick V.; there are upwards of 1,000 trees, including the young ones lately planted.

The gate on the right leads to

Princess Elizabeth's Garden.—This was the favourite haunt of her royal highness, who spent much of her time in the cultivation of rare plants, planning horticultural improvements, which, even at this day, are sufficiently visible to show the exquisite taste of the princess. The grounds, which may be entered by three different gates, occupy about four acres, laid out in arbours, summer houses, besides hot-houses, a vine-ry, and a great variety of fruit trees. A little beyond this, on the left, is the garden of

Prince Gustave, also prettily laid out, and contains a neat building, consisting of a large saloon, a bed room, and a dressing room. This beautiful retreat is frequently visited by the prince in the summer, and is at all times open to strangers. Nearly opposite stands the small

Fir Wood, which offers a cool retreat on a summer's day; shady walks will take you entirely round. The opposite avenue leads to the

Cottage and Farm of the late Landgravine Elizabeth;

and although sadly going to decay, it still retains an outline of a delightful retreat; the grounds are extensive, and abundantly stocked with rose trees and other choice and sweet flowers. On entering, in front, on a small island in the centre of a lake, stands a trellis-work temple; by the side is a large weeping willow, bewailing, as it would seem, the fostering hand of her who planned and reared the exquisite beauties which now lie drooping and neglected. On the left of the lake is (or rather what was) the farm house; a little beyond is the rustic cottage, consisting of five rooms, three only of which are shown to strangers: the door in the rear opens into the small drawing room, neatly furnished, and where everything remains in the same state as when last occupied by her royal highness; the chairs and tables are in the rustic style; on the walls are suspended engravings of George III, George IV, William, IV, Queen Adelaide; the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Sussex; the Princesses Sophia and Amelia, besides several portraits of members of the Landgrave's family; a marble bust of the Landgrave Frederick Joseph is placed on a pedestal in front of the entrance; beyond this is a small boudoir, leading into the third room, in which is arranged near 200 pièces of beautiful old china in the various useful forms of plates, dishes, cups, saucers, jugs, vases, &c.

Some of the china is said to have belonged to Queen Charlotte: the lower shelf around this room is composed of black marble, supported by polished hoofs of the buffalo. The exquisite taste of the princess as a florist and horticulturist may be observed in every direction. The grounds contain also several tasteful and beautiful arbours and summer-houses, in which her royal highness was wont to spend a considerable portion of her time, when the season of the year permitted. Returning into the alley a little way on the left is the

Alley Gast House; where refreshments may be had ; here is a large ball-room in which the rustic girls and their smoking swains assemble for dancing on Sunday evenings; on Mondays the members of the Rifle Club assemble here and fire at the target for prizes.

Beyond this, on the right the road leads to Dornholzhausen. Continuing up the alley on the right, at the top is the

Maison de Chasse of the landgrave; it is pleasantly situated in what is called the great wood. There are several rooms half-furnished, ornamented with family portraits of former landgraves; in the saloon there is a scarlet table-cover, embroidered with the arms of England and Homburg, by the late Landgravine Elizabeth. The building is in the Gothic style, the grand apartment, however, is in an unfinished state; those that are tenatable are occasionally used by the present Landgrave during the summer season for *fiées champêtres* : from the roof is an extensive view of the adjoining country. On taking the road from the Alley to Dornholzhausen, about a quarter of a mile beyond, by the side of the mill, on the left hand of the road, is the

Trout Pond. — Few persons could desire a more lovely spot than this to pass away an agreeable hour : a large summer-house is placed as it were in the centre of the lake. The walks round are completely shaded by large trees ; a small rustic bridge on the left will lead under some lofty firs and old oaks ; an open space on the right is used by the military to practice their firing. Proceeding forwards, passing the *Maison de Chasse* already described, a small avenue on the left will lead past the

Pillar to commemorate the completion of a reign of fifty years by the good Landgrave Frederick Ludwig. Re-crossing the Alley, pass a summer-house, and winding towards the right, the first of

Four Fish Ponds, each higher than its fellow, presents itself ; a neat gravel-walk with four flights of steps

leads to the upper most pond bordering the wood; they are well stocked with fish, and by means of sluices the water at any time can be drawn off; beyond the farthest is a bridge, pass over it and round the cottage, then follow a path towards the left skirting the wood, proceed down an avenue towards a house (i. e. a mill), before reaching it turn up a short avenue to the

Seven Electors. — Being seven very large singular and ancient oaks, one of which cannot be less than 700 years old; they were evidently planted here for some purpose on some particular occasion, because a small temple is placed near them, and there are evident symptoms of some rites and ceremonies having taken place in times gone by under the wide-spread foliage. Through the wood and re-cross the alley to the

Botanical Garden and Nursery. Enter by a wooden gate. This is another of those lovely places within a pleasant walk, yet how few of the thousands who annually visit Homburg ever even hears of this delightful spot; the unrestricted admission to all the gardens and walks belonging to the royal family is a privilege not to be lightly valued. At all hours and at all seasons this beautiful retreat, as well as all the others, is open to the public; no greedy door-keeper to fee, no petty authority to follow your wanderings lest you might be tempted to put your nose to a flower—all is open confidence on the part of the government. I am sure I need not suggest to visitors a proper *conservative* feeling in return. These grounds contain trees and plants of the most choice and rare description, with the name attached to each. The gravel walks are kept in excellent order, rustic seats abound in every direction, but more particularly on the banks of a lovely lake. The enclosure to the left, on entering this garden is the

Deer Park, stocked with game belonging to his Royal Highness the Landgrave. Taking the right on leaving

will lead up to the Elizabeth stone. To go to the Luther oak, instead of proceeding up the road, go round the enclosure of the deer park, a small path at the end of the cross road will lead to

Luther (Eiche) Oak a small tree planted in 1817, in commemoration of the Reformation. Here are placed rustic seats and tables beneath arbours for the accommodation of *Pic Nic* parties. This spot commands an extensive and beautiful view. To reach the *Elizabeth stein* (stone) the road lies in a straight line from the top of the valley of poplars; it is so named in consequence of the late Landgravine occasionally sitting here while the new road across the mountain to the Feldberg was making.

If not too tired, from this place, half-way between the urn and the Elizabeth stone, on the right returning from the former place, a road will lead to the *Gold Mine* about one mile and a half distant from this spot. The road to it may be easily found by adhering to the following directions. A visit to this place should by no means be neglected, as the charming situation of these projecting rocks afford the most beautiful views in the country. It is for this alone that persons visit it, as the said gold mine itself is but a small excavation under the rocks, extending about twelve hundred feet not worth the trouble of crossing the road to see. On entering from the main road, turn towards the right, pass a weeping oak on the left, and a little further on the hill, opposite a vista opening towards Homburg, is a

Pyramid of plain white stone about fifteen feet high, no inscription or mark to indicate how long it has stood there, or for what purpose it was erected. Proceed round to the right, cross the high road up a gentle hill, on the top two roads present themselves, take that on the left; about five hundred yards on the left, under the trees, a narrow footpath leads past a stone on which is engraved "*Adelheid Weg*;" passing some

rocks on the left, follow the foot-path past another stone, similar to the former. Short round to the left brings you suddenly upon the rocks of the celebrated

Gold Grube (Mine). Here is a rustic seat, plenty of dry wood, and good space to "put on the pot;" to get a perfect view descend to the point of rocks. I will only attempt a brief description of the beautiful prospect which unfolds itself. Immediately in front, about four miles distant, with its well-known white tower, stands Homburg, with a green lane from beneath your feet cut through the variegated woods, intercepted by the village of Ober-Stettin. On the right is the village of Oberursel, in the midst of a fruitful country; the church is an ancient building, and is remarkable for its high steeple; on the left is the Limberg.

The houses between Stettin and where you are standing belong to the town of Frankfort, as well as the adjoining woods. They are occupied by foresters placed there for the protection for the game. In the extreme distance may be seen the Rhine, Frankfort on the Main, and the Bergstrasse.

To return, you may either retrace your steps or descend a very steep path to the foot of the rocks. By turning towards the hill on the left at the bottom of this descent, you will find the Grube immediately beneath the rocks, a peep into a dirty hole will be your only reward, unless indeed you are fortunate enough to discover the gold that no one else could find. The path home, I presume, is sufficiently described to enable our miners to get back in time for dinner.

Friedrichsdorf, about forty minutes' walk from Homburg, through a pleasant wood. The village is composed of one long street. The inhabitants speak the French language, being chiefly descendants from the French refugees who quitted their native land after

the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They were received and allowed to settle themselves here, by Frederic II., Prince of Hesse Homburg. Manufactures of coarse cloth and woollens were established, which are carried on at the present day. There are two public establishments, one for young gentlemen, the other for young ladies, where they are taught the rudiments of education; but the chief object in sending young people here is to enable them to acquire a perfect knowledge of the French language.

Dornholzhausen is a village consisting of about five hundred inhabitants, laying to the right of the poplar alley, and may be reached by taking the first road on the right after passing the alley guest-house. This village has nothing to attract the notice of strangers, except a pleasant walk, and on Sundays a ball in the grand salle; or, if the weather be warm, under cover in the garden; nine pins, knock'em-downs, and a small billiard table with large pockets, will enable those fond of such amusements to pass the afternoon agreeably. Refreshments, in the shape of cutlets, &c., may be had at moderate charges.

Whoever takes an interest in the ancient German fortresses should visit *Koenigstein*; it was taken and demolished by the French in 1796; you have a beautiful prospect of the *Melibocus* and part of the Rhine.

Oberursel lies in a fruitful country. The ancient church is worth seeing. There was a printing office established here in the sixteenth century.

HIRE OF CARRIAGES FROM HOMBURG.

	3 horses.	2 horses.
To Luther (Eiche) Oak and Elizabeth fl.	fl.	
(Stein) Stone.	5	3
Gold Grube.	6	4
Koenigstein and Soden.	9	6
Kronthal.	7	5
Oberursel.	5	3

HIRE OF CARRIAGES IN HOMBURG.

With One Horse.					With Two Horses.				
1 or 2 persons.			3 or 4 persons.		1 or 2 persons.		3 or 4 persons.		
	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	
1	—	12	—	18	—	18	—	24	
1 1/4	—	24	—	36	—	36	—	48	
1 1/2	—	36	—	48	—	48	1	—	
1 3/4	—	48	1	—	1	—	1	12	
2	—	54	1	12	1	12	1	24	
2 1/4	1	—	1	24	1	24	1	36	
2 1/2	1	6	1	36	1	36	1	48	
2 3/4	1	12	1	48	1	48	2	—	
3	1	24	2	—	2	—	2	12	
3 1/4	1	30	2	12	2	12	2	24	
3 1/2	1	36	2	24	2	24	2	36	
3 3/4	1	48	2	36	2	36	2	48	

Courses out of the town are charged one-half more than the above taxes.

FRANKFORT IS DISTANT.

from	G. miles.	E. miles.
Amsterdam	58	267
Antwerp	58	267
Augsburg	47	216
Bale	47	216
Berlin	67	308
Calais	81	372
Carlsbad	46	218
Dresden	57	270
Hamburg	64	297
Frankfort	2	9 1/2

From	G. mil.	E. mil.
Kissingen.	21	66
Leipsig.	43	198
Marienbad.	44	204
Munich.	45	207
Paris	74	340
Stuttgard.	26	126
Strasburg.	30	138
Vienna.	94	432

Frankfort to Darmstadt and Heidelberg.

9 German, 41½ English miles.

Darmstadt.—HOTELS.—*Hotel de Darmstadt*, nearest to the railway, good, with reasonable charges: breakfast, 30 kr.; dinner at table d'hôte, 48 kr.; bed, 48 kr.; charge for sitting room, per diem, 1 fl. 30 kr. *Traube. Prince Carl.*

Darmstadt, which was, about fifty years ago, an insignificant place, with 700 houses, and a population of not quite 9,000 souls, has been improved so much under the government of the present Grand Duke and his father, as to have at present above 1,300 houses, and 22,500 inhabitants, besides the garrison.

The *Museum* in the palace contains a beautiful collection of prints and drawings, curious antiquities; among which there is a well-preserved mummy, a great variety of Roman antiquities, Etrurian vases, lamps, columns, gems, statues, busts, mosaic work, carved works of various kinds, idols, and the like, and a very interesting collection of coins.

The *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities* is particularly valuable on account of the bones of animals quite unknown to the present generation, *e. g.* bones of mammoths, most of which were found in the country of Hesse-Darmstadt, and stuffed birds.

The *Collection of Pictures* amounted in 1820 to six hundred, in 1852 the same number. There is also a

tolerably complete collection of phalla-plastics, or imitations of Roman antiquities, cut in cork; most of them were done by Antonio Chichi, the inventor of this art at Rome. Some exquisitely fine casts of classic monuments of antiquity, and a collection of the dresses of different nations, of Asia, &c.

The *Theatre* was built in the years 1810 and 1819, in a noble style; is quite isolated, and stands fronting the palace; it holds about 1,800 spectators.

There are only two churches in Darmstadt—the town church, near the market place, and the Roman Catholic church. The former is a plain rude building, in the Gothic style of the beginning of the sixteenth century. The latter, standing upon Riedeselberg, overtops all other houses, and being a large rotunda, makes a striking impression on the beholder, by its simple architecture and the harmony of its proportions.

The *Exercierhaus* is a splendid piece of architecture. It encloses a space 319 feet in length, and 151 in breadth, unsupported by pillars. The hanging work, by which the ceiling is upheld, is deemed a master-piece. This house serves at present to keep a pretty numerous artillery, and the military accoutrements.

The *Casino* is esteemed to be one of the most handsome, and tasteful of the kind in Germany. Strangers are admitted. The whole is fitted up tastefully, and with becoming luxury.

The *New Mews*, forming a large square, each side measuring 450 feet are provided with all requisite necessities. Here are kept a considerable number of stallions, for the improvement of the breed of horses in the country.

There are also several beautiful gardens in and near the town. The principal is the palace garden (*Herrengarten*), abounding in beauties. The garden of the late Landgrave, Christian, from which you have a charming view of the Rhine, and the Donnersberg, the Maine, the Taunus, and the Bergstrasse.

The *Carlshof*, about a quarter of a league from the town, with some fine buildings, planted by the late Baron von Barkhausen, minister of state.

Between Darmstadt and Heidelberg the following objects deserve notice : the old knights' castle, the Riesen-saule (the giant's column), the Felsenmeer (sea of rocks), the *Melibocus*, and the fountain of Auerbach, the pleasure house, called the Schwedensäule (Swedish column), near Stockstadt.

The beauty and variety of the scenery which forming a striking contrast with that between Frankfurt and Darmstadt, a few miles beyond the latter city begins the Odenwald district, which is aptly described by the author of an 'Autumn near the Rhine.'

"On the left, the wooded and vine-covered range of mountains, with their old castles, forming the boundary of the Odenwald, runs parallel with the road, and immediately above it. On the right stretches a vast sandy flat, through which the Rhine wanders, bounded by the heights of Mont Tonnerre and Voges, at 50 or 60 miles distant. The villages and towns on the road are beautifully situated at the foot of the mountains, overhung by vine covered slopes and embossed in orchards, which extend in cheerful avenues along the road, from one town to another.

Almost every mountain on the Bergstrasse and many of those in the Odenwald, are crowned by a castle ; one of those relicts of the days of knighthood, which, embosomed in the woods of beech, or surrounded by vineyards, adds the interest of its antiquity and chivalrous associations to the charms of the landscape.

The *Melibocus* is a conical hill of granite, 1632 feet above the level of the sea ; it is the highest of the Odenwald chain of hills, and is very conspicuous on account of the white tower on its top, erected 1772.

The more distant objects are Spires, and Mannheim, with its slated dome to the left; Worms, and its Gothic cathedral opposite; and the dark towers of Mayence, lower down. The tower is built on the very edge of the declivity. The smoking village, the gardens, vineyards, and orchards of the Bergstrasse, appeared immediately beneath us. We traced the course of the Rhine which now gleamed in the bright sun, and appeared little removed from the base of the mountain, from above Mannheim, almost to Bingen, a distance of nearly 60 English miles. At Bingen it loses itself in the defiles of the Rheingau mountains, which bound the view on that side.

The course of the placid Neckar and its junction with the Rhine are visible, as also that of the Maine. A good telescope is kept in the tower, by the help of which, in a clear day, we were told you might distinguish the tower of Strasburg cathedral at a distance of above 100 English miles. Towards the north, the view reaches the mountains in the neighbourhood of Giessen, in Hesse, 60 miles distant. To the east lies the Odenwald, over the chaotic wooded hills of which the prospect stretches as far as the vicinity of Würzburg—a distance of 60 or 70 miles; while on the west, across the Rhine, the eye ranges over smooth plain, till it is bounded by the blue broken tops of the Mont Tonnerre and the Voges mountains, at a nearly equal distance."

HEPPENHEIM formerly belonged to the electorate of Mayence, but is now in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; it is situated on the Bergstrasse, and contains 440 houses, and 3,600 inhabitants. On entering the church, you see immediately under the tower an inscription of the time of Charlemagne, A. D. 805. In the neighbourhood is the eminence called Laudberg, on which justice was formerly publicly administered. The ruins of Lorsch Abbey deserve notice.

Heidelberg.—**HOTELS.**—The *Badisher Hof* (Court of Baden) the best, well situated in the centre of the town, excellent table d'hôte at one o'clock, one florin without wine. Civility and moderate charges.

Holland Hotel, close to the landing place of the steamers, and near the trains and most frequented public walks; the windows command a view of the Neckar and opposite country; a table d'hôte at one daily.

Shrieder's Railway Hotel adjoining the station, clean and comfortable, the balconies command beautiful views of the trains and surrounding country, a table d'hôte at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 and 2, charge 1 fl. and 1 fl. 12 k.; with a view of the ruins of the castle.

N. B. Beware of the Adler and Chevalier Hotels!!

The celebrated University of Heidelberg, after Prague the oldest in Germany, was founded by the Count Palatine Ruprecht, in 1346, and its privileges confirmed by Pope Urbanus, in 1376. It obtained, however, far greater extension about 1586, when the celebrated Marsilius, of Ingelheim, was appointed the first rector. By the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, in 1802, the University lost the greater part of its revenues, and was reduced to the brink of ruin, when Charles Frederic, Elector of Baden, who had obtained possession of the hitherto Rhenish Palatinate, newly founded the university, and provided for its duration, by assigning to it a considerable fund from the treasury (which has been augmented since). Hence the university calls itself at present Ruperto Carolina, in honour of its second founder. With this period begins the new era of the university, which, by the celebrity of its teachers, and the increasing number of students, under a paternal government, occupied one of the first places among the German universities; but since 1830 it has lost many of its supporters.

The great object of interest, however, to all travellers is the castle, the ruins of which are considered the finest in Europe. This noble pile was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, in 1764.

In a suite of restored apartments in the Castle, is a Museum of Antiquities; the collection is not extensive, but of great variety, and highly interesting, a number of portraits, medals, mother of pearl, and shell figures, porcelain, an old sword found in the Neckar, &c. Those who are curious to see a number *peaceful* names should consult the strangers' book. The museum is open all day, admission twelve kreutzers.

The gardens afford most delightful walks: from the Terrace a magnificent view presents itself; but the finest view of the whole is from the hill on the right bank of the Neckar; a path leads up from the end of the bridge. The *great Tun of Heidelberg* is said to be the largest cask in Germany; it is in a cellar, the key of which is kept by the people in the inhabited part of the building. This celebrated cask was made by order of the Elector Charles Theodore, in 1751, as an emblem of a rich and fertile wine country; it has been filled with wine on three occasions, and will contain 283,000 bottles; it is 33 feet long, and 24 feet in diameter. There is a barrel in front without hoops; the wooden figure of a man is the effigy of a buffoon named Clemens, who drank fifteen bottles of wine daily, a suitable companion for so large a wine cask.

The following places in the environs deserve notice, the *Heiligenberg*, with its ruins; the *Wolfsbrunnen*, the *Stift Neuburg* (Abbey of Neuburg), very tasteful plantations garden, and a chapel in the Gothic taste; the *Kaiserstuhl* (the emperor's stool), with a tower, and a monument erected in commemoration of the Emperor Francis' ascent to its top (1815); the *Riesenstein* (giant's stone), with a charming view of the town and castle.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM HEIDELBERG.

Frankfort in two hours forty minutes, four times

a day. Fares, 1st class, 3 fl. 33 kr.; 2nd class, 2 fl. 3 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 45 kr.

To *Baden-Baden* four times a day, in three hours and a half. Fares, 1st class, 4 fl.; 2nd class, 2 fl. 39 kr.; 3rd class, 2 fl.

To *Mannheim* in twenty minutes, six times a day. Fares, 1st cl., 48 kr.; 2nd cl., 33 kr.; 3rd cl., 24 kr.

STEAM PACKETS TO HEILBRONN.

From *Heidelberg* every morning at six o'clock, in twelve to fourteen hours. Fares, 1st cabin, 1 fl. 48 kr.; 2nd cabin, 1 fl. 12 kr. The fare from Heilbronn to Heidelberg is 3 fl. and 2 fl.

Steamers between Mayence and Mannheim leave each place three times a day and for Strasbourg once a day. Between Mayence and Mannheim is

OPPENHEIM, a small town, with 300 houses, and 2,600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by flourishing vineyards, particularly in the direction of the village of Nierstein. The old Gothic church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and the ruins of the Castle of Landeskron, are the principal architectural curiosities, together with an altar of Apollo and of the Goddess Sirona, and several other Roman antiquities : a Swedish column marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus crossed the Rhine on a barn door!

WORMS is situated at no great distance from the Rhine, in the dominions of the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. It contains 900 houses, and 8,000 inhabitants. The Cathedral is a superb building in the Bizantine style, and there are several other churches and public buildings well worth visiting.

This ancient town formerly contained a population of 30,000 souls. In 1521 a Diet was held in Worms, before which Luther declared his adhesion to the Reformed creed, in the presence of Charles V. Charlemagne was married here.

Near Worms stands a tree, under which Luther is said to have rested on his way to the diet.

Mannheim.—**HOTELS.**—*Europe*, a large house, situated close to the place of landing for the steam packets, and overlooking the Rhine; charges—bed-rooms, from 2 to 4 frs.; breakfast, of tea or coffee, bread and butter, 1 fr.; table d'hôte, one o'clock, 2 frs.; four o'clock, 3 frs.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the steamers to convey travellers to the hotels or to the railway; fare, 18 krs.

Mannheim is a handsome and regularly built modern town, belonging to the duchy of Baden, containing a population of 20,000 souls, including a few English families. It was founded in 1606; but having been twice destroyed during the thirty year's war and in 1689, it was re-erected, for the third time, on a handsome plan.

The principal edifice is the huge red stone-palace (das Schloss), a portion of which is inhabited by the Grand Duchess Stephanie. The right wing, now in ruins, was formerly the opera, but was bombarded by the Austrians in 1795. In one suite of rooms is a gallery of paintings, besides which are prints, statues, natural history, and a library. Adjoining the ruined wing is the Lyceum, formerly the Jesuit's College, the church of which (one of the ten in Mannheim) if not in the best taste, is striking and pleasing. The exterior gates are worthy of notice. Opposite is the Theatre (das Schauspielhaus), the orchestra of which is celebrated: it is open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The Town-hall, the Custom-house, the Churches, the Place d'Armes, with a bronze fountain by Cruppello; the Market-place, with a fountain, by Van der Branden.

Amongst the lounges are—the Garden of the Palace, the Bridge of Boats, and gardens opposite, the Lindenhof, between the Palace garden and the Schwetzingen

road, the Muhlau, a little pleasure-house, with a garden.

English divine worship is performed every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

Excursionists intending to visit Schwetzingen, should stop at Friedrichsfeld station; in that case it will be best to take your place only to that station, leave your luggage in the office of the railway, and proceed by the next train.

Schwetzingen, although placed in the midst of a sandy plain, this royal garden presents rich vegetation. It contains a variety of interesting objects, such as the Temple of Apollo, Pan's Fountain, the Bird's Arbour, the Painted Wall, the Temple of Minerva, the Mosque (die Moschee), and the Roman Ruin. It also contains a good botanical garden.

Heidelberg described at page 266.

Bruchsal is a small but handsome town situated on the Salze; it was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Spire, and the bishop's place of residence, but it is now in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The objects of interest are—St. Peter's Church, the Hospital of the Brothers of Mercy, the *Wasserburg*, and the Château, a fine building with a magnificent prospect over the plain of the Rhine.

Durlach is in the Grand Duchy of Baden, rather more than two English miles from Carlsruhe, and has 6,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of the Duchy and has declined very much since Carlsruhe became the chief town. In a garden are some Roman antiquities. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Roman villa. There is a vineyard on Mount Thurmberg, which is a favourite promenade of the citizens of Carlsruhe during the vintage. Travellers proceeding to Wildbad should leave the railway here.

Carlsruhe.—HOTELS.—The *Golden Cross* in the centre of the town; very good, with civility, attention, and moderate charges. Mr. T. Grosse, the proprietor,

speaks English remarkably well. Charges :—apartments, from 48 kreutzers (1s. 4d.); table d'hôte at one o'clock, one florin; plain breakfast, 30 kreutzers; meat and eggs extra.

Carlsruhe contains a population amounting to 20,000 souls, and is the residence of the Grand Duke of Baden. It lies a league and a half from the Rhine, in the *Hartwald* (Hart Forest), which encloses the town, partly in the north and west. The foundation stone of a hunting palace was laid in 1715, and the town was joined to it afterwards. There is no doubt but that Carlsruhe is one of the finest towns in Germany. The streets are regular, broad, and light; some of them afford a prospect of the neighbouring mountains, whilst others form a pleasant architectural picture; and the Hart forest, which encircles part of the town, has some shady walks, where the gravel-paths are generally dry. The rapidly increasing flourishing state of the town may be dated from the time when the Margraviate was raised to an Electorate, and afterwards to a Grand Duchy. It is built in the shape of a fan, all streets converging at the castle, which forms the centre.

The *Palace of the Margraves* of Baden, whose façade is adorned with six beautiful Corinthian columns. In this palace the great hall is ornamented with beautiful landscape scenery by Kunze, and particularly worthy of notice; a fine garden is contiguous to it. From its tower (called the lead-tower), forming the centre of all the streets of Carlsruhe, there is a rich and extensive prospect.

The *Palace Garden* is a fine plantation, which on one side is contiguous to a pheasant preserve, and on the other to the Botanical Gardens, which contain above six thousand species. These gardens are open every day, except Saturday and Sunday, till twelve, and from two till dusk.

Opposite the Palace is a beautiful gold bronze statue

of the late Grand Duke, by Schwanthaler. On the pedestal are four reliefs representing Navigation, Agriculture, Peace, and Architecture.

The *Pyramid* standing in the middle of the market-place covers the remains of the founder of the town. The *Catholic Church* is built in the form of a rotunda.

The *New Museum* is open to strangers every day.

Bookseller.—M. Bielefeld, in the market-place, keeps the best assortment of guide books, maps, &c.

Railway trains from Carlsruhe to Baden. Five times a day.

Ellingen, containing a population of 3,000 souls. There are two large paper-mills here.

Rastadt.—HOTELS.—*Post*, very bad; *Golden Cross*, no better; *Star*, worse.

Rastadt was formerly the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Baden. Its population is 3,000. Here is a handsome château, with a great variety of collections and Turkish trophies, gained by Prince Louis, of Baden, and also a garden. There is a splendid view from the Belvidere, where there is a statue of Jupiter. There is a Lyceum in the ci-devant Convent of Piarists. A peace was signed here in 1714, and a congress held in 1797 and 1798, for the execution of the peace of Campo-Formio. There is a monument in memory of the French ambassadors assassinated at a short distance from Rastadt in 1798.

Rastadt is now being strongly fortified. On the left is the

Favourite, a former residence of the Margraves of Baden.

At *Oos station*, change carriages on going to Baden. At the *Baden station* omnibuses wait the arrival of the trains to convey travellers into the town.

Baden-Baden.—HOTELS.—*De Russie*, opposite the Promenade, and near the Conversation-house, an excellent first-rate hotel, clean and comfortable. A

table d'hôte daily at five o'clock. The proprietor (Mr. Jung) has the right of shooting, which he extends to persons staying in the hotel.

Hotel de l'Europe.—A large splendid establishment, of the first class, situated on the Promenade, opposite the Drink-hall and Conversation-house.

Cour de Bade.—Large house, situated at the entrance of the town, near the railway—extensive garden, baths, &c. A table d'hôte daily at five o'clock.

Rhine Hotel.—Highly recommended, and well situated. A table d'hôte at five.

Angleterre, situated near the Conversation-house, promenades, &c. A table d'hôte daily at five o'clock.

Zähringen.—At the entrance of the town, near the railway. Table d'hôte daily at 1 and 5 o'clock.

Holland.—Situated near the Kursaal, Table d'hôte every day : at 1 and 5 o'clock.

The charges at all the hotels are nearly alike. Table d'hôte at one o'clock, 1 florin; at five o'clock, 1 florin 36 kr.; half a bottle of wine costs 12 kr. more; bed-rooms from 1 to 2 florins; sitting rooms from 2 florins 20 kr. to 5 florins; tea or coffee from 36 to 48 kr.; in addition the proprietor charges one franc a day for the service of the hotel.

The *Town* is composed of several irregular streets described in the usual fashion, with various names, difficult to express, and more difficult to understand. The arrangement of numbering all the houses, without any regard to streets, consecutively from one to 593 (the numbers of house at the present moment constituting the town of Baden), renders a knowledge of the names of the streets unnecessary. The boss of locality will be found sufficient, if you have it. The numbers commence at the first house on entering from Rastadt, proceed up what is called the grand rue or Lange Strasse, popping into the lanes and alleys, *en route*, round by the Hotel d'Angleterre, taking in the entire quarter of the town between the new promenade

and Stephanian baths, crossing the promenade, and after many ups and downs, ins and outs, their termination will be found (by people curious in that way) near the town church; it therefore follows that Nos. from one to 136 will be found between the entrance of the town and Leopold's place. Having taken a turn round the conversation-house, from 136 to 360 will be found in the Lichtenthaler quarter, and from 375 to 593 in the neighbourhood of the hotel Darmstadt, market-place, and church. This is the most perfect idea I can venture to give, after several ineffectual attempts to do better, for a more strange mode of giving a whereabouts could not be devised; some streets have the odd numbers on one side; and the even on the other, then running on consecutively on one side and half through the town before the other side is honoured with a notice. One thing, however, is quite certain, the houses are *all numbered*, and therefore those who may want a number from one to 593 will be sure to find it.

Furnished Lodgings. Baden contains about 600 houses, 390 of which are lodging houses; it may hence be inferred that no difficulty exists as to obtaining apartments by those who object to the bustle of a hotel. For persons intending only to make a short stay a hotel is of course the most desirable; indeed, few, if any, of the larger and best apartments can be hired for less than a month, but small apartments and single bed rooms may be hired by the week, varying of course in price according to size and situation, from 20 to 400 florins a month. The greatest number of the large suites are in the new promenade and the Sophienstrasse; many of the best houses contain three and four saloons, and from eighteen to twenty-four bed rooms, with kitchens, stabling, coach-house, &c.; but in other parts of the town (they are occasionally to be met with in Lange Strasse) there are several large apartments, but the situation is bad, and the entrances

are frequently through a dirty yard. In most lodgings the people will only undertake to get breakfast and tea, so that those who prefer dining in their apartments must either order dinner from a restaurant, or provide servants of their own to cook it.

The *Conversation House*, devoted to the various purposes of assemblies, card parties, meetings, eating, drinking, smoking, and last, though not least, gaming! The house lies in the back-ground of a large green, which is bordered on either side with chesnut trees. In the centre of the building rises the hall, it is forty-nine feet long, 120 feet long, and eighty-nine feet broad. Two arcades connect this hall on one side with the theatre, and on the other by the restaurant. On the left side of the building there are two rows of shops, containing the usual articles of luxury and dress, together with the Tyrolese and Nuremburg toys.

Balls and Reunions.—The former take place every alternate Saturday in the grand saloon during the months of July and August and the latter three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in the smaller one.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

		fl.	k.	fr.	c.
One person	fifteen days.	4	40	or	10 0
"	one month.	7	48	"	16 75
Two	fifteen days	7	48	"	16 75
"	one month.	14	15	"	30 55
Three	fifteen days	10	48	"	23 15
"	one month.	17	0	"	36 45
Four	fifteen days	14	0	"	30 0
"	one month.	25	0	"	53 60
Five	fifteen days	15	0	"	34 30
"	one month.	28	0	"	60 0
One	for the season.	21	5	"	45 0

A single admission to a ball or reunion is fixed at 1 fl. 24. kr., 3 frs.

The room used for the reunions is nearly as long as the large assembly-room; the orchestra is conveniently placed in a slightly elevated position in the centre of the room, and the entrance and extremity are most abundantly decorated with shrubs and flowers; altogether the appearance of this room when lighted up is chaste and elegant, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. A card-room adjoining it is also at the disposal of those who prefer a rubber or a game at *ecarté*.

Dancing usually commences at half-past eight and terminates at eleven. Subscriptions are received at the rooms, the library, and in the anti-room on the nights of the reunions.

Music.—The band plays in the neighbourhood of the pump-room every morning from half-past six till eight, in the orchestra daily from three till four, and in the evening from seven till eight; on Saturday evenings during the months of July and August a band of first-rate musicians performs selections from the most popular overtures, duets, *fantaisies*, and solos. On Sunday evenings a similar performance takes place in the *grande salle*, when all the apartments are thrown open for the gratuitous use of the public.

The *Gaming* commences at eleven in the morning and continues without intermission (unless there are no players), until twelve at night; up to six or seven o'clock two tables only are used, one for *rouge and noir*, the other for *roulette*, in the evening another room is opened, where there is a second *roulette* table. The smallest stake allowed at *a. and n.* is half a crown dollar, at *roulette* a florin may be staked, but the largest sums are risked at the *a. and n.* table, consequently around this table the lookers on appear to find the greatest attraction as well as the players,

and from seven till ten or eleven in the evening a good position either to play or see is difficult to be obtained.

A *Restauration* is also attached; when you purpose dining, it is a desirable plan to bespeak your place in the morning; this is not only a benefit to yourself, but justice to the host, who then can offer no apology for *short commons*. The dinners and wine are good, but dearer than elsewhere; there is but one table d'hôte in the day, at five o'clock; price, including half a bottle of wine, 4 francs, or 1 florin 52 kr.

PRICE OF REFRESHMENTS.

	fl.	kr.
Ice.	0	24
Coffee (noir)	0	9
" with milk.	0	14
Lemonade.	0	18
" gazeuse	0	30
Tea, the portion	0	24
" with bread and butter.	0	34
Glass of brandy	0	6
Bottle of porter	2	12
" of beer.	0	9
Bavaria beer	0	12

The *Reading-room* is another limb of this extensive establishment, and a delightful refuge it is, particularly to the unfortunate gambler, who may here console himself by conning the price of $3\frac{1}{2}$ reduced consols. The *Times*, *Chronicle*, *Standard*, *Sun*, and *Galignani*, are taken in. Subscription :—

	fl.	kr.
For three months.	8	6
" one month	3	36
" one week	1	0
" one day	0	12

The reading room is also supplied with German,

French, and Dutch newspapers, periodicals, and reviews.

The *Library* is well supplied with the newest works in the various languages, a catalogue of which may be had on application. Also a great variety of guide-books for travellers, maps, &c., &c.

The *Theatre* adjoins the library. In the season there are performances both German and French, but few people attend except upon very extraordinary occasions, which occur but seldom, the pieces are played generally in a respectable manner; but the all absorbing *maison de conversation*, is too close and too formidable an opponent to allow people to think of a theatre during the months of July and August, much less to enter one.

The *Drinkhall*.—This chaste and elegant building was commenced in 1839; it is 270 feet length, forming a colonnade, supported by 16 Corinthian pillars. The building is most conveniently placed, and the interior arrangement corresponds perfectly with the external beauty of the building; the ceiling of the pump-room is supported by a beautiful marble pillar, from which is constantly running the hot mineral water; on the right and left are two ante-rooms where the whey and cold mineral waters are supplied. The walls, both internally and under the colonnade, are adorned with fresco paintings, the floor of the pump-room is of variegated marble, and the colonnade of Roman tiles; altogether this building, whether as regards situation, convenience, form, or decoration, exceeds in beauty any similar establishment in Europe.

The doors of the Drinkhall are open from five o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening.

The water has a smell like broth, and a weak salty alkalish taste; 54 Reaumur or 154 Fahrenheit. The chymical examination gives in a pound of water of 16 ounces, a fixed part of salt acid natron 16 gran.,

of salt carbonate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ gran.; salt acid magnesia, $\frac{1}{4}$ gran.; sulphur acid lime, 3 gran.; coal acid lime, $1\frac{1}{4}$ gran.; coal acid iron, 1-10th grain; silicious earth, $\frac{1}{4}$ gran.; extra gravel like, 1-20th grain; besides traces of iod, a volatile part contains the water, a half cubit inch carbonate gas, besides, the water steam contains also a considerable quantity of coal hydrogen gas, to which it is certainly indebted for a great share of its efficacy.

The water is conducted through pipes to the new Drinkhall, in reaching which however it loses nothing of its general efficacy, and very little of its usual warmth, the quantity of water to be drunk varies according to the advice of the physician, generally from two to eight or ten glasses in half-hour, twenty minutes, or quarter-hour intervals, to be drunk as warm as it runs from the fountain, half an hour afterwards patients should take, if their strength permit it, moderate exercise. Persons who suffer by a slow digestion or are used to take much medicine should put in every glass a little packet of Carlsbad salts, to be had at the Drinkhall, it easily dissolves itself, and consists of double carbonic acid natron, and sulphur acid natron, and should operate, two or three times; in a contrary case, the number of glasses or the quantity of the salts must be increased.

Besides the mineral waters, whey, prepared by a person from Weisbad, Canton Appenzell, in Switzerland, is also drunk like the mineral water, from two, four, to six glasses, with exercise taken between each glass.

Sick persons on whom they do not operate may put in the first and second glass a paper of the salts before mentioned, the whey should generally be drunk warm. But those who are subject to agitations should let it cool a little.

The use of the whey is especially serviceable in cases where separative and secretive activities are to be

excited, where interruptions in the circulation of outward passage from the abdomen are to be removed, in an inflamed and agitated state of the blood,; or if a sharpness of the blood is to be relieved; and where an excessive irritability of the nerves is existing. Dr G.

PRICE OF MINERAL WATERS IN THE DRINKHALL.

	Bottle	half
Selterser.	kr.	18 12
Fachinger.	"	18 12
Geilnauer.	"	18 —
Niederbronner.	"	24 —
Canstadter.	"	16 10
Freyersbacher.	"	12 —
Homburg.	"	— —
Adelheid.	"	36 —
Kissenger.	"	18 12
Marienbader Kreutzbrunnen.	"	36 22
Ripoldsauer.	"	10 —
Griesbacher.	"	12 —
Patersthaler water.	"	12 —
Stahl and Weinbrunner.	"	20 15
Pyrmounter Stalhbrunnen.	"	48 26
Langenbrucker.	"	16 12
Weilbacher Sulphur water.	"	18 —
Emser Kranchen.	"	— 12
Carlsbader Salze the pound.	fl.	4 30
— — the ounce.	"	— 18
A paper sufficient for a dose.	"	— 2
Goats whey, the glass.	"	— 4

Physician, Dr Guggert. Whose professional skill is celebrated in every corner of Europe.

Public Walks. The fashionable promenade is the neighbourhood of the conversation-house, its bounds are, to the east the Oosbrook, and to the southwest a hill, which now is incorporated with the plantation.

Shady gravel walks cross each other in all directions ; and there are many spots here that afford charming prospects.

The *Lichtenthal Oak Avenue* is mostly resorted to in the evening, and commonly crowded with carriages and horsemen, and the paths on either side with pedestrians. At the first turning on the right a path takes you to the hill called the *Beyting*, and the ruins of *Yberg*. At the extremity of the second oak avenue lies to your right, the pleasant hamlet of *Guenzenberg*, and to your left the *Gruene Winkel* (green corner) with a public house, and lodgings for strangers. From this place it is only a quarter of an hour's walk to *Lichtenthal*, to which place the avenue extends. *Lichtenthal* is properly only the name of the nunnery that stands here; the valley is called *Beuren*. At the entrance, near the bridge, stands the bathing house, with its natural steel baths; over the bridge is the Nunnery, it is of the order of the *Cistercians*, and was founded in 1245 by the Margravine of *Irmengard*, and preserved when the other religious houses were secularized. The foundress spent here the last of her days, and several princesses of the family took the veil here afterwards. At present the nuns take their vow only for two or three years, and occupy themselves with the instruction of the girls of the valley. The funeral chapel, in which many Margraves of *Baden-Baden*, together with their families, are buried, is remarkable : it has been renewed, and adorned with several fine pictures of the old German school. Those painted by *Hans Baldung*, whose daughter died as a nun in this cloister, are deserving of notice. The church music is executed by the nuns and attracts on Sundays and festivals, many strangers. The large building which lies on the left side of the yard, is now converted into an orphan house founded by *Mr. Stultz* the celebrated London tailor. The sight of the cloister has a melancholy appearance : it is separated

by a rushing forest rivulet from Mount Cæcilia, which throws its shade over the solitary fabric. Several walks lead to the top of the mount, the Bueren valley, with its scattered rural inhabitants, stretches about three-quarters of a league on either bank of the rivulet. This valley abounds in picturesque spots, and the lover of nature will find himself well rewarded if he wanders through it, at least as far as the saw-mill. At the village of Gaisbach the granite formations begin, and to the left from thence a pleasant path brings you by the hamlet of Muehlenbach and the Wahlhof, to the castle of Neueberstein, in the valley of the Murg.

EXCURSIONS.

Mercury Tower. Although it has generally been the custom to commence the round of excursions by visiting the old castle, I beg with all due deference to that recommendation, to advise the stranger to begin by a visit to the column of Mercury standing on the top of the Staufenberg, upon the same principle that I would recommend a person to ascend a central eminence in a town before commencing a peregrination through it. From the top of this tower (which has been erected out of the funds of the town for the accommodation of visitors) you will have one of the most lovely and extended views to be met with on the continent, presenting a perfect panorama, and embracing a view of the Rhine from beyond Strasburg to Spires, the range of the Vosges, and in the immediate locality, the numerous villages in every direction, with the roads, by which the direct route to each may be easily traced; the ascent to this lovely point of view commences at the top of the new promenade past the hospital church under an avenue, which will occupy from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half. Incased in a modern brick centry box looking place, stands an ancient stone or stones, on one of which

are some characters nearly obliterated, but the clear sighted people have made them out to be : IN. H. DD. DEO. MER. DVR. MER. C. PPVSO ; which had been translated thus : " In honour of the divine Imperial house, consecrated to the God Mercury by Curius the merchant, to acquit himself of a vow made for the recovery of his health."

The little house on the top of the hill will supply bread, butter, eggs, wine, cheese, and such light food ; but those who would prefer something more solid had better take it with them. There are two additional ways to descend, but they are rough, and difficult to find without a guide, and should never be attempted by those either on horseback or on mules.

The old Castle.—This is a most delightful excursion, either on horse-back, ass-back, on foot ther and back, or carriage-hack. As a ruin it is nothing when compared to Heidelberg ; but the short distance from Baden, its romantic situation, and the good cheer always to be had from before sunrise to sun-setting, has rendered it vastly popular. Pic-nics, on your own account, or breakfast, lunch, or dinners, on account of the host, are readily and comfortably provided.

For pedestrians the most pleasant way is by the new flight of steps behind the hospital church, which takes you through the garden of the *new palace*. There are also foot paths through the garden of the Zähringer hotel, and from behind the town church. On gaining the carriage road, way-marks will direct you au vieux Chateaux ; foot paths will occasionally be met with, by which the distance (though not the fatigue) will be curtailed ; seats are conveniently placed at distances, rendering the ascent quite practicable and easy, occupying not more than half an hour from the new palace, for those persons having the use of their legs—lazy people, only, ride up. The first thatched shed with a table is a resting place, commonly

mistaken for that known as Sophienruhe, which is much higher on the left as you ascend, and may more conveniently be visited on descending. On entering the ruins, on the left is the restaurant, consisting of a kitchen, salle à manger, and a large and handsome saloon, with two ante-chambers above; order your dinner or breakfast in an hour, and proceed to inspect the ruins. I will not attempt to direct you, as excursion parties are generally composed of the two sexes, in even pairs, hence it follows that some would be in the cellars, others in the garret, whilst another pigeon pair might be cooing in the shrubberies; but people not in love will go out at the furthest porch, and take the right path up stone steps to the first projection of rocks, again to the right, right again! down stone steps, wooden bridge, back again, straight, forward, first to the right again, down stone steps into the road to Gernsbach, right again will bring you the entrance to the ruins, turn right into the house, and recruit your exhausted energies!

Two æolian harps are placed in the upper and lower windows, whose magic tones produce a singular effect in these ruins, especially in the dusk of evening. This palace was the residence of the Margraves of Baden for three centuries, and was destroyed, along with the town of Baden, by the French, in 1688. In an eastern direction of the palace a row of rocks stretch along for about a mile, so that there is no doubt but that, in former times, they formed a compact wall with the rock upon which the castle stands, which has been split by some terrestrial convulsion in later times. This appears evident from the enormous rocky masses, which lie scattered here in such quantity that they would suffice to build a city.

The Ruins of Ebersteinburg are about an hour's walk from hence, with a castle now in ruins. Here was the first residence of the counts of Eberstein, one of the most powerful families, that probably branched

with the house of Baden, from the dukes of Zaehringen. This demolished castle, situated at the extremity of the villages upon an insulated rock, commands a view of the Rhine dale. From hence you may descend into the

Wolfsschlucht (Wolf's-den), which lies in the valley below, and is formed of colossal rocks. The spot is wildly romantic. On your return to Baden, the road takes you past the

Devil's Pulpit; an immense rock which rises from a meadow ground, surrounded with fir trees, whose broad summit runs parallel with the road from Baden to Gernsbach. Its name is derived from an ancient tale.

Fremersberg. On the south declivity of the mountain which confines the valley from Baden on the southwest side, formerly stood a convent of Franciscan monks; up to the year 1450, it consisted only of a few pious hermits. The margrave Jacob, a few years before his death, having lost his way while hunting, found shelter here for the night; the hermits received him very friendly: in return for their hospitality, he built them a convent. When, in 1826, the monks were reduced by death to two, the convent was sold, and the old buildings pulled down and replaced a modern and pleasantly situated inn. On a colossal stone cross, are these words:

"In Remembrance of the Convent Fremersberg, upon the Place of the High Altar, by Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, 1838."

Persons who have health and strength to walk should never think of hiring a carriage to this place. The distance does not exceed two English miles, and not very hilly. The tax for a carriage and two horses is enormously high, being no less than 4 fl. and drink money. The road lies on the left of conversation-house, following the old road, which is shorter than the new.

The Jagdhouse, Hunting seat. Passing out of the town by the road to Radstadt, your attention will be arrested by a long avenue of poplars; about a mile and a quarter distant, this very remarkable double row of trees will lead you direct to the above-named interesting spot, from whence there are extensive views, but merely a repetition of what you have already seen from Mount Mercury. The house is built in the form of a cross, with adjoining pavilions, and a house of entertainment. There is a shorter road for pedestrians, through the wood and hamlet on the left on leaving Baden. The hire of a carriage, to go and return, with two horses, 3 florins, one horse, 2 florins.

The *Yberg* is a steep conical mount, projecting towards the south-west; the distance to the top of the hill from Baden is about five miles. Take the first turning on the right on the road to Lichtenthal. There is no record of the origin of this castle, of which only a tower remains, to the summit of which there is a convenient staircase, as well as a good store-case, containing bread, butter, cheese, and other light commodities.

The *Waterfall of Geroldsau*. Geroldsau is half an hour's walk from Lichtenthal, in a pastoral situation, on a meadow ground, watered by a clear mountain brook. From hence the waterfall is only an hour's walk. The country grows wilder and more romantic, the mountains higher and more compact. At length you hear the roar of the cataract, without seeing it, for it gushes down from its rocky bed into a deep chasm, and seems to bury itself in the bosom of the wilderness. A short distance farther you enter another solitary valley, in which, next to a forest brook, a rural habitation stands, where, however, you can get no refreshment but milk and honey. In summer, this part of the country swarms with visitors, and is also frequently the resort of artists, for the purpose of sketching the fine landscapes.

The Valley of the Murg. The Murg, from which the valley derives its name, issues in the black forest, and discharges its waters into the Rhine, near Steinmauern, a league from Rastadt. This valley, which is ten leagues long, abounds in charming scenery. Entering it near the little town of Kuppenheim, the road takes you past the excellently cultivated country seat of the Margrave William of Baden, and thence through the villages of Kothenfels and Gaggenau. The latter has a glass-house that is worth seeing, and an iron foundry. Amalienberg, a charming country seat. Behind the little town of Gernsbach is the castle of

New Eberstein. The rock on which New Eberstein stands rises perpendicularly out of the Murg. It was rebuilt about thirty years ago upon the old foundations, and gives a tolerable idea of the castle of an ancient knight, of which the beautiful old painted window also reminds you. The prospect is unique, both in an eastern and western direction.

Bankers. The firm of Mr. Klose, an old-established banker in Carlsruhe, is ably represented by Mr. Haldenwang, in correspondence with the principal bankers in London, Paris, &c.

English Church Service takes place every Sunday, at a quarter past eleven and a quarter past three, in the hospital church at the end of the new promenade, immediately after the termination of the German Protestant service.

The chaplain is remunerated for his services by voluntary contributions, payable at the above banks, and by the collections made at the church door, out of which the expenses of the establishment are defrayed.

Shooting. The privilege to shoot game in the forests in the Duchy of Baden is to be obtained either directly from the government, who let by public auction, usually for a period of ten years, certain portions or districts, varying from 15 florins a year to 600.

Previous, however, to the party being allowed to become lessee of a district, he must produce testimonials as to his respectability and competency, not only to take care of his own life, but also not likely to take the life of another, by mistaking a man (married of course) for a buck. Strangers may enjoy the pleasure of shooting by receiving the permission of the lessee, either as a personal favour or for a cash consideration.

Fishing. The right of fishing is also let on the part of the government, in lengths of about five miles along the banks of the rivers. The government have, however, granted to *strangers* the privilege of fishing with hook in the Oos river from Lichtenthal to the village of Oos. To fish in the Murg river permission is easily obtained from one of the lessees residing on its banks, for one or two florins. Fishing in the Rhine is allowable to all persons both natives and strangers, except in the back waters, which are always let to fishermen. Good fishing tackle is to be purchased, but not in Baden.

Baths. Several of the hotels in Baden are also bathing houses, where warm, mineral, vapour, and shower baths can be obtained. There is also a Russian vapour bath in the Cerf hotel, with apartments adjoining, fitted up with beds and couches for the patients after taking the bath. From a personal inspection of the various establishments I find them to contain the following number:—

	BATHS.		Price.	
			kr.	fl. kr.
Baden, nineteen mineral and shower. .	12	to	0	24
Cerf, nineteen vapour, shower, and mineral.	24	to	1	20
Cerf, one Russian vapour.			1	20
Chevalier, d'or five mineral.			0	12
Darmstadt, twenty-eight vapour, shower, and mineral.	12	to	1	20

Sun, fifteen mineral and shower. . . .	12 to 0 36
Zaehringen, eleven shower and mineral. 24 to	0 36
Stephanie, river.	0 24
No. 304, Lichtenthal-Strasse ten, steel. . . .	0 24
Lichtenthal Village, steel.	0 24
Swimming bath.	0 18

As a bathing establishment for those who may live in private apartments, or at hotels where there are not baths, I consider the Darmstadt the most perfect in its arrangements, convenience, and variety of price, rendering them suitable to all ranks of persons. The bath-rooms are light, neatly fitted up, some with marble, others stone, and many are neat wooden tubs. I should also mention that the greatest civility and prompt attendance is experienced at them all.

Printed police regulations in French and German is, or ought to be, hung up in each apartment, for the guidance, not only of the proprietors and their servants, but also the bathers themselves.

Post-Office—Letters are dispatched for England every evening, at seven o'clock in the summer, and six in the winter, by Rastadt, Kehl, Strasburg, and Paris: the postage of a single letter from Baden to London is 24 kreutzers. According to the new regulations, between France and England; correspondents sending to Baden from either of these countries can pre-pay their letters the entire way or not.

The time allowed for a letter to reach Baden from London is now only thirty-two hours; that is to say, a letter posted in London on Saturday night would reach Paris on Sunday morning, and, forwarded that evening, would reach Strasburg on Monday morning, and arrive at Baden between twelve and two in the afternoon of the same day. A letter from Baden to London is much longer on the way.

Restaurateurs.—The lodging-house keepers in Baden having a decided objection to cook for their tenants, and the occasional inclination of most persons to dine

in their own apartments, has led to the establishment of several *Traiteurs*, who undertake for a fixed sum to supply dinners at any hour in the day, provided notice is given in the morning; it cannot, however, be expected that after the meat is taken from the fire, cut into portions, placed in dishes, and carried perhaps the length of two or three streets, that you will get it very hot; I would, therefore, recommend those who may happen to be particular on this point, to dine at one of the numerous and well supplied tables d'hôte—it is quite as cheap, better food, and greater variety—to say nothing of the enjoyment one must feel at the contemplation (if you have time), of seeing so many persons so pleasantly and actively employed.

Provisions, &c.—Saturday is the principal market day, commencing at seven o'clock in the morning; on the other days in the week vegetables, fruit, eggs, &c. are also on sale.

Meat—beef	per lb.—	11	krs.
" Mutton	"	9	
" Pork	"	13	
" Veal	"	8	
Fowls from	24 krs. to 1 fl.	—	
Ducks.	48 " " 1	—	
Geese.	1	30	
Butter per lb.		24	
Eggs the dozen.		12	
Bread per lb.		3	
Vegetables and fruit plentiful and cheap.			
Wood is also cheap.			

GROCERIES, &c.

Sugar.	per lb.	24—26
Coffee.	per lb	36 krs. to 1 fl. 12
Tea	per lb. 3 fl.—	" " 5 " —
Chocolate.	per lb. —	32 " " 1 " 48

Candles, wax	per lb.	1	12
— common		—	24
Cheese, Swiss		—	24
Gruyer		—	32
Parmesan		1	12
English Porter the bottle.		1	30

The market for river^{fish} is held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

HIRE OF CARRIAGES.

For a carriage with	2 horses.	1 horse.
From Baden	fl. krs.	fl. krs.
to Gensbach, by Neuhouse, and returning by the Château d'E- berstein	6 0	4 0
Ditto, by Gaggenau, and the Favourite.	7 0	4 30
to Forbach	10 0	7 0
• Hub	6 6	3 40
• Jagdhaus	3 0	2
• Seelach		
• la Favourite	4 0	2 20
• Fremersberg		
• Old Castle.	4 0	2 20
• Ebersteinburg	5 0	3 20
• Devil's Pupit.	3 30	2 0
• Yburg	4 30	2 20
• Lichtenthal and back without stopping.	1 0	0 40
Ditto, and waiting an hour.	2 42	1 48
to the Now Château and back	2 42	1 48
To or from the Rooms	1 20	0 54
For one hour	1 20	1 0

Saddle-Horses half a day 2 fl. 20 k.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM BADEN.

To FRANKFORT three times a day in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours fares
1st cl., 8 fl. 27 k.; 2nd cl., 6 fl. 35 k.

To HEIDELBERG, 4 times a day, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours, fares,
1st cl., 4 fl.; 2nd cl., 2 fl. 39 k.; 3rd cl., 3 fl.

To MANNHEIM in 4 hours, fares, 1st cl., 4 fl. 42 k.;
2nd cl., 3 fl. 12 k.; 3rd cl., 2 fl. 24 k.

To BASLE in 7 hours 3 times a day.

To FRIBURG 4 times a day in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours, fares, 1st
cl., 4 fl. 36 k.; 2nd cl., 3 fl. 9 k.; 3rd cl., 2 fl. 10 k.

Wildbad.—To reach this place from Baden is by taking the railway to Durlach about 2 English miles beyond Carlsruhe, where conveyances are in waiting the arrival of the trains.

The best hotel is the *Bear (l'Ours)*, an old established first-rate house, well situated opposite the baths and conversation house and promenades. There are two tables d'hôte, daily at 1 and 5 o'clock.

The hot springs of Wildbad, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, are situated in a contracted, but very beautiful valley of the black forest; they were discovered accidentally during the chase at a very distant period. Their wonderful efficacy becoming known in Germany during the middle ages, a great number of princes and distinguished persons (the only travellers in those times) resorted to them, in order to recover from disease, wounds, or fatigue. These springs have that advantage over most thermal waters, that their temperature is equal to that of the human blood.

This is a little town, placed in one of the most retired valleys of the black forest, enclosed by steep pine-covered mountains, and at a considerable distance from any place of importance. At one extremity of the street of which the town consists, is an open space, or square, containing the two hotels, the bath buildings, and public room, supported by a

colonnade. The place is greatly improved within the last two years; new houses have been built, and the accommodations improved: a new Kursaal has also arisen, with a dining room capable of receiving 150 persons at the table d'hôte. The rapidly rolling rivulet Ens flows behind the town; the only carriage road through the valley being constructed on its banks, which, beyond the baths, are planted with trees for near a mile, forming the public promenade. The principal excursion is up the valley, to the village of Kalmbach; there also some shaded paths in the mountains for pedestrians or donkey riders; but there are few watering places that do not surpass Wildbad in the beauty of the environs: but Dr. Grauville considered its sombre and triste position superior to the beautiful and *riant* valley of Schlangenbad, and the fruitful country in its neighbourhood, *before* he patronised Kissingen. During the greater part of the year, the climate is raw and cold; snow not unfrequently remaining on the neighbouring mountains till the middle of May; whilst from the deficiency of free ventilation, to which narrow valleys between wood-covered mountains are subject, the atmosphere must be considerably charged with moisture for some time after the falling of rain or heavy dew.

Baden to Switzerland.

Kehl.—HOTELS.—*Agneau Blanc, Post House.*—This an old-established and well-known Hotel, highly recommended as deserving the patronage of English Visitors.

Persons wishing merely to see Strasburg, had better leave their carriages and baggage at Kehl, and hire a calèche from the post master to take them to Strasburg, a distance of about four miles.

Kehl was once a strong fortress of the German Empire; and has consequently been bombarded, destroyed, and razed by each French army that has crossed the Rhine.

Offenburg is a refreshment station where the trains stop some 10 others 20 minutes.

The best *Inn* is the *Fortune*, kept by Mr. Pfahler.

This ci-devant imperial town, 10 E. miles from Kehl, was founded by Offo, from whom it took the name of Offoburg (castle of Offo). The position of this town commands the entrance of the valley of Kinzigthal. It contains four thousand inhabitants; and, till the peace of Presburg, was the residence of the grand imperial bailiff of the Ortenau. The seat of the chapter of the cathedral of Strasburg was transferred to this place during the first years of the revolution. The town has a very pleasant appearance, and is situated at the junction of several great roads; the principal are the road from Frankfort to Basle, and to the Kinzigthal, and that from Strasburg, which divides into several branches. In the old Franciscan convent is an institution for young ladies, which has been transferred from Ottersweyer. The parish church is remarkable for its construction. Several monuments, dated in the time of the Romans, have been taken out of the Rhine within these few years, and may be seen in a garden in the town.

Friburg.—*Zaehringen Hotel.*—The best situated in the principal street and nearest to the Railway. Newly furnished and arranged to suit English travellers, clean and comfortable; a table d'hôte every day at 1 o'clock. A new proprietor, civil and intelligent, charging moderate.

This ancient capital of the Breisgau is situated at the head of the chain of mountains of the Black Forest; which is the general denomination of a long ridge of hills in Western Germany, a perplexing labyrinth of hills, vales, woods, and wilds, of wondrous straits and defiles. The valleys are cultivated, and the inhabitants a hardy race of people; their dialect is yet the primitive Teutonic language.

Friburg was founded in 1118, by Berthold, third

duke of Zaehringen, and in 1368 it submitted to the Austrian dominion. It contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants.

The *Munster* is one of the most beautiful and perfect old cathedrals in Germany. The first foundations of it were laid by Conrad, Duke of Zaehringen, between 1122 and 1152, and it was finished by Conrad I, Count of Friburg. A century later the choir was rebuilt and enlarged. This church is built in the form of a cross. The principal door is beneath the tower, which rises about three hundred and eighty English feet in height. The principal objects here worthy of notice are: the tombs of the princes of Zaehringen, amongst which is that of Berthold V; the holy family, sculptured in stone; the pictures of the grand altar, by John Baldung (named Grien); curious specimens of the old German school; the treasures of the sacristy, and the painted windows. In the chapel of the University at the Munster are several pictures by Holbein; the Kauf-haus, or custom-house, which is an old Gothic building; the fountain in the fish market, with the monument of the founder of the town.

The diligence leaves Friburg, for Schaffhausen, every day at 11½, and every evening at 9; fare, 5 fl. 6 k.; it is needless to say that, by starting at nine in the evening, you may sleep through the infernal valley; the expense of posting is about five napoleons; and the hire of a vett is sixty francs for four persons.

The Valley of Hell (*Hoellethal*), three leagues from Friburg, is of great attraction, and noted for the stupendous tower-like rocks of granite at the defile, being the key of the Black Forest, leading to Eastern Germany; nowhere, in the whole extent of those hills, are the scenes of wilderness and giant rocks so grand in view as at the defile of the Valley of Hell; thus, as old as the world, stand sublime the works of nature, while generation on generation decay, are extinct, and consigned to the tomb of oblivion. Its scenery is

exceedingly beautiful; and though wild in parts, it exhibits none of those horrors which its name seems to imply. It was through this valley that Moreau executed his retreat in 1796, and gained by it as high a reputation for his military talent as he would have acquired by a victory.

At *Steig*, about two miles and a half (German) from Friburg, the ascent commences; extra horses are required to master the hill, which is very steep. At *Lenegkirch* stop to dine; very so-so fare. From the hills above Bendorf the first view of the Alps is obtained—a lovely sight. The road then descends to *Stuhlingen*, where there is a good, clean, and reasonable inn (the *Black Eagle*); those who leave early in the morning usually sleep here. As a proof of their moderate charges, the bill for two persons came only to six francs and a half, for tea, beds, and an excellent breakfast. By sleeping at this place you are enabled to reach the Fall of the Rhine before Schaffhausen. In half an hour after leaving Stuhlingen you enter Switzerland, for a description of which see *Coghlan's miniature Guide to Switzerland* just published.

London to Hamburg.

Steamers leave London every Wednesday and Saturday mornings: generally so early that it is advisable to sleep on board the night before. The average passage is about 50 hours, though it sometimes takes 60 or 70.

FARES — Chief Cabin £2.—Fore Cabin £1. 5 s.—4-wheel Carriages £7.—2-wheel Carr. £5.—Horses £5.—Dogs 10s. each.

Passengers, if so desirous, can make arrangements with the Steward for their Provisions, (exclusive of Beer, Wine, or Spirits,) at one charge for the voyage, namely: in Chief Cabin 10s., Fore Cabin 7s. 6d.

N. B. Should the Packet not be able to proceed to

Hamburg on account of Ice, passengers at their own expense will be landed with the Mail at Gluckstadt, Cuxhaven, or Heligoland, as the state of the navigation may render it necessary. When the Elbe is unnavigable on account of Ice, the Packets start from Gluckstadt, Cuxhaven, or Heligoland, upon the Mails from Hamburg being put on board.

Passengers are requested to be on board at least one hour before the advertized time of departure, and to facilitate their embarkation are recommended to proceed to St. Katharine's Wharf, where Boats will be in attendance to convey them and their baggage on board the steamer, at the following rates, viz :—Each Passenger and 56 lbs. of baggage, 6d., and for every additional 56 lbs. of baggage, 3d.

Carriages and Horses should be sent to St. Katharine's Warf, by 12 o'clock on the day previous to the departure of the Packets.

Heligoland lies about 25 miles from the mouth of the Elbe, and is so named (Holyland), from the Temple of Hertha (Earth), the goddess worshipped by the ancient Saxons, which stood on it. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1807, and some fortifications are raised on it. Its population amounts to 3,000. At the time when Napoleon had excluded England from the continent, it was important as a war-station; it is about two miles in circumference, but is diminishing daily.

At the mouth of the Elbe is the light house and town of *Cuxhaven*, on a small angle of territory belonging to Hamburg. Vessels lie at anchor off this place waiting for favourable winds. It is a watering-place frequented by the inhabitants of Hamburg for sea-bathing. In winter, when the Elbe is frozen over, it is necessary to proceed from Hamburg by land to meet the steamers at Cuxhaven.

The land on the left is the territory of the Duchy of Schleswig, belonging to Denmark; it rises in gentle

slopes, covered, for some distance below Hamburg, with wood, interspersed with handsome villas and gardens belonging to opulent merchants. On this side lies the small town of Glückstadt, with 6,000 inhab., connected with Altona by Railway. Higher up the little fishing village of Blankenese, with its houses scattered along the slope and among the trees one above another, is passed; and above it, the town of

Altona which joins Hamburg, and from the river seems to form part of it, though within the Danish territory. In commercial respects it is a perfectly free town, — no duties being levied, and the custom-house line for Holstein runs outside of it. It is the most commercial and populous town in Denmark next to Copenhagen, 29,000 inhabitants. There is *Railroad* from Altona to Kiel on the Baltic.

Hamburg.

A handsome *Quay* has been constructed along the Elbe, but passengers usually embark and disembark in boats to and from the vessels.

Landing at Hamburg from a foreign country is unlike every other port that I know of in Europe; your luggage is not subject to the ceremony and delay of an examination by custom-house's officers; passports are not even demanded. The accounts are kept here in marks and schillings, sixteen of the latter make a mark courant, about 1s. 2½d. English. The Prussian thaler goes for forty schillings, a sovereign seventeen marks.

HOTELS—Europe. This is perhaps one of the largest hotels on the continent; it is most pleasantly situated facing the Alster, and contains 180 apartments, furnished elegantly and comfortably. The communications between the various departments of the house are carried on by means of pipes, so that no delay occurs in this large establishment in getting the most prompt attention. There is an excellent table d'hôte every day at four o'clock, the charge 1 mark, 8 sch.; apart-

ments equally moderate. Messrs. Hartman and Bretschneider, the proprietors, speak English, French, and Italian.

St. Petersburg.—This house is also beautifully situated on the Jungfernstiegé. A table d'hôte every day at one o'clock—1 mark, 8 sch.

Alster Hotel, enjoying similar advantages in point of situation with the other two hotels, commanding extensive views of both the outer and inner lakes from whence this hotel takes its name; every accommodation for families and single persons.

Victoria Hotel, on the Jungfernstiegé, a large house, with a table d'hôte daily at four o'clock.

English Hotel, is situated in the centre of the town, (Admiralitatstrasse,) but only three minutes walk from the Exchange and Harbour, and about the same distance from the Jungfernstiegé. This house (the best that I know of this kind on the Continent) is established on the same principle as the London coffee-house, and affording every accommodation for English commercial travellers and families, on the most reasonable terms. There is a restauration in the English style every day; also may be had on the shortest notice—private dinners, luncheons, and suppers. *Mr. Bargestedt*, who speaks English and perfectly understands the wants of English travellers, is also a wholesale dealer in the finer description of wines.

N. B.—Those who desire to enjoy a real good English dinner cannot do better than give this house a trial.

Crown Prince Hotel, facing the Alster, has extensive accommodation for large and small families, and single persons. A table d'hôte at half-past two every day—1 mark, 8 sch.

The new city of Hamburg is, perhaps, the most important and beautifully built town in Germany,

risen, as it were, out of its own ashes. Nearly the entire scene of devastation, produced by the terrible fire of 1842, has been covered by upwards of 12,000 houses, built in a style more resembling palaces than the ordinary dwelling places of a trading community. The houses are high, chiefly built of white stone, or stuccoed over bricks. The long, wide, well paved streets, lighted with gas, and furnished with shops, which, whether for taste in the display, or in the variety and richness of the goods, are not inferior to the principal magazines in either London or Paris.

The *Bourse* is a spacious and convenient building, placed nearly in the centre of the city; the interior is 160 feet long, by 90 feet wide surrounded by a double row of arcades, supporting a commodious gallery, which is approached by four staircases; from this gallery, doors lead to chambers used for various mercantile purposes. Also, the *Borsen hall*, frequented only by subscribers, or by strangers introduced by a subscriber, who are allowed the perusal of the papers, and the use of the refreshment and smoking rooms. At one end of the hall is a clock, at the other a dial, marking the points of the compass, showing the direction of the wind. One o'clock is the hour for business; all persons entering after the bell ceases ringing, pay a trifle to the porters stationed for that purpose. Adjoining is the

Church of St. Nicholas.—The first stone towards rebuilding this church was laid with great ceremony on the 24th of September, 1846.

New Arcade.—A handsome arcade, containing twenty-eight neat well supplied shops, forms a communication between the *Jungfersteig* and the *New Post-Office*.

Stadt Theatre.—A large commodious building, containing three tiers of boxes, pit, with seats, parquet and gallery corresponding with the boxes. The stage is spacious, and the company, particularly the operatic, is considered good. But, except on *Star nights*, the

house generally presents a meagre appearance. Admission; first tier of boxes and parquets (orchestra stalls) two marks four schillings; pit, 1 mark 4 schillings. Open every evening; begin at half-past six.

Neue Hall, an der Alster, in the new Jungfersteig, for concerts, musical entertainments, where coffee, ices, wine, punch, &c., may be had during the performances; a small charge is made for admission.

Promenades.—The public walks in the neighbourhood of the Alster, and on the ramparts, now converted into gardens, nearly extend round the city, and are very delightful. The view from the elevated ground which divides the two Alsters is most lovely. In every direction seats are placed for the accommodation of the public.

St. Michael's Church.—A large red brick building, with a black tower 360 feet high. This church is celebrated for its fine organ and singing, which commences on Sunday mornings about nine; but all harmony of the voices, and even the tone of the organ, is completely drowned by the continual noise produced by some six or eight brass trumpets descending from the upper galleries.

Post Office.—The postage of letters to and from England, *viâ* Ostend, is optional. With all letters sent *viâ* Hull 2d. must be paid. Regular post days direct to London, Tuesdays and Fridays; *viâ* Hull four times a week. Letters arrive from London *viâ* Ostend every day except Tuesday about five in the evening, twice a week by steam from London, newspapers should always be sent this way.

Oysters Cellars in the neighbourhood of the Jungfersteig are numerous subterranean chambers, very tastefully and comfortably fitted up, where a *déjûné à la fourchette*, or *petit souper*, may be comfortably enjoyed in hot weather.

Flower Girls, à la Florence, accost the strangers at every turn; but unlike the flower merchants in that

famed Italian city, they are not disposed to open an account.

Cigars.—Travellers fond of indulging in the weed should lay in a stock at Hamburg, always bearing in mind that there is such a person as a custom-house officer on the frontier of Prussia, and that smoking is strictly prohibited in Berlin.

Hackney-coaches, called *Droskies*, ply for hire in all the principal thoroughfares of the town. They are good and cheap. Any distance within the town costs about 8d., and if hired by the hour the charge is 1s. 6d.

The gates of Hamburg are shut every evening at dusk, and a toll, increasing progressively every hour till 12, is demanded, after which persons may pass and repass all through the night, upon payment of 1 mark each. All eatables brought into the town are taxed at the gates, and even private carriages are sometimes searched.

Booksellers.—Messrs. Perthes Besser and Co., on the Junpersteig.

Steam-boats across the Elbe to Haarbùrg 3 or 4 times a day.—To Amsterdam every 5 days in 30 or 40 hours;—to London, Tuesday and Friday: in winter they start from Cuxhaven;—to Hull, 4 times a week, average passage 42 hours; to Havre, once a fortnight; to Durkirk and Antwerp, once a week; to Cuxhaven, 4 times a week.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM HAMBURG.

To *Berlin* twice a day, in nine hours, the goods trains take fourteen hours. Fares, 1st class, 7 thal. 15sg.; 2nd class, 5 thal. 20sg.; 3rd, 4 thal. 5 sg. distance: 38 G. 180 E. miles,

To *Kiel* (from Altona) three times a day, in three hours and a half. Fares, in marks and schellings, 1st. class, 7m. 8s; 2nd, 5m.; 3rd, 2m. 8s.—14 German miles.

To *Magdeburg* (in correspondence with trains to

Leipsig, Dresden, and Vienna) once a day.—20 German miles.

To *Hanover* (corresponding with trains to Cologne, Bremen, &c., from Harburg) three times a day, in six hours and a quarter. Fares, 1st class, 4 thal.; 2nd class, 2 thal. 16 gg.; 3rd class, 1 thal. 16 gg.—41 G. miles.

To *Bremen* (from Harburg) three times a day, in ten hours and a half. Fares, 1st class, 6 thal.; 2nd class, 4 thal.; 3rd class, 2 thal. 18 gg. 16½ G. miles.

To *Cologne* (from Harburg) twice a day, in eighteen hours. Fares, 1st class, 12 thal. 18 gg.; 2nd class, 8 thal. 12 gg.; 3rd class, 5 thal. 20 gg.

Berlin.—**HOTELS.**—*Hotel de Russie.* This is undoubtedly one of the best hotels in Berlin, clean, comfortable, and quiet, and situated in the most pleasant and convenient part of Berlin, facing the palace and lust garden, and only a stone's throw from the picture gallery, museum, university, and opera house, every effort is made by Mr. Ehrenrech, (the proprietor), who has resided some years in England, and speaks English like a Briton, to render his guests quite at home; this hotel possesses the advantage of a large and splendid dining room, where an excellent table d'hôte is served every day at three o'clock, except on Sundays, when the hour is two, charge 20 sg.

Hotel de Rom.—A large well-situated house under the Linden. Table d'hôte at three o'clock. Baths may be had in this hotel.

Hotel Victoria.—Also under the Linden. Table d'hôte daily at three o'clock, the proprietor, M. Obermeyer, speaks English.

Hotel St. Petersburg, under the Linden, a large house, making up 120 beds. Table d'hôte every day at three o'clock, 20 sg. Baths.

British Hotel, under the Linden. Table d'hôte every day at three o'clock, 20 sg.

At all the above-named hotels the bills are sent up every morning, but travellers should not take umbrage at a custom which is only followed to give them an opportunity of detecting errors, and to save time at the last moment previous to leaving—and not as some have erroneously supposed for the purpose of daily payments.

Droskie fares from railways to the hotels, one person, 5 sg.; two persons, 7½ sg., a reasonable portion of luggage included. *Passports* are demanded now at the railway station and gates. *Droskies* ply for hire in the principal streets. Fares for one or two persons, 20 minutes, 5 sg.; 21 to 35 minutes, 7 sg., 6 pf.; 36 to 50 minutes, 10 sg.; 51 to 70 minutes, 15 sg.; for every succeeding hour, 15 sg. Every person is presented by the driver with a printed ticket, bearing his number and the date of the month; an excellent regulation.

Berlin, the capital of Prussia and the residence of the King, contains a population of 365,000 inhabitants, and is considered one of the finest cities in Germany. The public buildings are noble, the streets long and wide, but considerably too level to allow it to be as sweet as it is pretty. The principal buildings, all at least worthy the attention of strangers, are within a short distance of each other.

Under the general name of Berlin are comprehended five towns and four suburbs; namely, 1. Berlin, properly so called; 2. Cologne; 3. Frederick's Island; 4. Dorothea's, or the New Town; 5. Frederick's Town. The suburbs have severally the names of the King's, the Spandau, and the Stralau suburb, and Louisa Town. The circumference of the whole is two and one third German, or ten eleven-fifteenths English miles.

Frederick's Town is the handsomest part of Berlin, and contains the finest streets and principal buildings. Gendarmes-square, Leipsic-street, Frederick-street

the Polymathic School, William-square, with the statues of Scherwen, Winterfeld, Keith, Ziethen, and Seidlitz, in marble; the new Catholic Church, called St. Hedwig, the Theatre, the new Gate of Potsdam, the new Bridge, the statue of Blucher, and the King's Town Theatre, which has been lately built, and is very much frequented. This district likewise contains a new University, five Gymnasias, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts and Mechanical Sciences, an excellent Veterinary School, and a Medico-Chirurgical College. In the hall of the Exchange there is a reading-room, which was frequented by 1,300 foreigners in the first year of its establishment; and, besides a considerable collection of books, has a cabinet of medals and of natural history.

Days on which the principal objects of interest are open to strangers. A valet de place charges one thaler the day.

Monday.—Fortification Model House, 9 till 12; Picture and Statuary, and Gems and Medals, 10 till 4; Gallery in the Museum, summer, 10 till 4; winter, 10 till 3; Faust's Winter Garden, 7 till 10, evening concert.

Tuesday.—Kunst-Kamer, in the Palace, 10 till 4; Museum of Natural History in the University, 12 till 2, by tickets; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 10 till 12; Mineral Cabinet in the Museum, 12 till 2.

Wednesday.—Kunst-Kamer, 10 till 4; Gems, Medals, &c., 10 till 4; Anatomical Museum, 4 till 6; Library, 10 till 12; Arsenal, by tickets, 2 till 4.

Thursday.—Models of Fortifications, 9 till 2; Egyptian Museum, 10 till 4, in mon bijou; Kunst-Kamer, 10 till 4; Picture Gallery, of Heer Wagner, 10 till 1.

Friday.—Kunst-Kamer, 10 till 4; Gems, Medals. Vases, in Museum, 10 till 4; Mineral Cabinet, 12 to 2; Zoological Museum, in University, 12 till 2.

Saturday.—Anatomical Museum, 4 till 6, by tickets; Library, Arsenal, by tickets, 2 till 4.

Daily.—Military music at 11 at the Guard House; Reading Room in the Library, 9 till 4; Exchange, Diorama, Picture and Antique Gallery, in the Museum; Porcelain Manufactory; Iron Works; University and Botanic Garden; but strangers, through the medium of the valet de place, may visit the chief places in Berlin on other days besides those set apart for visitors, by giving money to the door-keepers.

The *Royal Palace*, a magnificent structure of free-stone, begun by Frederick I. in 1699; but as it has been the workmanship of several architects, the fronts are not exactly regular. It consists of four stories, with large apartments; the entrance from the Linden side is ornamented by two bronze horses given by the Emperor of Russia. The apartments of this Palace are really worth seeing; they are nearly thirty in number, and occupy the first and second floor; they should be visited on the same morning, but *after* seeing the Kunst-Kamer which occupies the third floor of the same building until the new wing of the Museum is finished. Second floor ante-room contains full-length portraits of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, Blucher pointing to the hat of Napoleon. 2nd room: Louis XIV., and several kings and emperors. 3rd. Frederick as Crown Prince. 4th and 5 th. Costly tapestry. 6th. Throne Room. Large silver tankards, massive silver gilt plate; the orchestra, formerly of silver, is now only plated metal; the original was broken up to assist in carrying on the war in 1812-13; a large shield of gold and silver. 7th. Black Eagle Room. A vase of Russian porcelain, given by the Emperor, a tankard, with the arms of the nobility who subscribed for it cost 1,500 thalers. The chairs are of tortoise-shell, inlaid with a metal resembling gold. 8th. This room has splendid gilt doors, and contains portraits of Queen Victoria and the Emperor

Alexander. 9th. Palace Chapel, where the royal marriages take place. 10th. Picture Gallery, 196 feet long, containing works by Jordaens, Snydens, Rubens, Vandyk, &c. &c. 11th. Napoleon crossing St. Bernard, by David. 12th. The Ball Room. Two candelabras, given by the Emperor Nicholas. The doors are covered with silver ornaments; a beautiful marble figure of Victory by Rauch. Return to the chapel and descend to the *first floor*. 1st room contains a marble statue of Hero and Leander. 2nd. Collection of pictures. 3rd. Beautiful mosaic floor—the ceiling similar. 4th. Portraits. 5th. Mosaic floor, the bedroom of Napoleon; the clock in this apartment requires winding only once a year. 6th. Beautiful *Secrétaire*, cost 14,000 thalers. 7th. Portraits. 8th. Pictures. 11th. Time-piece taken from Napoleon, with the names of battles on it. 12th. Dining Room, lined with glass—the mosaic floor exquisite. 14th. State Room. Marble figure of Time, large crystal chandelier, cost 80,000 thalers. 15th. Paintings by Rubens and Vandyk; the custode expects a thaler for a small party. Entrance at 12.

Kunst-Kamer.—To see this historical and interesting museum, it is necessary to apply for tickets some days before you require them, as only a limited number are issued for each day, when it is open. A couple of 10 gros. pieces will induce the castellan to bring out from his *reserved* tickets one for any day you may require; he resides under the museum, left side looking towards the front, second door. The entrance to the collection is by entrance No. 5, right hand staircase—ascend to the top. The first objects shown are articles illustrative of the manners and customs of different parts of the world; models of the mine of Friburg. The Historical Collection embraces many national relics appertaining to Frederick the Great. The principal are the clothes he wore a time previous to his death; the orders worn by

Napoleon, taken after the battle of Waterloo; articles elaborately carved in amber, wood, ivory, &c. A catalogue of the entire collection may be had of the custode, who also expects a gratuity.

Museum.—This modern erection received the various collections of arts and sciences which were distributed in various places. It contains the Picture Gallery, statuary, gems, vases, and medals. The front of the building faces the palace; the form of the building is a quadrangle 276 feet long, and 179 wide; a wide flight of steps leads to the portico, the walls of which are painted with frescoes, from designs by Schinckl; the door in front opens into a vestibule adorned with antique figures; this leads to the Gallery of Sculpture. The stairs on either side under the portico lead to the Picture Gallery; the corners are to be ornamented by two groups in bronze—that already placed represents an Amazon on horse-back attacked by a tiger; the other will represent a warrior attacked by a lion. The attendants are strictly prohibited from demanding or even receiving any gratuity from visitors.

The *Mineral Museum*, the *Zoological Museum*, and the *Anatomical Museum*, in the University, are all worthy of a visit.

Churches.—The religious edifices in Berlin are not remarkable for interior decoration or ornament. The principal churches are the Dom (cathedral), between the Palace and Bourse; Dorotheen Church; the Trinity; the Garrison Church, where good music is heard; the, Jews' Synagogue; and English Church; service is performed every Sunday morning at eleven, at 18, Magazine Strass.

Unter den Linden, named from a double avenue of lime trees, which form a shady walk in its centre, while on each side of it runs a carriage road. It is the principal and most frequented street in Berlin; it is terminated by the magnificent Brandenburg Gate.

The *Brandenburg Gate* is built after the model of the Propylæum at Athens. The car of victory on the top was carried to Paris as a trophy by Napoleon, but it was recovered by the Prussians after the battle of Waterloo.

Opposite the *Grand Guard-house* (Haupt-wache), also under the Linden, stands the bronze statue of Blucher, a spirited figure, well-executed; the pedestal is decorated with good bas-reliefs. Facing him, on each side of the Guard-house, are the marble statues of Bulow von Dennewitz and of General Scharnhorst. An equestrian statue of Peter the Great is placed under the Linden.

The *New Egyptian Museum* is well worthy a visit; the magnificent marble staircase, the immense and beautifully executed frescoes, and the elaborate and costly nature of the ornaments in the various apartments, give a tolerable idea of the splendour of the whole. The doors are beautiful specimens of polished rosewood, oak, &c.

The *Arsenal* (Zeughaus).—Above the windows round the inner court are twenty-two masks, admirably carved in stone, representing the human face in the agonies of death. On the ground-floor are cannon and artillery of various kinds, such as two leather guns, used by the great Gustavus in the thirty years' war; a field-piece named die Schöne Taube (beautiful dove); a damasked cannon; two Turkish pieces. On the first floor are ranged 60,000 stand of arms. These apartments form a kind of military museum. Specimens of the arms and accoutrements used in every army in Europe. There are fire-arms, from those used at the first invention of gunpowder, to the most perfect made in the present day. Many ancient weapons and suits of armour. Against the walls and pillars are hung nearly 1000 stand of colours, chiefly French, bearing the dates and emblems of the Revolution, red by the Prussians in Paris, 1815.

The *Iron Foundry* (Eisengiesserei), outside of the Oranienburg-gate. A great variety of articles, as busts, statues, bas-reliefs, copies of pictures, monumental slabs, joists, beams, and rafters for houses, and even bells, are cast here.

The *Anatomical Museum* is particularly rich in preparations of human and comparative anatomy. The Botanic Garden, belonging to the University, is outside of the town,

In addition to mummies, scarabæi, statues of Apis, coins, there exists here a collection of arms, implements used in various arts, utensils of all sorts, &c., illustrative of the whole house-hold economy of the Egyptian nation, as it existed some thousand years ago, all in wonderful state of preservation.

Theatres.—There are three large theatres in Berlin; the Opera House, Schauspielhaus and Königstadtische. The new Opera House is perhaps the most splendid, and at the same time, most comfortable theatre in Europe. The form is half oval, without the proscenium boxes, nine on each side, which extend considerably beyond the orchestra. There are three tiers of boxes, and a gallery to correspond, The royal box occupies a great portion of the first and second tiers; a massive gilt chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, in the compartments of which are beautifully painted illustrations of the drama, and portraits of the most celebrated composers; the fronts of the boxes are most lavishly decorated with gold on a blue ground, relieved by white figures between the panels; a portion of the pit is occupied as the parquet, with large and commodious numbered seats. Operas, comedies, and ballets are performed here. Places should be taken in the morning; they are issued at the bureau of the Schauspielhaus between nine and two. Admission to the strangers' loge, 1 thaler 10 sgrs.; balcony and first tier, 1 thaler; parquet and parquet loges, 1 thaler; parterre and second boxes 15 sg.; on particular occasions the prices are augmented.

Schauspielhaus, in the Place des Gens d'Arms, is a large building standing between two churches; the performances are German and French alternately. The stage is on the second floor of the building, so that it is necessary to go up stairs even into the pit; adjoining it is the Concert Room, much admired for its architectural proportions, and the taste of its decorations. Besides Concerts, a great number of Subscription Balls take place here in winter. The king and royal family are often present.

Königstadisches (King's city) Theatre, is situated at the extremity of König's Strasse, in Alexander Place. The interior contains two tiers of boxes, parquet and parterre, and when full will hold about 1500 persons. The performances commence at six. The prices are not so high as at the other two theatres. Parquet, 25 grs.; pit, (no seats) 20 gros. Open every night.

Concerts in summer. The best concerts were given in *Krolls Gardens* outside the Brandenburg Gate; particularly on Sundays and Fête days. The grand Salle was one of the finest rooms perhaps, in Europe. The original beautiful building was destroyed by fire in February, 1851.

Faust's Winter Garden.—This is a similar place of amusement; it is situated near the Königsbrück. The principal salle is 100 feet long; the side entirely of glass.

Post Office, No. 60, Königsstrass. Open from 8 A.M. till 8 P.M. Entering by the grand entrance, the post restante (Brief aus gabe) is in the third court; the office for posting letters is in the street outside this court on the left.

Restaurants.—The principal are the Salle de Jajor, the National, and Royal.

Promenade.—The Thurgarden, outside the Brandenburg Gate.

EXCURSION TO POSTDAM.

Railroad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ German miles.

Trains leave Berlin seven times a day for Postdam, in thirty-five minutes. Fares, 1st class, 20 sg.; 2nd class, 15 sg.; 3rd class, 10 sg.

Postdam, agreeably situated on a branch of the Spree, contains 30,000 inhabitants, is of a considerable extent, the buildings neat and regular, and the streets as straight as a line, planted with trees, and canals cut in them after the manner of Holland. The best plan to see the neighbourhood of Potsdam, is to hire a *Droschkie* (one or two horses the same price), you will find ready at the station. The usual charge for driving a party one or four persons, first to Charlottenburg, then to the New Palace, and thence to Sans Souci (where you should discharge the carriage and walk back to the station after seeing the palace and gardens), 1 thaler; 20 sgr., or 2 thalers.

Charlotten hof is a miniature erection, built in imitation of a Pompeian dwelling, surrounded by a beautifully laid-out garden, ornamented with statues, several of which were brought from Pompeii. A pleasant drive will bring you to the

New or Marble Palace, which is well worth visiting, if only to see the Shell Grotto Hall. The Marble Hall is a splendid room 160 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 50 feet high; to see it the custode expects a thaler from a party.

The *Russian Village* should be visited; also, and lastly,

Sans Souci.—Close to it stands the celebrated mill which gave Frederick as much trouble and annoyance as the blacksmith's shop in Brighton did George the Fourth. The gardens are filled with fountain statues; at the end of the terrace, behind the statue of Venus and Cupid, are the graves of eleven dogs and the favourite horse of Frederick. The apartments in the

little palace seem to have been intended as a summer house and library to the palace of Potsdam. They stand upon an eminence, and command an agreeable view of the town, and also of a small branch of the Spree, which runs by the side of the garden. They have been restored (although many articles of furniture used by the Great Frederick still remain) by the present king, who spends much of his time here during the summer. From the house to the lower part of the garden is a descent of about 120 yards, by six several ranges of stone steps, and as many terraces. Peacock's Island should also be visited.

RAILWAYS FROM BERLIN.

To *Hamburg* in eight hours, once a day. Fares, 1st class, 7 thal. 15 sg.; 2nd class, 5 thal. 20 sg.; 3rd class, 4 thal. 5 sg.

To *Stettin* in four hours, four times a day. Fares, 1st class, 4 thal.; 2nd class, 3 thal.; 3rd class, 2 thal.

To *Magdeberg* in four hours and three quarter, four times a day. Fares, 1st class, 4 thal. 20 sg.; 2nd class, 3 thal. 20 sg.; 3rd class, 2 thal. 10 sh.

To *Leipsig* and *Dresden* in six hours, three times a day. Fares, 1st class, 6 thal.; 2nd class, 4 thal.; 3rd class, 3 thal.

To *Dresden* direct in six hours and a half, three times a day. Fares, 1st class, 5 thal.; 2nd class, 4 thal.; 3rd class, 3 thal.

To *Breslau* in eleven hours, twice a day. Fares, 1st class, 11 thal. 2½ sg.; 2nd class, 7 thal. 5 sg.; 3rd class, 5 thal. 17½ sg.

To *Vienna* in thirty-one hours. Fares from *Breslau*, 1st class, 13 thal. 26 sg.; 2nd class, 10 thal. 14 sg.; 3rd class, 6 thal. 28½ sg.

Leipsig.—HOTELS.—*De Bavière*.—This is a very excellent and large house, well managed, clean, and reasonable. M. Redglob is untiring in his en-

deavours to make his guests comfortable. The charges are—dinner at table d'hôte, at one o'clock 2 fr.; at four o'clock, 3 fr.; plain breakfast, 1 fr.; beds, 2 fr. and 5 fr.; saloons, 5 fr. to 6 fr.

H. de Pologne, a large, new hotel, situated near the promenade and theatre, &c.

Carriages are sent to meet the railway trains to carry travellers to these hotels.

LEIPSIG is situated in a pleasant fruitful plain, at the meeting of three small rivers, viz.: the Elster, the Pleissa, and the Parda, about forty miles north-west of Dresden. It is supposed by some to have been built by the Vandals, about the year 700, and to have derived its name from Leipsig, a lime tree, with which this country once abounded. The town is of so small a circumference, that one may easily walk round it in the space of an hour; but to remedy this inconvenience, they build their houses very lofty of stone or brick, six or seven stories high.

There are 60,000 inhabitants. The people of this town have introduced a new kind of luxury even in their devotion: one of the principal churches has a number of chapels projected about six feet from the main wall, through which they communicate with the church, each chapel having its distinct door without. Some of the wealthy citizens have bestowed on these auxiliary buildings 1,5000 or 2,000 dollars.

The *University* in this city, founded in 1409, is very much frequented by foreigners. They have four colleges and twenty-four professors. Most of the students lodge in the town, and are not obliged to reside within the walls of the college.

Leipsig is remarkable for its great commerce, which is carried on chiefly in fair time. It is surprising how it ever attained to be so trading a town, considering it is not situated on any navigable river; and yet it has been preferred in a most unaccountable manner to so many other places that are conveniently

situated on the Elbe. It is true Magdeburg, which is situated on the Elbe, is only fourteen German miles and a half off, and merchandise is brought from Hamburg by that channel. They have three great fairs here every year: the first, which is that of the new year, begins on the first day of new year, except when New Year's day falls on a Sunday, then the fair begins on the Monday following. The second fair, which they call Easter fair, begins the third Monday after Easter. The third fair of Michaelmas begins the first Sunday after St. Michael's day; and if that falls on a Sunday it begins on the following Sunday.

From the top of the Observatory a distinct view of the battle-field may be seen through a glass, and every object explained by the keeper, who expects five gros. from each person.

There is a new post-office on a very large scale.

To enjoy a cigar and a glass of punch visit the European Borsen Halle.

The *Theatre* is small, with two tiers of balcony boxes; best places, 1 thaler; parquet 20 s. gros.; pit, 15 s. gros.; begin at half-past six.

Auerbach's Cellar, near the market-place, is an object of curiosity, as the scene of Dr. Faustus's exploits. Göthe is also said to have been a visitor to this dismal cave.

Accounts are kept here in thalers and groschen, of which thirty make a thaler. The Leipzig almanack contains the names and addresses of more than 800 foreign merchants who attend the fairs, without including from 260 to 290 booksellers, for most of the books printed in Germany are either sold or exchanged at Leipzig. It has been calculated that books to the amount of 500,000 rix-dollars are sold here annually.

ENVIRONS.

The gardeners of Leipzig are reckoned the best in Germany, and value themselves upon forcing the pro-

ducts of nature more early than others. Their asparagus is delicious, and extraordinarily large. All round about the town there are neighbouring villages, where the inhabitants amuse themselves with drinking and dancing on Sundays and festivals. There is also a remarkable wood in this neighbourhood called *Rosenthal*, which signifies the vale of roses. It consists of fourteen walks, all agreeably diversified, with a great meadow in the middle, and each walk has a noble point of view. In one of the suburbs there is a large church-yard, where every burgher can raise what monument or tombstone he pleases; and some of them are remarkable for the odd epitaphs upon them. Travellers should pay a visit to the field of battle, where the French army was completely defeated in 1813, when numbers perished, owing to their retreat being cut off by Napoleon, who, in order to save himself, blew up the bridge over the Elster, leaving no passage for the army. This event, whether designed or accidental, caused the death of Prince Poniatowsky, and many thousands of less note. The spot where he was drowned is situated in *M. Gerhard's* (formerly *Reichenbach's*) *Garden*, just beyond the wall, and is marked by a small and humble stone or monument close to the margin of the Elster. Five s. gros. is demanded for entering the garden. They should also see the field of *Breitenfeld*, three quarters of a league from Leipzig, between the great road to *Magdeburg* and *Dessau*, celebrated for the defeat of *Tilly*, in the thirty years' war; and the field of battle *Lützen*, remarkable for the victory gained by the French over the allies in 1813, and the death of the great *Gustavus Adolphus*.

Dresden.—HOTELS.—*Hotel de Saxe* in the new Market-place, very excellent, and first rate, capital table d'hôte daily at 3 o'clock.

Hotel Victoria, near the Railway station; a large excellent house of the first class.

British, very good, quiet, and comfortable; table d'hôte.

Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is a populous city, the usual residence of the king, situate on the river Elbe, about sixty-five miles north-west of Prague, and twenty north from the Borders of Bohemia, containing a population of 80,000 inhabitants; it takes its name from three lakes in the neighbourhood, which in their language are called Dreyen Seen. The river Elbe divides the town into two parts, one called the new, and the other the old city. The bridge over the Elbe is one of the most beautiful in Europe; it is 540 feet long, and 36 broad, consisting of eighteen arches, and built of hewn stone. Great order is observed in passing this bridge, one side being appointed to lead to the new city, and the other to the old. The latter is adorned with a crucifix of brass of curious workmanship. The new town, where the king's palace stands, is the best built, and well worth a traveller's attention. The houses are all of free-stone, high, and substantial; the streets broad, straight, well-paved, neat, and in the night time well lighted. Here are several squares with lofty stone buildings, in which are six or seven stories. Near the entrance of that part called the new city, is an equestrian statue of King Augustus II., erected on a lofty pedestal, said to be made by a common smith, and as such may be admired; but it has many capital defects, particularly in the head of the horse.

The *Palace*, opposite the bridge, at the entrance of the new town, is an ancient structure, making but an indifferent appearance. The inside, however, makes amends, the apartments being noble and splendidly furnished. The apartment called the *grüne gewölbe*, or green vaults, is a repository of great riches, as well as curiosities. It is composed of eight arched rooms, which contain a prodigious treasure of gold and precious stones. Several sets of brilliant diamonds, rubies,

emeralds, pearls, sapphires, &c. Every set is complete, and consists of buttons, buckles, loops for hats, &c., swords, hangers, sword-belts, canes, muffs, snuff-boxes, watches, tweezer-cases, pocket-books; in short, all the most expensive trinkets, many of exquisite art, ranged with admirable nicety in cases of crystal.

One of the first objects usually visited by strangers is the Picture Gallery, containing 1857 pictures, among which are Raphael's Madonna di Sisto, and six pieces by Correggio, namely, St. George, St. Sebastian, St. Francis, the portrait of a Grave Man, Mary Magdalen, and the Adoration of the Shepherds, otherwise called the *Notte*, or Night; in this exquisite performance the light proceeds from the Infant Jesus: here also are pictures by Titian, Julio Romano, Paul Veronese, Caracci, Battoni, Dolce, Vandyke, Rubens, Rembrandt, Bol, Dow, Mieris, Van der Werf, Breughem, Everdingen, Berghem, Ruisdael, Ostade, Teniers, Wouvermann, Durer, Poussin, Le Brun, Claude Lorraine, Mengs, Thiele, Dietrich, and Frederick.

The *Picture Gallery* is open to the public, gratis, every day from nine to four, from the month of April to the end of October, on Sundays from 12 to 3.

The following public buildings, &c., adorn the Florence of Germany: the Zwinger near the chateau, with a *cabinet of natural history*, and a collection of prints and curiosities. The *Arsenal*; the *Japan Palace*, with a collection of porcelain antiques and medals, and a splendid library. The magnificent Catholic Church belonging to the Court, exquisite music every Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Admission to the various collections is granted on fixed days and hours, by tickets, issued only in a limited number, but delivered gratis, upon application to the directors. As these, however, are usually all engaged beforehand, a stranger pressed for time should employ the agency of a valet de place.

Those who do not choose to wait for tickets may gain admittance at almost any hour, and on any day, by payment; a party of six or a single person pays the same.

Several of the Dresden collections are shown by tickets; others, as the Green Vaults, Prints, &c., are never shown, except upon payment of a fee to the director.

They are open on week days from eight to twelve, and from two to six. The person who conducts parties and explains every-thing to them, demands a fee of two thalers.

Theatre.—A large handsome new building, with spacious entrances. The auditory consists of three tiers of alcove boxes, spersity, and parterre, with seats. The royal state box is in the centre of the second tier; there is another box set apart for the royal family when they visit the theatre privately. Over the stage the hours and minutes are marked through two openings. In summer the performances commence at half past six, in winter at six; admission, first boxes, 1 thaler; second, 25 s. gros.; spersity, with arm chairs, 12½ gros.; parterre, 10 gros. Opera and comedy on alternate nights.

Environs.—*Pilnitz*, which is at the distance of two short leagues from Dresden, and is the summer residence of the sovereign, is the place where the first coalition was formed in 1792. It is agreeably situated on the banks of the Elbe. The ascent of the Borsberg is a delightful promenade, interspersed with harbours, and watered by rivulet; from its summit may be seen one of the most extensive and magnificent prospects in Germany. Another view is from the top of the ruins near Pilnitz. Moritzbourg is celebrated for its carp. The fortress of Königstein, three miles from Dresden, is built on a rock, which rises 1,189 yards above the level of the Elbe. There is a remarkable well in this fortress, 1,800 feet deep. It is always

full of water, which is remarkably clear, and very wholesome. It is usually presented to strangers in a goblet, said to have been executed by the hand of Augustus himself. This well can never be cut into by the enemy, its walls being bomb-proof. The *coup-d'œil*, at the place called Koenig's-Nase, is unique, the scenery is varied and interesting; but the most striking is the view of Lilienstein, and of the charming valley called die Hütten. The environs of Koenigstein and of Pirna, and the beautiful promenades of Sonnenstein and Weesenstein, are all deserving of attention. Freyburg is a town at the distance of two German miles from Dresden; is interesting on account of its mines.

The *King's Silver Mine*, the descent to which is by 660 steps; those who visit it would do well to have cloaks ready to put on at the place where they are to come out. It is usual to give a rixdollar to the man at whose house they dress themselves to descend, and who accompanies them to the mine. The 103 mines worked in the canton of Freyburg produced, in 1799, 49,714 marks, and in 1800, 45,949 marks. The net produce of the whole Saxon Erzgebirge, from 1761 to 1801, amounted to 22,447,638 rixdollars.

The *Porcelain Manufactory* situated at Meissen, which is situate on the river Elbe, within fourteen miles of Dresden. It was built by the Emperor Henry I., and has some handsome houses. The old palace belonging to the Elector of Saxony, situated at the top of a hill, and built in the form of a castle, commands a fine view, is now the celebrated porcelain manufactory. Strangers are admitted readily on application to the managers on the spot. The cathedral is worth seeing, having several handsome monuments, and among the rest those of the electoral family. The castle bridge is very remarkable, being as high as the steeple of the great church.

Saxon Switzerland, which is in the immediate neigh-

bourhood of Dresden, is a part of the sandstone mountains, extending on the south from Hohnstein and Stolpen to the Elbe; it is bounded on the north by the rivulet Wesenitz, on the west by the Gottleube, on the south and south-east by Bohemia, and on the east by a line passing over Stolpen and Neustadt, at the foot of Mount Falkenberg.

You may go to Schandau, which is the centre of this beautiful range of hills, two different ways, either by Pirna and Koenigstein, or by Pilnitz, the Batsey, and Hohnstein. If you take the latter route, the following are the objects worthy of your attention: Pilnitz, the King's summer residence, with a castle, Mount Borsberg, an artificial cascade, a mill in a very picturesque situation, a hermitage, &c.; you may then proceed through the charming valley of the Wesenitz and the Liebethal stone quarries, to Lohmen, which is at the distance of two German miles from Dresden; here there is a very picturesque castle: passing through the Ottowalder Grund, which is extremely romantic, you then reach the Bastei, or bastion, a rocky promontory, with an enchanting prospect; several paths lead from this spot to Schandau, a small town with 1,000 inhabitants, renowned for the beauty of the neighbouring scenery, and for the efficacy of a mineral spring in the Kirnitz valley. Proceeding through this valley at the distance of six English miles, you arrive at the Kuhstall, a rocky cavern, 80 feet high and 70 feet broad. The road now conducts you through the Habichtgrund to the little Winterberg, which has on it a house called Winterhaus, and thence a shady plantation leads to the great Winterberg, a mountain $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from the Kuhstall; its summit, which is covered with basalt, is 1,766 Paris feet above the level of the sea, and affords a most delightful prospect over a surface of almost fifty-four German square miles, or 1,142 English square miles. The wood, which is very good, then brings you, in two

English miles, to the majestic Prebischthor, a rocky arch 120 feet high and of the same width. At Hirnikretschchen, which is a Bohemian frontier village close by, you may hire a gondola to take you back to Schandau by the Elbe.

From this spot, those who have time and money enough may make very pleasant excursions into other mountainous districts, such as the Ochelgrund, Mount Waizdorf, & Kikelsberg, by Sebnitz and Neusadt to Falkenberg and Unger; to the rocky country east of Schandau; to die hohe Liebe; Schramnastein, Reichenstein, and Falkenstein; to Arnstein, Kleinstein, and Heilberg; to Zschand, Hinkel's Schlüchte (defiles); and back again over Raubstein and Wildenstein, by Hinterhermsdorf to the Ober Schleuze (upper sluice), and the Thornwald Walls; to Zschirnstein, to Schneeberg and the Bielergrund; to Tollenstein and to Tetschen, in Bohemia.

The left bank of the Elbe is also crowded with the most beautiful spots, such as the Hirschmühle, near the Bohemian frontier, opposite Schmilke, beneath a jutting rock called Horn, which protects it from the rain, and has for centuries threatened to crush it; the village of Schöna; the isolated rocks called Zirkelstein and Kahlstein; and the highest rocky mountain in this district, Tschirnstein, from which you enjoy the finest prospect in the whole Saxon Switzerland.

You may return to Dresden by Mount Lilienstein, the summit of which is 1,120, or according to Benzenberg, 942 feet above the level of the Elbe, and 1,088 feet above the sea. Opposite to it is situated the town of Koenigstein, at the foot of Mount Quirlberg, with 1,300 inhabitants.

The *Diebskeller* (thieves' cellar), a cavern eighty feet deep and twenty broad, is amongst the rocky summits of Mount Quirlberg. At no great distance is the *small Diebskeller*, and near it is a cross in memory of a noble minded virgin of Pirna, who, during the thirty

years' war, in order to escape from the brutality of the Swedish soldiery, threw herself from a rock which still bears the name of *Die Keusch-heitsprobe* (the trial of chastity).

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM DRESDEN.

To *Leipsig* in three and a half hours, four times a day. Fares, 1st class, 3 thal. 8 ng. ; 2nd class, 2 thal 15 ng. ; 3rd class, 1 thal. 21 ng.

To *Berlin* in six and eight hours, three times a day. Fares in silver groschen, 1st class, 5 thal. 15 sg. ; 2nd class, 3 thal. 20 sg. ; 3rd class, 2 thal. 10 sg.

To *Cörlitz* in three hours, four times a day. Fares in new groschen, 1st class, 2 thal. 22 ng. ; 2nd class, 2 thal. 8 ng. ; 3rd class, 1 thal. 18 ng.

To *Prague* in eight hours, three times a day. Fares to *Bodenbach*, 1st class, 42 ng. ; 2nd class, 33 ng. ; 3rd class, 25 ng.

STEAMERS TO ASSIG.

The Germani and Bohemian, formerly belonging to and commanded by Englishmen, the Messrs. Andrews and Obristwy, now belong to the government, leave Dresden for Assig five times a week at 6 a.m., during the summer, ascending in six hours, and descending in three to four hours; they are comfortable and clean boats, with every comfort aboard at moderate charges. Carriages are taken by these boats.

Prague. — **HOTELS.** — *Angleterre*, the best, most comfortable, and cleanest hotel in Prague, near the station.

Prague is situated at the confluence of the Beraun and the Moldau, and contains 145,000 inhabitants.

The most remarkable public buildings are the chapter-house of the Strahof, on the Hardchin, with its organ, its library, and several interesting collections; the palace of Czernim, remarkable for the regularity of its architecture, for its gallery of pic-

tures, and for several paintings in fresco; the imperial château the Spanish hall, the ancient prisons, the monument in the square, the dome, or cathedral, a Gothic building containing the tomb of St. Nepomucene, the chapel of St. Wenceslas, &c.; in the Kleing-Seite, the church of St. Nicholas, richly ornamented; the palace of Wallenstein, or Waldstein, and the garden in the old town. The bridge over the Moldau, 1,790 feet long, with 16 arches, and 28 statues of saints, and commanding a fine view of the Kleing-Seite and Mount St. Laurence; the church of St. Croix, a fine specimen of architecture; the *ci-devant* college of the Jesuits, where may be seen the imperial library, the cabinet of natural history, and the observatory; the church on the Thein, and the mausoleum of Tycho-Brahé, the clock at the town-house, remarkable for its antiquity; the university, and the theatre. In the new-town, the hospital, the mad-house, the lying-in-hospital, the orphan-house, the chapter-house of Emaus, on a steep rock, the ruins of Wischerad, the first residence of the ancient sovereigns of Bohemia, the citadel, and the arsenal.

Collections and Cabinets.—The most curious are the imperial library, containing 130,000 volumes, and a manuscript of Pliny's; the cabinet of curiosities and machines, the collection of natural history of the university, and the observatory, which possesses some remains of Tycho-Brahé the libraries of the chapter of Straof, of the cathedral, Count Nostiz, &c.; the picture galleries of Count Czernim, Count Nostiz; of the chapter of Emaus, of M. Bicard, and of M. Czerni, and the cabinets of medals and of curiosities belonging to Count Sternberg, Professors Renner and Schindler, and Count Kollowrat.

The manufactures consist chiefly of hats, gloves, laces, worsted stockings, linens, silk, stuffs, steel articles and sugar. Several fairs are held annually at Prague.

Promenades and Gardens.—The most agreeable promenades are the new walk, the castle garden, Count Waldstein's garden, the Farber-Insel, the Islands known under the name of great and little Venice, and outside the town the new English gardens, belonging to the Prince of Kinsky and Baron Wimmer; the garden of Count Canal, and at some distance, *sharka* and Procopi. Sophia Island, where music plays every evening.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM PRAGUE.

To Vienna, 251 English miles, in fourteen hours and a half; twice a day. Fares, 1st class, 16 fl. 52 kr.; 2nd class, 11 fl. 14 kr.; 3rd class, 7 fl. 52 kr.

To Dresden in eight hours, three times a day. Fares to Ausig, 1st class, 3 fl. 27 kr.; 2nd class, 2 fl. 6½ kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 32 kr.

Vienna.—HOTELS.—Archduke Charles (Zum Erzherzog Carl), a large, excellent house of the first class, situated near the theatres, palace, &c.; much frequented by English travellers, and celebrated for the civility of the proprietor (who speaks English) and his servants, the cleanliness of the apartments, and the excellence of its dinners, which are served *à la carte*, there being no tables d'hôtes in Vienna.

The *Golden Lamb*, in the suburbs, is a large house of the first class. Very good.

Every stranger, on entering the gates of the suburbs, will be required to leave his passport with the police. If he intends to remain any length of time in Vienna, he should apply for an *Aufenthalts-Karte* or permission of remaining. At its expiration, should he wish to prolong his stay, he should be particularly punctual in getting his *karte* renewed.

On leaving, it is necessary to have the passport signed not only at the police, but at the office of every ambassador whose country you intend entering.

“v.—Till within these few years there were

two distinct sorts of money current in Vienna; one called Schein, or paper money; the other Conventions-Müntze, or good money. The proportionate value of the latter to the former is as 100 to 250, consequently one Conv. Müntze is worth two florins and a half Schein, &c. Another expression for Schein is Wiener-Währung; and for Convent-Müntze, Silber. These terms are likewise expressed by the initials C. M. and W. W.

In large money transactions there is no question of anything but C. M., but in small purchases at shops, and in many of the hotels, the prices are fixed in Schein. Except, however, a few five-florin notes and copper coin, the money itself is very rarely to be met with in circulation.

	fl.	kr.	C. M.
An imperial gold ducat is worth....	4	30	
A Dutch ducat.....	4	30	
1 florin or gulden contains.....		60	
There are also silver coins of 20, 10, 5, and 3 kreutzers.			

Pieces of three kreutzers are called groschen.

The only copper coin in C. M. is kreutzers, $\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzers, $\frac{1}{4}$ kreutzers. All other copper money is W. W.; and as its value has been diminished by government, it is necessary to pay attention to the following observations:

Copper pieces marked 30 kr. are current for 6 kr.; 15 kr. for 3 kr.; 3 kr. for 2 kr.; 1 kr. for 1 kr. W. W.

Days on which the Public Places are open.

Monday.—Imperial Arsenal (tickets) 7 to 10 and 1 to 5; City Arsenal, 9 to 12 and 3 to 6; Cabinet of Antiquities and Medals (tickets) 10 to 2.

Tuesday.—Ambras Collection and Egyptian Antiquities, in the Belvidere, 9 to 12, and 3 to 6; Picture Gallery, same place and hours; Prince Esterhazy's Collection of Paintings, 9 to 12.

Wednesday.—Collection of Minerals, 9 to 1; Museum of Natural History, 10 to 12; Imperial Arsenal, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5; City Arsenal, 9 to 12 and 3 to 6; Blind Institution, 10 to 12; Prince Esterhazy's Collection of Paintings, 9 to 12.

Friday.—Treasury (Schatzkammer) 11 to 1 (tickets); Cabinet of Antiquities and Medals, 10 to 2 (tickets); Ambras Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, 9 to 12 and 3 to 6; Picture Gallery, same hours.

Saturday.—Treasury, 11 to 1 (tickets); Collection of Minerals, 9 to 1; Josephine's Academy of Natural History in wax, 8 A.M. in summer, 11 A.M. in winter (tickets); Deaf and Dumb Institution, 10 to 12; Academy des Beaux Arts; Paintings.

Daily.—Imperial Library, 9 to 2; St. Augustin and Capuchin churches.

Excursions.—Luxemburg, Schönbrunn, Hetzendorf, Hitzing, Bruhl, Baden, Helentha. Promenades—Glacis, Ramparts, Prater (Sundays) Volks-Garden.

Fiacres, no fixed tariff; make a contract if only for a short course.

Vienna, the capital of Austria, is a handsome city, with a population of 390,000 souls, situate in a fine fruitful plain, on the south side of the Danube, on a branch of that river, which here divides itself into many streams, forming several small islands. The little river Wien, which gives its name to the place, flows on the east part of the city, and falls a little below it into the Danube. 'Tis uncertain at what time this city was founded; the Romans had a fortress here, or very near the place where the city now stands, called Vindomina, or Vindobona; and the many Roman antiquities found in this neighbourhood, induce people to think that Vienna stands upon the same spot of ground. This city made no figure till about the year 1182, when it was enlarged, and surrounded with a wall by the Marquis of Austria, with the ransom money of Richard I. Within the walls it is not three Eng-

lish miles in circumference, but the suburbs, like those of London and other great towns, are much larger than the city.

Vienna maintained two vigorous sieges against the Turks; the last was in the year 1683, when the town, being almost reduced to extremity, was luckily relieved by John Sobiesky, King of Poland.

The town has twelve gates or *Thore*, viz.; Burthor, Scottenthor, Neuesthor, Rothenthurmthor, Stubenthor, Old Kärnthnerthor, New Kärnthnerthor, Custom-house-thor, Schanzelthor, Fischerthor, Franzensthor, Carinolenthor. It has twenty-three squares or public places, the chief of which are—the Hof, or Francis Platz, the Graben, the hohe Markt, the Freiong, the neue Markt, the Petersplatz, the Stephansplatz, the Josephplatz, the interior Burgplatz, the exterior Burgplatz, the Stock-im-Eisen, the Judenplatz, the Minoritenplatz, the Ballplatz.

Bridges.—There are five bridges crossing the small arm of the Danube, which divides the town from the Leopoldstadt; viz., the Augarten bridge, of wood; the Charles bridge, which is a suspension bridge, 50 fathoms long, only for foot-passengers; the Ferdinand's bridge, of stone, forming the grand communication with the Leopoldstat; the Francis bridge, leading from the end of the Jägerzeile to the Weiss-Jäger; the Sophia bridge, leading from the Prater to Erdberg; there is also a suspension bridge, and only intended for foot-passengers; carriages, however, cross it.

Over the Wien there are seven large bridges, and several small ones; two suspension bridges. The chief communication is by the stone one, leading to the Weiden.

The *Imperial Palace*, called the *Hofburg*. The oldest part of the pile is the side-wing to the east, built about the beginning of the 13th century; in the year 1275 it was destroyed by fire.

Ottakar II. caused it to be re-built. Ferdinand I. had the whole palace enlarged. Leopold I. began the long south front in 1660. The side-wing to the west was commenced at the end of the 16th century. The north side, closing the oblong square, is called the *Reichskansley*, or chancery of the empire. It is considered one of the finest pieces of modern architecture in Germany, and was built by Fischer von Erlach, in 1728. The figures that adorn the two gateways, representing four labours of Hercules, are by Lorenzo Matthielli.

The *Imperial Library*, forming the main front of Joseph's square, also a masterpiece of Fischer's, built in 1726. The large hall is 240 feet long, by 54. It contains 300,000 volumes. The east wing contains the various cabinets of natural history, antiquities, &c.; the west, the two ridotto halls and imperial riding school. The north side of this square is formed by the palace of Count Fries.

The *Trattner House*, Graben. Perhaps the largest private house in Vienna. It brings in a rent of £60,000 sterling.

The house of Baron John Puthon, on the Hof. It is called the large bunch of grapes, and stretches backwards into the tiefen Graben, where it is seven stories high.

A new monument was erected in June, 1846, in Francis, formerly the Hof Platz, to the memory of Francis I. The figure of the emperor is placed on a large high circular pedestal of polished granite, around which are eight bronze figures in high relief. This stands on a square, at the four corners of which are large figures, representing Power, Justice, Peace, and Religion. The figures are all in gold bronze.

The *Column of the Trinity* on the Graben, erected in 1629, in memory of the plague. It is 66 feet high, and the angels are considered perfect as works of

The *Pillar of the Holy Virgin* on the Hof; is was erected in 1667, is 24 feet high, and is of cast metal.

The *Pillar to the Holy Virgin* on the hohen Markt; 1732.

The *Equestrian Statue* of the Emperor Joseph II., in Joseph's Square, erected in 1807. It is by Zauner.

The *Public Fountain* on the neuen Markt, with five extremely beautiful statues of a composition of lead, by Donner.

The *Fountain* on the Franzis-canerplatz; a statue of soft metal.

The *two Fountains* on the Graben; *idem*.

The *two Fountains* on the Hof; *idem*. The statues of all these five fountains are by Fischer.

The *Stock im Eisen*. (The club in iron.) The stump of an old tree, said to mark the limits to which the forest of Vienna formerly reached. It is the custom throughout Germany for young artisans, while studying their trade, to travel through the country, making a stay of several months, sometimes a year and more, at the principal cities, by which they acquire a knowledge of the various improvements and modes of working in their respective branches. Till a young journeyman has gone through this sort of ordeal, he is not considered to have attained perfection. Not a single journeyman locksmith passes through Vienna, without hammering a nail into the Stock im Eisen: so that it is at present completely cased in nails-heads, and hence its name.

Churches.—St. Stephen's Cathedral. Its first foundations were laid by Henry Jasomirgott in 1144. In 1258, 1265 and 1276, it suffered materially by fire, and was again restored by king Ottokar of Bohemia. It received its present exterior from Rodolph IV., who also had planned two steeples for it. In 1400, George Hauser raised the steeple to two-thirds of its height in 1407, Anton Pilgram undertook to continue it, and

completed it in 1433. It was 74 years in building. Pilgram's successor was John Buchsbaum. The church is constructed entirely of hewn stone; its length is 342 feet; its greatest breadth 222 feet; its front breadth 144 feet. It has 31 lofty windows and 5 entries. The steeple is 428 feet high. The copper eagle on the top, weighs 120 Viennese pounds. The dial is 12 feet 6 by 11 feet 3. The hands are 6 feet 4. The large bell weighs 345 cwt., and the tongue 1300 lbs. in addition: it was cast from cannon taken in the Turkish siege. The staircase has 553 stone steps and 200 of wood; the highest summit is only to be ascended by ladders.

The subterranean part of this church consists of 30 large vaults and the royal vault. Each of the former is 8 fathoms long, 3 broad and 2 high. From 1365 to 1576, the royal vault was used as the place of interment for princes of the Austrian house. From that period it fell into neglect, and a royal vault was opened in the monastery of the Capuchins. Ferdinand V. afterwards made the regulation that the bowels of every member of the imperial family should be interred in the cathedral; the heart in the Loretto chapel of the Augustins, and the corpse in the vault of the Capuchins. Leave of entry both to vaults and steeple is to be had at the cathedral office, in the small street opposite the tower, leading to the Singerstrasse, No. 847.

The *Augustins'*, close to Joseph's Square; founded between 1330 and 1339. Here is the Loretto chapel, built in 1637, by Eleonora of Mantua, wife of Ferdinand II., where the hearts of all the members of the imperial family are conserved in silver urns. Also the celebrated monument by Canova, erected by Duke Albert of Teschen to his spouse the Archduchess Christina, in 1805. It cost 20,000 ducats.

The *Capuchins'*, on the neuen Markt; founded in 1622. The whole church and convent are extremely

simple. It is chiefly remarkable for its imperial vault, where the remains of all members of the imperial family, with few exceptions, since Matthias, have been deposited. This vault consists of a long archway, lined with coffins on each side, and enclosed by an iron gate. It is open to the public every All-Soul's day (2nd November); but strangers may easily obtain entry at other times.

St. Charles', on the Wieden, facing the Glacis. Built in one year, from 1736—37, by Martinelli, after the plan of Fischer von Erlach. The winding bas-reliefs on the two majestic columns in front, represent the life, actions, and death of St. Charles. These pillars are 41 feet high and 13 in diameter. The cupola and altar-pieces are finely painted.

The parish church of *Maria-hilf*; 1686-1713. This church possesses a very ancient picture of the Holy Virgin, to which great honours are paid.

Public Walks.—The *Ramparts*, a very agreeable walk round the walls of the town, planted with trees, and commanding the neighbouring suburbs at a height of 50 feet above the Glacis. It is much frequented in spring and autumn, and takes three quarters of an hour to go-round at an easy pace.

The *Glacis*.—The suburbs lie at a pretty equal distance of about 600 paces round the town; the intervening space is called the Glacis. It consists chiefly of lawn, intersected with alleys of lime, chestnut, and acacia, in various directions, and a broad, well-paved causeway in the middle. The Wasser Glacis, outside the Carolinen Thor, is the most frequented; there is here an establishment for drinking all sorts of mineral waters, in the morning, a coffee-house, and music in the evening.

The *Prater*.—This is part of the remains of a magnificent forest, still retaining a sufficient number of majestic trees to give evident proof of its antiquity. The usual road to the Prater is by the Jagerzeil. On

reaching the end of this fine street, the whole forest lies before one, intersected by six large alleys, nearly in the form of a fan. The road immediately to the right leads to the Franzensbrücke; that on the left, to the Northern railroad station; and farther on, to the Tabor bridge, which crosses the main arm of the Danube. The two alleys immediately to the right of the railroad, leading to what is usually called the Wild Prater, are little frequented but by solitary strollers, who love wandering in quiet sequestered spots. The swimming school and the free bath also lie in this direction: the alley is marked by a high pole, surmounted with a flag. The next alley, to the right of this, leads to the firework place, and to a vast number of small ale-houses, taverns, show-booths, roundabouts, swings, merry-go-rounds, skittle-grounds, &c., &c., with which the whole wood is here interspersed, and which give it the name of Wurstl or Jack-pudding Prater. The only remaining one is the chief alley, which is by far the longest and finest, and is the resort of all the *beau monde*. It is divided in its whole length into three sections: the middle broad causeway is for carriages, both going and returning; the right for equestrians, and the left for pedestrians. These three sections terminate in a circular platform, called the Rondeau, bordering on an arm of the Danube. There the mass of carriages generally turn, especially on great parade days; but persons who choose to prolong their walk, drive, or ride, can proceed farther, about the same distance, to a handsome summer building called the Lusthaus, usually considered the starting-place of steam-boats for Presburgh and Pesth, though the real spot is something farther on. The Lusthaus, as well as the left side of the great Prater alley, is provided with coffee-houses, where all sorts of refreshments are to be had, and where, on a summer evening, many thousand persons are sometimes assembled. There is also a

Panorama and an Olympic Pavilion for the display of feats of horsemanship.

The *Augarten* in Leopoldstadt, laid out in 1635 by Ferdinand III. : enlarged by Leopold I., and made a present of to the public, as a place of recreation, by Joseph II. in 1775. It is a garden of 130,000 square fathoms, planted with alleys of the most majestic chestnut trees, clipped and formed in the old French style, but very agreeable in summer from the solemn silence of the walks and the density of the foliage, which is such as not to admit a single sun-beam. These alleys terminate on a long terrace or dam, commanding a fine view of the adjacent Brigitten-Au and the neighbouring range of mountains. There is a building near the entry provided with eating-rooms coffee-house, dancing-hall, billiards, &c. The grand day for the *Augarten* is 1st May.

The *Brigittenau*, a large irregular sort of copse, mixed with patches of lawn, which takes its name from a small chapel built here to St. Bridget by Archduke Leopold William of Austria, in commemoration of his having escaped unhurt by a ball from the Swedish army, which fell close beside him in 1645. It touches on the *Augarten*, and contains a number of little inns, ale-houses, and coffee-houses, besides the *Jagerhaus*, or hunting lodge, where refreshments may be had. There is an annual festival of the people held here, when there generally assemble from 30 to 40,000 persons of all classes; by far the greater number as active participators in the merriment of the scene; the others as lookers-on. It can be compared to nothing but Greenwich fair.

The *Volksgarten*, to which the principal entry is from the side of the exterior *Burgplatz*; but it is in connexion with the *Paradeis Garten* above, and may be entered through it from the rampart. In the middle strands the temple of Theseus, built on purpose for Canova's masterpicce of Theseus destroying

the Centaur. To the left of the temple, is a small building with a staircase descending to the catacombs. The garden is small, but has a good coffee-house and music.

The *Town Moat*, formerly filled with water, but now a dry valley surrounding the town, enclosed on one side by the ramparts 50 feet high, and on the other by a grassy declivity of half the same elevation. Here one may ride, drive, or walk, in a long alley of lofty poplars, protected from the wind in boisterous weather.

Theatres.—Vienna has five theatres, two in the town and three in the suburbs.

The Court Theatre, in the palace, called the Burg Theatre. This ill-shaped house is exclusively devoted to classic German plays, and in point of actors is unquestionably the first in Germany. Some of Shakspeare's masterpieces, such as Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, Othello, Romeo and Juliet, are here represented with taste and correctness. It is maintained at the expense of the Court. It has two tiers of boxes, two pits, and two galleries.

The Court Theatre of the Karnthner Thor. This is exclusively for German and Italian operas, and for ballets. It is mostly farmed out to Italians, to whom the Court usually pays a premium of 7,000*l.* stg. as the amount received by subscription and at the doors would by no means cover the outlays. It has two pits and five galleries, the three lowest of which are partitioned out into boxes. The prices are variable.

The Theatre on the Wien. For popular farces and grand spectacles. Some classic pieces are also represented here. The stage is so spacious that 500 persons and 100 horses have appeared on it at once. There are two pits with eight boxes, ten boxes in the first tier, and four galleries.

The Theatre in the Leopoldstadt, for popular farces, comic spectacles, pantomimes, &c. The representa-

tions are mostly in the broadest Austrian dialect, rather vulgar, but often very amusing. The machinery is excellent. There is one pit and three galleries.

The Theatre in the Joseph-stadt, Kaiserstrasse. A very nice, little, neatly-built house, with representations of all sorts : even the best operas are so well performed, that, when a popular actor appears there, crowds will flock over the glacis from town to enjoy the amusement. It has two pits, three galleries, fourteen boxes, and 400 closed seats. A large box costs 12 fl. w. w.; a small one, eight. The other prices are as at Leopoldstadt.

Coffee-houses.—There are about eighty in Vienna. The following are the best : Daum's, Kohlmarkt; Wolfsberger's, Graben; Corti's, Joseph-square; Leibenfrost's, neuen Markt; Neuner's, Plankengasse; Lenz's, Bauernmarkt; Haidvogel's, Graben; Corra's, Bürgerspital; Boos's Stephansplatz; Bogner's, Singerstrasse. One in the Volksgarten, and one on the Löwel rampart.

In all the respectable coffee-houses, besides a good choice of German papers, there are generally one or two French papers, and Galignani's Messenger. Even the most ordinary have billiard tables.

Collections.—The *Imperial Treasury*, containing besides various imperial regalia, as crowns, sceptres, &c., innumerable precious ornaments, adorned with an incredible number of the largest brilliants and other stones, and historical curiosities of all sorts. The most valuable part of the treasure is the great diamond, called the Florentine diamond; it formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who lost it at the battle of Granston, when it was found in the camp by a Swiss soldier, who sold it to a citizen of Berne for five florins; after which, passing from one proprietor to another, it at length found a place in the treasury at Florence, whence it was carried to Vienna by the Roman Emperor, Francis I. It weighs

439½ carats, and at the end of the last century it was valued at 1,043,534 florins.

There is also another diamond of extraordinary size, in the form of a hat-button, bought by the same Emperor Francis, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1764. This sovereign has also enriched the treasury with a complete set of buttons for a coat, of which each button is formed of a single diamond. It has been estimated at 258,000 florins.

There are besides a great number of costly jewels belonging to the family of the house of Austria, a quantity of golden vases, and some rare and curious specimens of art, both modern and antique; amongst others, a round dish formed of a single agate, measuring two feet two inches in diameter; a vase of brown and white agate, which will hold three pots, Vienna measure; and a valuable and curious clock, presented by the landgrave of Hesse, in 1750, to the Empress Maria Theresa: every time the clock strikes, portraits present themselves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Landgrave, and some others. This treasury likewise contains a great many other valuable clocks, several basso-relievos, small statues, busts, vases, cameos, snuff-boxes, a table service, several crosses of the Orders of the Golden Fleece and of St. Stephen, of Maria Theresa, &c., enriched with diamonds; and the coronation robe of a Roman Emperor, with the crown, the sceptre, and the sword, all executed in exact imitation of the originals formerly kept at Nuremberg.

The entire treasury occupies a gallery and four apartments, and a catalogue may be had of the whole. Tickets of entry to be had at the treasurer's office, in the Schweizerhof. Open on Friday and Saturday at ten.

The *Imperial Ambras Collection*, in the lower building of the Belvidere. This large and remarkable collection, made by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was brought from the castle of Ambras, near

Innsbruck, to Vienna, 1806. It consists of original suits of armour, arms, vases, Egyptian and other antiquities, objects of art, natural curiosities, &c. It is open on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.; that is to say—from St. Georges to Michaelmas; but from Michaelmas to St. Georges it is open on the same days, from 9 till 2.

The *Imperial Arsenal*, in the Rennegasse, No 140, founded under Maximilian II., 1569, received its present degree of extension under Leopold I. It contains more than 150,000 muskets, symmetrically and tastefully arranged. The ceilings are covered with armour and arms. The pillars that support it, are formed of carbines with capitals of pistols. Amongst a vast number of costumes of celebrated men, there are innumerable historical trophies and curiosities; such are Montecuculi's coat of mail; the keys of the town of Lyons; the long chain, consisting of 8,000 links, with which, in 1529, the Turks closed the Danube at Bude. It is open on Mondays and Thursdays, but only with tickets, to be had gratis, at the Inspections-Hanzei of the imperial foundry, in the Seilerstätte, No 958.

The *Civil Arsenal*, on the Hof. It also contains arms of various sorts, tastefully arranged, and many historical remembrances. Among others, the great Blood-standard taken from the Turks in 1683. It is open on Mondays and Thursdays; on other days, application must be made next door, at the Unterkammeramt, No. 331.

Libraries.—The Imperial Public Library, in Joseph Square, founded by Maximilian I. at the Minorites', and thence transferred to the present magnificent edifice, built by Charles VI. in 1723. It has, however, made its most numerous acquisitions since that period, and still continues to be enriched by frequent presentations from learned societies and private individuals.

It contains 24 extreme rarities, (Cimelien) the most remarkable of which are, a brass plate with a Roman Senatus Consultum, anno U.C, 567, one hundred and sixty years before Christ; a roll of Mexican hieroglyphics; the psalm-book of St. Hildegarde, consort of Charlemagne; the Latin prayer-book of the emperor Charles V.; Stilarius Pictaviensis de Trinitate, a papyrus manuscript of the 14th century; Gerusalemme conquistata, di Torquato Tasso: the original manuscript, &c. ; 16,076 manuscripts, of which 985 are Greek, 85 Hebrew, 60 Chinese and Indian, 1000 Oriental, 2,789 European on parchment, and 11,157 on paper; 12,000 Incunabeln, or books, that appeared during the infancy of printing, while the art was still in its cradle, say before 1500; 270,000 printed books, of more modern date: 940 volumes, 14 portfolios and 245 handboxes of prints; 6,000 volumes of music; 8,000 autographs of distinguished personages, a collection but recently set on foot by the indefatigable Prefect of the Establishment, Count Maurice Dietrichstein, whose zeal for its prosperity, perfect knowledge of his subject, and courtesy of manners, should not be here passed over. The reading room is open daily from 9 till 2, except on Sundays and holidays.

Picture Galleries.—The Imperial Gallery, at the Belvedere. Originally founded, but neither in its present form nor situation, by Maximilian I.; Ferdinand III. enriched it with a number of pictures formerly in possession of Charles II. of England; and under Charles VI. and Joseph II. it received large additions. It is impossible to give any idea of the richness of the above collection, within the limits of the present work; suffice it is to say, that it contains nearly 3000 pictures, large and small; and that one of its great peculiarities and advantages is, its possessing admirable specimens from the various periods of all the principal schools, as Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and old and modern German, so as to present the artist or amateur a

complete survey of the progress of the art, and form what may be termed a general whole. The names of Giorgione, Titian (numerous), Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Raphael, Perugino, Caravaggio, Salvator Rosa, Da Vinci, Del Sarto, Carlo Dolce, Michael Angelo, Guido Reni, Correggio, Carracci, Vandyk, Rubens, Teniers, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Ruysdael, Wouwermans, Van-Eyck, Albrecht Dürer, will be sufficient to excite the curiosity of every visitor endowed with taste for exhibitions of this sort. From 24th of April to 30th of September, this gallery is open, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 12, and from 3 to 6. From 1st of October to 23rd of April, same days, from 9 till 2.

The collection of the Archduke Charles, in his palace on the rampart at the east end of the Burg. It contains more than 14,000 original drawings by Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Raphael, Albrecht Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, and others; 150,000 engravings, among which are a set of Albrecht Dürer, best impressions. In the private apartments, among other very fine paintings, there is a most beautiful portrait of his Highness' eldest daughter, the Queen of Naples, when a child, by Lawrence. Open to artists and amateurs on Mondays and Thursdays, in the forenoon.

The Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein, in his palace, Rossau suburb. Above 1,200 paintings by the most celebrated masters of the Italian and Flemish schools. Several by Leonardo da Vinci; the best Holy Family of Del Sarto; Madonna and Child, by Perugino. Also pictures by Raphael, Correggio, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolce, Titian, and six by Rubens. A portrait of Wallenstein, by Vandyk. Free entry daily, except Sundays, by application to the keeper.

The Gallery of the Prince Esterhazy; palace, Maria-hilf, No. 40. 800 paintings, in 15 rooms; chiefly of the Spanish and French schools; several statues by

Canova, Thorwalsden, &c. 2,000 original drawings, and 50,000 engravings. A lately-printed catalogue to be had at all booksellers. Open Tuesdays and Thursdays, forenoon.

The Collection of Paintings of Count Czernin; Wallner Strasse, No. 263. About 300 specimens of the French, Italian, Spanish, and Flemish schools. A superb Paul Potter. Strangers obtain admittance by application to the Count's steward (Haushofmeister).

The Collection of Count Schönborn; Renngasse, No. 135. Small but very choice. Carlo Dolce, Guido Reni, Guercino, Vandyk. Holbein, Rubens, and Rembrandt. Apply to the steward.

The Collection of the late Count Lamberg, now the property of the Academy of Arts, Anna Gasse, No. 980. Excellent paintings of old German masters, and Paul Potter, Claude Lorraine, &c. Applications must be made in writing, the day previous.

The Collection of Paintings and Engravings of Baron Bretfeld; Wasserkunst rampart, No. 1191, 400 paintings, 10,000 engravings, and many curious woodcuts.

The Imperial Cabinet of Antiquities, Joseph-square, east side of the library. A vast number of antique household utensils, lamps, arms, &c., several small bronze vessels, Etruscan vases, and a remarkably rich collection of cut stones: the apotheosis of the Emperor Augustus, an onyx of 8½ inches in diameter, with 20 beautiful figures; the onyx with the head of Alexander the Great, and his spouse, &c. N.B.—This cabinet is in connexion with that of coins and medals. Open on Mondays and Fridays, at 10. Cards of admission must be previously applied for at the Cabinet itself.

The Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquities, adjoining the Ambras museum, contains interesting remains from Egypt, both round and in bas-relief; numerous papyrus rolls, mummies, &c.

Coins and Medals.—The Imperial Collection of coins and medals, in the Burg, contains above 134,000 ar-

ticles, 31,000 Greek, 25,000 Roman; 30,000 duplicates and false moneys; 16,200 medals, dollars, and false moneys of the middle ages and modern times; 22,654 ducats and groschens; 500 bronze medals; 4,000 duplicates and false moneys, and 1920 oriental coins. The whole was systematically arranged in 1835, under the direction of his Excellency Count Maurice Dietrichstein. Admission, Mondays and Fridays, by previous application, at ten in the morning.

The Imperial Zoological and Botanical Cabinet, Joseph-square, east of the Imperial Library, comprises 450 species of mammiferous animals, with 1,100 specimens; 3,000 species of birds, with 5,800 specimens, nests and eggs; 550 species of amphibious animals and reptiles, with 2,800 specimens; 450 species of fishes, with more than 1,300 specimens; 200 species of Mollusca, with 700 specimens; 3,200 species of conchifera, with 16,000 specimens; 500 species of crustacea, and 25,000 species of insects, with innumerable specimens; 500 species of zoophytes and star fishes, with 1,400 specimens 800; species of intestinal worms, and 12,000 species of plants. Admission every Thursday, from 9 till 12. Previous application for cards at the porter's.

The imperial Mineralogical Cabinet. Same building as above. Three halls containing more than 100,000 specimens. Admission, every Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 till 1. The latter day tickets are required.

The Imperial Brazilian Museum. Same building. This forms a part of the above establishment. It contains 13 rooms, filled with all sorts of objects illustrative of the natural history of the Brazils. Admission, Saturdays, from 9 till 12.

The Museum of the University, Schulgasse, No. 757. Two large halls of animals, birds, fishes, minerals, &c., and an adjacent room with skeletons. Admission is obtained of the servant.

The Museum of the Josephine Academy, Währingergasse, No. 221. This large establishment contains productions in all the different branches of natural history; above 4,000 anatomical-pathological preparations; instruments of midwifery; physical and geometrical instruments; bandages and surgical machines; a pathological collection of bones; and in seven spacious rooms, a splendid collection of anatomical wax preparations, exactly representing all the various parts of the human organization. Admission on Saturday at 11 o'clock. Application must be made on the previous Thursday at the Prosector's of the Academy, in the same building.

Public Baths. — These are generally made of the water of the Danube, mixed with a larger or smaller quantity of water from the same river, warmed according to the pleasure of the bather. The Bath of Diana, a neat and elegant house, erected in the suburb Leopoldstad, near the bank of the Danube: on one side are apartments for men, and on the other for ladies; in the centre is a hall, and behind it a small garden, where breakfast, dinner, supper, and refreshments of every kind may be procured. The apartments are provided with linen and other necessities; the price for a bath is two florins on the ground floor, and three florins on the first story. When rooms are provided with beds, artificial baths, &c., the price increases according to the accommodation, to as much as seven florins.

The most frequented bath next to the Diana, is the Kaiserbad, outside the new gate, where the price is from 1 florin 30 kreutzers to 4 florins. There are similar baths in the suburbs of Leopoldstadt, Jaegerziel, at the entrance of the Prater, Landstrasse Weissgaerber, Erdberg, &c.; the price is almost everywhere the same.

Provisions and other necessary articles are cheaper here than at most of the capitals of Europe, or

even at smaller cities with a much less population. Lodgings and firewood are the only dear articles compared with other things.

Clubs.—Of these there exist but two in Vienna.

The Noblemen's Club, in the Renngass, No. 139. This was only established in 1837. It is on a very handsome and elegant scale, its members being all of the highest nobility, with one or two of the first bankers. It is provided with an excellent library, all permitted newspapers, good wines, cookery, &c. much on the plan of the best London clubs. Strangers must be introduced.

The Merchant's Club (*Kaufmännische Verein*) *Spiegelgasse*, No. 1096. Its members consist entirely of the mercantile class, who meet here for the purpose of recreation rather than business. There are coffee-rooms, billiard tables, library, and newspapers in all languages. Strangers wishing to see the papers can be introduced by a member for one month gratis; after that period the price is 2 fl. C. M. per month.

Hackney-Coaches.—There are about 700 hackney-coaches distributed in the squares and streets of the city and suburbs, before the gates of the city, and within the barriers of the line, and remain from seven in the morning till ten at night. The greater part of them are very neat, and many of them equal in elegance to the carriages of private persons. Every hackney-coach proprietor is obliged to pay a tax of three florins every month. The hackney-coaches are not only used in the city and suburbs, but for many leagues in the country, as to Baden, to Neustadt, Presburg, &c.

Their fares not being under any control, it is better to make an agreement before hiring them, as they are apt to impose on strangers. The usual price per hour is 2 fl. W.W., or 48 kr. C.M. For the afternoon, to go to some neighbouring village, (say, from four o'clock to nine) 8 fl. C.M. For a whole day, one pays

from 5 to 8 fl. C.M. according to distance and consequent fatigue of the horses.

In bad weather, and on Sundays, fête days, and extraordinary occasions, the price is increased. Each coach is numbered, and all are under the superintendence of a commissary of police, before whom complaints may be preferred.

Though the hackney coaches are, perhaps, the best in Europe, the Jobs or Glass coaches are the most wretched turn-outs anywhere to be met with. There are about 300 of them, and they are to be had on an average at 8 fl. C.W. per day, or 100 fl. per month. A trifle must be also reckoned for Trinkgeld; which is not the case with hackney coaches. The usual place for hiring them is at Jantschki's, Judenplatz, No. 401.

Sedan chairs were first used at Vienna in 1703. By a particular law they are forbidden to carry invalids to the hospitals, or dead bodies. The bearers wear a red uniform; the chairs, which are numbered, are distributed in different parts of the town, and are constantly at the service of the public, day and night. There is no fixed price for them; but 1 florin 30 kreutzers is the usual charge for a fare in the city. The bearers are under the superintendence of the police.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM VIENNA.

To *Laibach* twice a day, in twenty-two hours. Fares, 1st class, 17 fl. 44 kr.; 2nd class, 11 fl. 53 kr.; 3rd class, 8 fl. 54 kr.

To *Prague* twice a day, in fifteen hours. Fares, 1st class, 16 fl. 52 kr.; 2nd class, 11 fl. 14 kr.; 3rd class, 7 fl. 52 kr.

To *Breslau* once a day, in twenty hours. Fares, 1st class, 19 fl. 50 kr.; 2nd class, 14 fl. 57 kr.; 3rd class, 9 fl. 55 kr.

FROM FRANKFORT BY KISSINGEN, BAMBURG, NUREMBERG,
AND BY THE DANUBE FROM RATISBON TO VIENNA.

Travellers going direct to Kissingen should leave the boat at *Lohr*, where there is an excellent hotel, and proceed with a carriage or by the bus. The former for 4 persons costs 12 fl.; in the latter 2 fl. each.

193 English miles 43 German.

Wurzburg.—HOTELS.—*Hôtel de Russie*.—First-rate, clean and comfortable, near the post and railway station and landing place of the steamers. A table d'hôte at 1 daily, the wine of the country can be had of the proprietor, for England.

Kron Prinz, also situated in an open space opposite the post, and very good, a table d'hôte at 1 daily.

The capital of the Bavarian Grand Duchy of Würzburg is situated on the Main, and has 24,000 inhabitants. The ci-devant château of the prince-bishop is perhaps the finest in Germany. The fortress of Marienburg is on an eminence near the town; it has an ancient church, bearing this inscription: "Prima Ecclesia Francorum;" a deep well, and an arsenal; the view from the keep is splendid. This castle was despoiled of most of its pictures in 1804. The citadel, with its cellars, famous for their old wines, was pillaged by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, and, together with the arsenal, has remained empty to the present time. The other remarkable objects are, the great square, and the chapel of St. Mary, lately restored and beautified; the cathedral, with a pulpit in the Gothic style; the great hospital, called Julius Hospital; opposite which is a splendid gilt bronze statue, by Schwanthaler, of the founder Bishop Julius, in his robes, erected in 1847, by the king of Bavaria; the bridge over the Main; and the fountain, ornamented with a beautiful obelisk.

Promenades.—The most agreeable are: the square, where the military mount guard; the Schloss garden;

and the mountain of St. Nicholas, with the hospital of Capuchins.

The best wines of Franconia are produced from the vineyards which surround Würzburg. In the thirteenth century the vineyards only occupied about 2,000 acres; at present, it is calculated, that from 10,000 to 20,000 are cultivated as vineyards. The wine, celled *Leiste*, is considered the best of all the wines of Franconia. When it has acquired a certain age, it is equal to some of the best foreign wines. The genuine sort is produced from the vineyard on the side of the fortress, situated near the mountain of St. Nicholas. The *Stein* wine is more fiery than that of *Leiste*; it is sold under the name of *Vin du St. Esprit*, in sealed bottles. The wines of *Escherndorff* and *Schalksberg* are equal to the preceding, and are usually drunk out of small glasses like liquenrs. The wine of *Calmut* is nearly equal to the celebrated wines of Hungary, and resembles *Madeira*. This wine is produced from a vineyard on the rock of *Triffenstein*, near the *Maine*, on the side of *Aschaffembourg*.

WÜRZBURG TO KISSINGEN.

A diligence leaves Würzburg every morning in 6½ hours, stopping at *Swinefurt*; at *Werneck* there is a large castle used formerly by the Bishops of Würzburg as a hunting seat.

Swinefurt — *Inns*. — *Raven*, and *Golden Crown*, both very bad. A town of 9,000 inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture.

Kissingen. — *Hotels*. — *Kurhause*. — This large establishment is situated opposite the springs and promenade, and contains every accommodation for bathing, eating, drinking and sleeping. The *table d'hôte* is first-rate, served in the ground saloon, at 1 o'clock, charge 1 florin, attached is the bank of *Bolzano Brothers*.

Schlatters Hotel, pleasantly situated in the most healthy part of Kissingen. Very good, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock.

Sanners Hotel, situated near the springs and promenade, very good, a table d'hôte at 1.

Few baths have come into such general repute within so short a time as Kissingen, and there is perhaps no place about which so much *puffing* has been exercised by the M. Ds'. The number of visitors during the year 1848, amounted to 2,070; 1850, 5,045; 1851, 5,400.

The position of the town is elevated and cheerful, in an open part of the valley of the Saal, surrounded by meadows and corn-fields, and sheltered from cold winds by high hills. The heat in summer is not oppressive; but rain more frequently falls than at many others baths. The town is clean and consists of two principal wide streets, the houses are large, with good accommodation, rooms varying in price hour 2 to 18 florins a week.

On the promenade opposite the Kurhaus are the three springs, the Ragozzi, Pandur, and Maxbrunnen, and on the bank of the river is the new and elegant conversation-house and colonnade, erected by order of the present king, for occasional balls and reunions, and exercise in wet weather. The *Reunions* take place every Saturday from 8 till 12. Admission free.

The band plays from 6 till 8 in the morning, and during the same hours in the evening.

The *Reading-Room* is supplied with English and Foreign papers. Terms: 3 fl. 30 kr. per month.

The Maxbrunnen is a saline acidulous spring very analogous to that of Selters, though it contains less salt, especially muriate of soda, and is much more gaseous (31 cubic inches to the pint). It differs from the Simburg and Warnarz springs at Bruckenaus, inasmuch as these are purely gaseous, and scarcely contain any saline substance. It is not unfrequently

used as a cooling drink in summer, or mixed with wine at dinner, and may be used medicinally in similar cases as the Seltzer water.

The Ragozzi is the spring generally employed for drinking. Its tast is saline, sometimes more piquant than at others, and is not disagreeable after the first glass or two. It contains a large quantity of muriate of soda and other salts, nearly three quarters of a grain of iron, and twenty-six cubic inches of carbonic acid gas to the pint. Most persons are recommended to drink the prescribed quantity of water in the morning fasting, and not to take any in the after part of the day.

	PRICE OF BATHS.	fl.	kr.
Pandur.		0	36
Fresh water.		0	36
Douche.		1	0
Hot bath.		0	18

No fees to attendants.

The *Post office* is open from 7 in the morning till 7 in the evening. The postage of a letter to England (payment optional) is 24 kr.

Bamberg.—HOTELR.—*Bamberger hof*, the best, *Deutsche-haus*.—Very filthy.

Bamberg is a town situated at the confluence of the *Maine* and the *Pegnitz*. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the imperial hall, the hospital, the harbour, the lyceum, and the baths of *Bayre*. This town has manufactories of printed cottons, and two fairs are annually held here, one in spring, the other in autumn. The liquorice and plums which grow in the environs are excellent. Of the latter the inhabitants make prunes, a considerable quantity of which are sent to *Holland*. The promenade of *Busch* is a favourite resort. The view from *Altenberg* is magnificent.

Railway Trains to *Nuremberg*, *Augsburg*, *Munich*,
To *Hof*, in correspondence with *Leipzig*, &c.

Nuremberg.—**HOTELS.**—*Hotel de Bavière*, a first-rate establishment in the centre of the town, the only one in Nuremberg suited to English travellers; the rooms are comfortably furnished; a capital table d'hôte daily at 1 o'clock. Mr. Aurnheimer the proprietor has been much in England and speaks the language fluently.

The 70,000 inhabitants who dwelt formerly within the walls of Nuremberg are now diminished to 43,000. That which was once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free imperial cities, the residence of emperors, the seat of diets, the focus of the trade of Asia and Europe, the most important manufacturing town in Germany, the home of German freedom and art, the cradle of the fine arts, of poetry (in its uncouth infancy, it is true), and of almost numberless useful inventions—which was alternately the courted ally and the dreaded rival of sovereign princes, had degenerated from the latter part of the 14th to the beginning of the 19th century, into a dull provincial town. Forsaken by its ancient commerce, it might be compared to one of the galleons of its own merchants of former days, abandoned by the receding tide. Its manufactures, once so universally known and prized in all parts of the world as to give rise to a proverb,—“Nuremberg’s hand goes through every land,” were reduced to dribble in lead pencils, pill boxes, and children’s toys.

It has, however, of late years, experienced a considerable revival of prosperity; and in spite of all this change of fortune and condition, as a city it remains almost unaltered, retaining, probably, more than any other in Europe, the aspect of times long gone by. It is surrounded by feudal walls and turrets (of which in former days it boasted to possess 365), faced and strengthened in more recent times, when the influence of gunpowder began to be felt, by ramparts and incipient bastions, resembling the early Italian mode of modern fortification. These again are enclosed by a

ditch 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, lined throughout with masonry. Its four principal arched gates are flanked by massive cylindrical watch towers, no longer of use as fortifications, but picturesque in a high degree, and serving to complete the coronet of antique towers which encircle the city, as seen from a distance. The stranger arrived within its walls might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he threads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses. Its churches and other public edifices, monuments of the piety and charity of its citizens, are singularly perfect; having escaped unharmed the storm of war, sieges, and even of the reformation, which its inhabitants adopted at an early period, and without any outbreak of iconoclasm. Its private buildings, including the palace-like mansions of its patrician citizens and merchant nobles, having been built of stone, are equally well preserved. Many of them are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them. Though built in the prevailing fashion of the period, with narrow but highly ornamented fronts, and acutely pointed gables, they are often of large size, inclosing two or three courts, and extending back from one street into another. The ground story, low and vaulted, was usually occupied as a warehouse; the habitable part, though not laid out in a manner consistent with modern ideas of comfort, was richly decorated with carving and stucco; indeed, an ancient author (*Æneas Sylvius*), speaking of the splendour of Nuremberg, declares that a simple citizen was better lodged than the King of Scotland. An additional interest is reflected upon this venerable city, by the fame and works of the great artists it has produced, such as *Albert Durer*, *Peter Vischer*, *Adam Kraf*, *Veit Stoss*, &c.; and though stripped, to a great extent, of these treasures, of consequence of public and private poverty, she owes her chief ornaments to the productions of their skill still remaining. It will thus

be easily understood that Nuremberg, though dull in a commercial sense, will afford to the traveller of taste high entertainment for a residence of several days. In its ancient and palmy state, when the seat of arts and of far more extensive commerce than at present, it was termed the Gothic Athens; it may now be regarded as a sort of Pompeii of the middle ages.

The following are the principal objects of attraction in this town : the Town-house, a large building, containing several remarkable pictures : frescoes by Albert Durer, which have, however, been retouched ; the triumphal car of the Emperor Maximilian ; portraits of citizens of Nuremberg who have founded charitable institutions ; the Imperial Castle, called Reichsfeste, or die Burg, with a gallery of pictures belonging partly to the king and partly to the town ; the cathedra, with St. Sebald's tomb, the pictures of Wohlgemuth, Duren, of John de Culmbach, Creusfelder, &c. ; beautiful painted glass, sculptures by Kraft, and a crucifix by Stess ; there is a brass crucifix outside, between the two towers, in the court of the parish of St. Sebald, where Dean Pfinsing wrote his work called the Thenerdank ; the choir of this church is a master-piece of antique art ; the church of the Holy Ghost, where the ornaments used at the coronation of the emperors of Germany were formerly kept, which are now in the imperial treasury at Vienna ; St. Lawrence's church with its painted glass ; St. Eloy's church, with a splendid picture by Vandyk, and several other churches ; St. John's burying ground, which holds the ashes of R. Durer of Wirtheimer and of J. de Sandrack ; the chain bridge ; the fountain in the market-place ; the subterraneous chapel of St. Sebald ; the Margrafen Fenster ; the conservatory of antiquities ; the custom-house, which was formerly the arsenal ; the great scales ; the town library in the building which was formerly the Dominican convent ; many collections of objects of natural history, of art, and of science ; the society called

the Blumenorden of the Pegnitz (an academy for floral games, resembling those of Toulouse); the drawing academy; the polytechnic school, the anatomical theatre, the society for the encouragement of industry in Franconi, the gymnasium, the technical school, a richly-endowed hospital, an asylum for orphans, and many other charitable establishments; the museum, several fountains and jets d'eau.

The *Troedel Market*, in an island of the Pegnitz, is the most picturesque group of pawnbrokers' stalls in the world. The wooden houses, their inhabitants, and their wares, all belong to by-gone times; and many a relic of quaint old Burgher habits, or fragments of domestic luxury unknown to modern comfort, may be picked up by the curious collector.

The *manufactures* of Nuremberg seem again to be in the ascendant; at present they include cloth, brass and bronze wares, mirrors, and tin and lackered ware and furniture; much steel and brass ware is sent to America.

Nuremberg exports to all parts of the globe; the chief supply of children's toys, known in England as Dutch toys; an inappropriate name, since they are mostly made by the peasants of the Thuringian Forest, who employ themselves and their families on such labours, during the winter months, and by their frugal habits, are enabled to produce them at a surprising low price. Lead pencils are made here in large quantities; they are inferior to the English, but often bear the name of English makers, and are sometimes sent over to England and re-imported, in order to confirm the forgery. Nuremberg is even now a main depôt for goods passing from the South to the North of Europe and *vice versa*. Houses and property within the town have doubled in value within 30 or 40 years.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM NUREMBERG.

To *Bamberg* in two hours, four times a day. Fares,

1st class, 2 fl. 24 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 36 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 6 kr.

To *Hof* in seven hours, twice a day. Fares, 1st class, 7 fl. 39 kr.; 2nd class, 5 fl. 6 kr.; 3rd class, 3 fl. 24 kr.

To *Augsburg* in five hours and a half, twice a day. Fares, 1st class, 6 fl. 54 kr.; 2nd class, 4 fl. 36 kr.; 3rd class, 3 fl. 6 kr.

To *Munich* twice a day, in eight hours and a half. Fares, 1st class, 9 fl. 24 kr.; 2nd class, 6 fl. 15 kr.; 3rd class, 4 fl. 12 kr.

To *Furth* every hour from eight *a. m.* to eight *p. m.*

FRANKFORT TO VIENNA BY STUTGARD, MUNICH,
AND SALZBURG.

	G. miles.
To Carlsruhe.	19
Stutgard.	24
Ulm.	11
Angsburg.	10
Munich.	8½
Salzburg.	16
Lintz.	18
Vienna.	22

E. miles 529, G. miles 115

Carlsruhe described at page 274.

Stutgard.—HOTEL.—*Marquardt*, the best and only good hotel in Stutgard.

This City, the capital of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, contains 44,000 inhabitants. It stands in a pleasant fruitful plain, and is divided into two parts by the Neckar, over which it has a bridge; the streets are broad and lightsome. There are three suburbs, and five gates. The King's palace is a noble old free-stone fabric, composed of four piles of buildings, flanked at each angle by a tower.

A *Pillar of Granite*, in the centre of the Schloss Place has been erected to commemorate the first 25

years' reign of the present king. After his death, it is to be surmounted by a statue of his majesty. The four corners are ornamented by figures representing Peace, Commerce, Agriculture, and Science. Four beautifully executed high reliefs represent the king swearing to the Constitution, and three battle scenes. It is by Professor Wagner.

The *Royal Stables* contain stabling for 107 horses. At present, there are about 90 stallions. The name of the horse is over each stall.

The *Riding School* is adjoining the stables; it is 176 feet long, by 70 wide, with a gallery: on particular occasions it is used for concerts, &c.

The *Academy* is open every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, from eleven till one. The ground floor is chiefly occupied by models in plaster; the first floor is occupied as a picture gallery; the ante-room contains a spirited modern painting by Carl Nahl, of Wallenstein, and the Magician. The collection is small and contains but few pictures of note.

English Church service every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock in the Orphan House.

The *Museum* is open on Sundays, from eleven till one; on Wednesdays and Fridays, from two till three. The collection consists of shells, fossils, stuffed birds and reptiles, skeletons, and Egyptian mummies.

Theatre.—A large handsome building; the interior is light and elegant, and contains three tiers of boxes, a gallery corresponding, and pit, divided into three separate parts; the first two rows for officers, the second are called *spersitz*; the *parterre*, all very comfortable; the royal state box is in the centre of the first circle; but his Majesty (who attends every night), except on state occasions, occupies the P. S. stage box. The ceiling is ornamented by the portraits of the following composers: Schiller, Mozart, Goethe, Bellini, Alfieri, Moliere, Lessing, Beethoven, Shakespear, Plantus, with the names of twenty others. Open

four times a week, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Admission: first boxes and spersitz, 1 fl. 12 kr.; Parterre, 1 fl. 48 kr. Commence at 6. The king gives annually 15,000 florins towards the support of the theatre.

A new *Coffee Room* is opened near the Theatre; one side is devoted to smoking, the other side ladies may enter with convenience.

In the *Spital Kirche* is the model of Dannecker's model of Christ, the key of the church is kept by Hory hatter at the corner of the place.

Droski Fares, 1 or 2 persons, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 18 k.; 3 or 4, 24 k.; one hour, 48 k., and 1 fl.; half a day, 2 fl. 42 k.; entire day, 4 fl. 30 k. To Canstadt, 2 persons, 30 k.; 4 persons, 48 k.

The *Statue of Schiller*, near the Stifts Kirche, is fifteen feet high; the bust by Dannecker, and finished by Thorswalden at Rome.

The *Palace Gardens*, (the entrance to which is ornamented with two splendid restive horses in white marble, the models of which were exhibited at the great exhibition in London) and at the extremity of the garden walk is another beautiful group also in white marble—these delightful gardens extend to.

Canstadt.—*Hotel Herman*, this splendid mineral bath establishment is situated close to the Railway Station, and affords accommodation for upwards of 200 persons. There are two tables d'hôte daily at 1 and 4 o'clock,—during the summer a band performs in the extensive garden belonging to the hotel from 3 to 7 every day.

Hotel Wilhelmsbad, also a large house, situated near the kurhouse and promenades. Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock.

This village, which is beautifully situated on the river Neckar, is celebrated for its mineral waters, and being but a short drive from Stutgard, is much frequented. No stranger should omit if possible seeing the

new Palace and gardens belonging to the crown Prince. One side of the latter extends some distance along the road opposite the river; but it can only be seen by special favour of the gardener.

Railway trains to Canstadt several times a day.

The *King's Farm* is about six miles from Stuttgart on the Ulm road. Here are kept the blood mares (about 90), and upwards of 60 Dutch cows.

Scharnhausen. Here are kept the foals from six months old to four years, also the Arabian mares, about 20 in number; the Arabian stallion foals are kept at a place called *KlienRoenhien*.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM STUTTGARD.

To *Heilbronn* four times a day in two hours. Fares, 1st class, 2 fl. 6 kr.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 21 kr.; 3rd class, 54 kr.

To *Ulm* three times a day, in four hours. Fares, 1st class, 3 fl. 45 kr.; 2nd class, 2 fl. 24 kr.; 3rd class, 1 fl. 36 kr.

To *Friedrichshafen* (Lake of Constance) twice a day in seven hours and a half. Fares, 1st class, 8 fl.; 2nd class, 5 fl. 15 kr.; 3rd class, 3 fl. 33 kr.

POST COACHES.

To *Carlsruhe* in eight hours, at a quarter-past nine a.m. and nine p.m. Fares, 4 fl. 12 kr.

To *Wildbad* in eight hours, at half past nine a.m. and 6 p.m. Fares, 2 fl. 33 kr.

Ulm.—HOTELS.—*Crown Prince*, the best, *Rad*, (*Wheel*), *Hirsch*.

Ulm was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now in the kingdom of Würtemberg; it is situated at the confluence of the Iller and the Blau with the Danube, and contains 1600 houses and 20,000 inhabitants. Ulm lies on the left bank of the Danube, which receives the Iller on its left bank, about three quarters of an English mile beyond the town, and the Blau on the south, after crossing the town, which it

divides into two parts. Ulm is the seat of a provincial jurisdiction (Kreisregierung).

This town has five gates, a palace, and government house, and a magnificent Gothic cathedral, built in 1377: the tower is 337 feet high, and affords a splendid prospect; the bells are remarkable for their strength, the arched roof is exquisitely beautiful, the front is very handsome, the organ has 2,952 pipes, and there are several fine pictures in the church. The town-house has a clock which is considered a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.

There is nothing to detain the traveller at Ulm, except he should feel an interest in the erection of fortifications, now carrying on with great activity—they extend eight leagues round the town.

Boats go from Ulm to Ratisbon several times every week with goods and passengers. There is a stone bridge over the Danube which leads to New Ulm, a small place in Bavaria, and a frontier town.

Augsburg.—*Hotels.* The Drei Mohren (3 moors).

This hotel has existed for 500 years, and was originally the identical palace inhabited by the Fugger family. The room in which Charles V. was seated by Count Fugger is in nearly its original state, and may be seen on application to the landlord. In the drawing room of this hotel are frescoes 300 years old, and in one of the bed rooms is a curious stove, covered with figures in relief. The proprietor, Mr. Deuringer, is a most active, energetic person, furnishing his guests with excellent comfortable accommodation, and a choice of wines to be met with in any other hotel in Europe. His list of wines contains upwards of 180 sorts—all of the first qualities, from every part of the world, with the prices per dozen as well as the bottle.

Ulm was formerly an imperial town in Suabia, and was the second town in the kingdom of Bavar-

it is situated on the Lech and the Wertach, and contains 36,000 inhabitants. It is a commercial town, but its trade is not now very considerable.

The town of Augsburg is large and handsome, with a long wide street running through it, ornamented with several handsome fountains, large houses, and public buildings; at one extremity is the cathedral, at the other the church of St. Ulrick and Afra; many of the houses are ornamented with frescoes, several in a good state of preservation, some with subjects indicating the occupation of the present or former owner—that on the Weaver's Guildhall dates from 1606. The streets are paved with small stones, very unpleasant and even painful to walk on. Augsburg is celebrated as the cradle of the Fugger family.

The *Cathedral* is a large irregular building, with a double choir, the oldest dates from 774, the north entrance represents the 12 generations, from David to the birth of Christ. The painting behind the grand altar is by D. Keno, not by Carracci, the tomb is that of Bishop Alberti de Riogo, erected 1836, several others paintings decorate the walls—a series of portraits of the Bishops of Augsburg since the foundation. The last four were taken from life, the others copied from other pictures; within the old choir is an ancient marble chair supposed to have been used by the Romans and subsequently by the bishops—the large painted glass window in the north aisle is entirely ancient, that on the south was partly destroyed in 1836 by the pulling down a small church which formed part of the original building—the broken panes were replaced by modern artists. Near the cathedral is

The *Bishop's Palace*, now used as government offices, on the top is a crown similar to that at Stutgard, with the arms of Joseph, Count of Hessen; this palace is celebrated as the place where the confession of Augsburg was presented to Charles V. by Luther: balcony Pius VI. gave the benediction to the 1782. Close by, is

St. Stephen's Church, formerly belonging to the Stifts-damen, Convent of noble ladies, which existed from 969 till 1806—it is now used by the professors and students of the Catholic gymnasium. Within the grating are two frescoes in good preservation, that on the left represents St. Ulrick, the bishop of Augsburg, nominating his sister first abbess—the opposite represents the Emperor Sisizmund renewing the charter in 1411. Adjoining is

St. Gallus Church, not much larger than a modern chapel, is supposed to be the first place of worship built in Augsburg, it is now only preserved as a relic.

The Church of the Holy Cross contains eight pictures representing the miraculous host, the ceiling is covered with frescoes. Adjoining is the

New Protestant Church, the only one in Augsburg built for the Protestant service, all the others now so used, were originally belonging to Catholics.

Church of St. Ulric and Afra, in the court is a tablet dated 1529, indicating the period when the building on which it is placed was conceded to the Protestant religion; the adjoining harracks were originally a convent, at one period one of the most wealthy in Europe, its valuable and extensive library has been dispersed to all parts of the globe: the interior contains the tombs of the two saints, beneath each are interred their bones; two paintings, the birth of Christ and the Pentecost adorn the altar in front, and three beautiful figures in bronze, Christ on the cross, Mary, and John, presented by the Fuggers; the gallery behind the pulpit was formerly used by the abbess of the adjoining convent to hear mass; in various parts of the church are 15 small paintings, by Zick, representing the passion of Christ; strangers should notice the beautiful iron gates, from a little distance they present a perfect perspective.

Picture Gallery, open to the public every Sunday and Fete day, from 10 to 12; for strangers, every day

from 11 till 1. There are several old paintings by the Holbeins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 67, 31, 32, 33, with the exception of these, the collection is very poor; the custode of this gallery possesses the art in great perfection of restoring old paintings; his studio is worth visiting to view the pictures in the various stages of renovation.

The *Rath-house*, is a noble building in the Italian style, built in 1620. In the corner is the eagle and ball which formerly ornamented the outside; the interior consists of two noble rooms of large dimensions, being each 120 feet long and 62 wide; the golden hall is 50 feet high, and several smaller rooms. The ceiling of the room on the first floor, beautifully inlaid with oak and ash, is supported by eight Salzburg marble columns. The Emperor's or Golden Hall was formerly used for coronation fetes; the ceiling and doors of this room are ornamented by paintings representing a ball at Augsburg, in 1500; the name of each party is written beneath. From the adjoining tower a fine view is obtained.

The *Fuggerei* is remarkable as being originally built by the family whose name it bears, for the use of the people employed by them. The place is enclosed by gates, and contains 52 houses, two rooms in each, in which 104 families are lodged. The annual rent is 2 florins, and the only requisite qualification, *now*, is to be a Catholic of good character.

Arsenal.—This building is ornamented by a beautiful group, representing St. Michael; in front are 12 pieces of ordnance dated 1500-1544; opposite is the *Kunst Verein*, in which is a ceiling beautifully painted.

Beim Dahinah, is written on the corner of a lane near this church, indicating the way taken by Luther in his escape out of Augsburg. The door way through which he passed the walls (now bricked up) may be seen in the wood house, belonging to the family occupying the house at the corner. The fresco, repre-

senting the Devil and Luther, *has been destroyed since 1806*, but a copy may be seen inside, by paying a trifle to see it. His Satanic majesty is represented as a weaver.

Railway trains from Augsburg to Munich and Nuremberg 4 times a day; fares, first class, 2 fl. 30 kr.; second class, 1 fl. 39 kr.; third class, 1 fl. 6 kr., in two hours. Smoking allowed in the second class carriages, if not objected to by the other travellers. Ladies should always take the first class.

The *Post Office* is open from 8 till 8; letters arrive from England at 5 in the morning.

Diligences to Ulm, Stutgard, Lendau, Schoffehausen, Regensburg and Nurnberg.

The *Railway Station* is some distance outside the town; a good half hour ought to be allowed to get there from the hotel and to have your luggage weighed, &c. The first village on the left, after crossing the river Lech, is Ludwigsbourg, where that sovereign was received by the authorities of Augsburg; a painting in the Rath-house represents the event. The ground for miles over which the rails are laid is as level as a bowling green. In 29 minutes reach Mering, the first station. The very homely construction of the stations on this line must strike the traveller, as compared with almost every other line in Germany; the word *Casa* (place for paying), being the only substantial thing about the concern. After leaving Lachhausen, (the fourth station), a distant view of the Alps (Tyrol) is obtained. Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains; they are very queer looking conveyances, and those who do not like, for the consideration of a few kreutzers, to traverse the entire town, should take a carriage and drive direct to the hotel. The tax by omnibuses, each person, without luggage, 6 kreutzers, with luggage 12 kreutzers. The fare by the flacres is, quarter of an hour, one or two persons, 18 kr.; three or four,

24 kr.; half an hour, 36 kr., 38 kr.; three quarters of an hour, 48 kr. 1 fl.; one hour, 1 fl., and 1 fl. 12 kr.

München. — **Hotels.** — *H. de Bavière (Bayerischen Hof)*. A large splendid establishment, built and carried on by a company, under the management of a director, who eventually threw up the agency and took the hotel upon his own hands; since then the house has been remarkable as one of the best hotels on the continent, and it is deservedly patronised exclusively by English travellers, who speak in the highest terms of the civility of the landlord, Mr. Ammon, the attention of the servants, the excellent dinners and wines, and comfort and cleanliness of the apartments. There are two table d'hotes, at 1 and 5 o'clock.

The *Golden Stag* is notorious for want of attention, noise, and confusion.

Maulick's Hotel is recommended for comfort, quietness and civility. Table d'hote at 1 and 5.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, derives its present name of Monachium from its having been founded by Duke Henry, 962, upon the ruins of a monastery, whence it had the picture of a monk for its arms. It is situated on the river Isar, which here divides itself into several channels, affording the citizens the conveniency of fountains within their houses; the population is about 95,000; the streets are broad and regular, the houses well built. The splendour and beauty of its modern buildings, both public and private, and the magnificence of its churches, render it one of the most beautiful cities in Germany.

The king's palace, or as it is called Residenz, may be compared with most in Europe; and is greatly admired for its rich and magnificent apartments. The state rooms may be seen every day at 3 and 4 o'clock, when parties assembled are admitted. To reach the waiting room, enter the centre arch of the old palace, pass the large stone fastened by a large staple to the ground, not

chained, enter a door on the left up stairs straight on to the glass gallery, which leads to the waiting-room; list slippers are supplied, the march then commences. The grand staircase is first shown, then two ante-rooms. 3rd. The reception hall. 4th. The *Ball Room*. 5th. Small room, one contains the portraits of 36 handsome women of the present day, by Stieler; the daughter of the English ambassador, Lord Erskine, is conspicuous for beauty amongst them. 6th. *Hall of Victory* contains 14 paintings, representing important battles, in which the Bavarian army were engaged from 1805 to 1815. Three small apartments lead to the *Hall of Charlemagne*: here are 20 paintings, representing various scenes in the life of that Emperor. This room leads to the *Hall of Barbarosso*, containing 12 paintings; next is the *Habsbourg Hall*, used by their majesties on occasions of great ceremonies; the four large paintings represent scenes in the life of Rodolphe. The *Throne Room* is a magnificent apartment; it contains 12 colossal statues of emperors and kings, bronze, richly gilt, placed between marble columns supporting a gallery.

The *Rez-de-Chaussée* also contains a numerous suite of apartments, comprising the apartments of the king and queen, the rich Chapel and the Treasury, (*Schatzkammer*). The Chapel is to be seen every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 12. The Treasury on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12.

Pinacothèque.—This splendid gallery of paintings is open to the public every day, except Saturday, from 8 to half-past 1. The number of pictures are at present only 1270, arranged according to the schools, in 9 large halls and 23 cabinets all on the first floor. The loggie is simply a long gallery, at present having no connexion with the pictures, but doors communicate with each large salle. This gallery is divided into 25 compartments, ornamented with frescoes, illustrat-

ing a particular period in the progress of the arts, or incidents in the life of an eminent painter. A catalogue of the collection may be had of the custode in the ante-room, price 1 fl. 54 kr. The ground floor contains a collection of engravings, drawings, and vases; open Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 till 2.

Glythotheque.—This collection of statuary is open to the public on Fridays, from 8 till 12; but strangers may obtain a card of admission from the porter of the Pinacothèque for Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, same hours. The statues are arranged in 14 halls, lined with coloured stucco, with marble floors. Several of the halls are also ornamented with frescoes. The first hall is called the Egyptian Hall.

Churches.—The Cathedral is a large pile of red brick; its erection dates from 1486, the base of which is covered with ancient tombs; the interior contains a splendid monument of the Emperor Louis the Bavarian; on each side are two Bavarian dukes; at the angles are four knights kneeling, all in bronze, as large as life.

St. Michael's Church is remarkable for its wide roof, unsupported by pillars; it contains a Thorswalden's monument of Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, by his wife. Sacred military music is frequently performed in this church.

St. Lewis's Church is a chaste and elegant building, named after the present king, who gave 100,000 florins towards its erection. The grand altar-piece represents the last judgment in the right corner of the picture; the last of the three figures is the portrait of his majesty Louis.

Basilique of St. Boniface.—This magnificent erection, situated near the Glythotheque, is of a most simple form and character, 262 feet long and 124 feet wide, and contains 66 columns of marble, each of one piece; the floor is mosaic; the subterranean vaults are to receive the mortal remains of those who may be

thought worthy to repose beneath the roof of this temple; the interior is decorated with 12 large and 10 small frescoes, representing the chief scenes in the life of St. Boniface; the large frescoes commence on the left, facing the entrance. The father of Boniface, saved from a severe illness by the prayers of his son, confides him to the care of the Benedictine brothers. 2nd. Boniface embarks for Germany. 3rd. Gregory XI. receiving him at Rome. 4th. Preaching to the Frisons Idolaters. 5th. Gregory VI. anointing him bishop of St. Peter's, at Rome. 6th. Boniface cutting down the Druid oak at Thuringe. 7th. Creating the bishops of Eichstadt, and Wurtbourg. 8th. Boniface bestows his benediction on the convent of Foulda. 9th. Anointing Pepin, king of France. 10th. Departs to convert the Frisons. 11th. Boniface and his followers suffer martyrdom. 12th. His corpse deposited in the church of Foulda.

The small frescoes represent other events in connexion with the principal scenes described in the larger ones; the others near the windows represent the lives of 36 saints and martyrs, from the introduction of Christianity into Germany to the time of Charlemagne. This building may be visited every day.

Church at Au.—This church is also well worthy a visit, it is situated in the suburbs. The morning early, when the sun casts its brilliant rays through the beautifully painted windows is the best time to see it; it is built partly of brick and partly of stone. The tower is 270 feet high; in 10 frames are 14 reliefs in stone, coloured, the life of the Madonna.

Royal Library.—This is also a new and magnificent building. Open to the public on Mondays and Fridays from 10 till 4. It contains 450,000 printed volumes, and about 18,000 manuscripts, many rare and highly interesting. The collection is well worthy a visit.

Duke of Leuchtenberg's Gallery, is a small but an interesting collection of choice pictures, many are

modern, by French artists. It is open to the public every Thursday.

The *Royal Foundry* is also worthy a visit. The *Studios* of Schwanthaler and Paulhack may be visited by merely sending in the stranger's card. From 10 till 2 is the usual time for calling.

The *Theatre*, between the Palace and the Post Office, is a large handsome building, painted outside in the Greek fashion. It contains four tiers of boxes. The house inside was very dingy in the autumn of 1846. The performances usually are given on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays. Spersitz, the best place for strangers, is one gulden.

Post Office.—Open from 8 till 12, and from 2 till 7. All letters directed Post restante are entered alphabetically in a book kept for that purpose. Letters from England arrive and depart twice a day. Letters addressed via Belgium need *not* be pre-paid.

Passports are not now demanded at the gates, but must be given to the keeper of the hotel on arrival, who forwards them to the police officer.

The *Arcades*, running round two sides of the Hof garden. The walls are decorated with 12 large frescoes and 4 small, representing historical events relating to Bavaria, from 1155 to 1818, by different artists; and 28 scenes in Italy, by Rottman. The lower part contains several large statues of Hercules. Just within the entrance is the

Café Tambosi, where ices (12 kr.), lemonade, (12 kr.), coffee, (6 kr.), and Bavarian beer, (4 kr. a glass), may be had. Cross the Hof Garden to the

English Garden, about three miles long, and half a mile wide; laid out most tastefully in the English style, in serpentine walks, shrubberies, and it is a delightful walk or ride. At the extremity, near the lakes, where boats may be hired, several temples, pagodas, &c. are erected in various parts. At the Chinese Pagoda Café concerts are given during the

summer evenings. Another celebrated garden for beer and music is the

Brünthal; it is on the right of the gardens outside.

Conveyances from Munich to Salzburg twice a day, in 15 and 17 hours.

Salzburg.—**Hotels.**—The New Hotel outside the town, a large splendid establishment, called the *Leopold's Kron*, is a first-rate comfortable house. The people at the Golden Schiff are deserving every patronage, the accommodations are, however, not first-rate.

Salzburg is situated on the Salza, between three mountains. Population, 16,000.

The most remarkable objects are the castle and the cathedral; the summer chateau, called *Mirabelle*; the beautiful statue of Mozart; and the three galleries cut in the mountain; and the gate cut in the *Monchsberg*. The summit of the *Monchsberg* commands a most magnificent prospect.

ENVIRONS.

Strangers should visit the pleasure château of *Helbrun*, with its amphitheatre of rocks, and its park, abounding with chamois and wild goats; *Gastein* in a wild and romantic situation, with its baths and mines, which produce more than 100 marks of pure gold yearly, besides a great quantity of silver, copper, and lead; *Berchtesgaden*, and the lake of *Bartholomew*, which is famous for its salmon. *Berchtesgaden* is celebrated for its mines, and for the industry of its inhabitants, which is displayed in the manufacture of elegant articles in ivory, bone, and wood. The salt works of *Hallein* are also worthy of notice, and the illumination of them is a superb spectacle. There are thirty-two reservoirs at *Hallein*, one of which contains 700,000 buckets. Travellers should likewise observe the immense machine for arresting the progress of wood floating on the river. This machine

cost 20,000 florins. The country around Salzburg is extremely interesting, and affords every possible accommodation for travellers, who usually perform the journey as far as the foot of the Alps in a carriage.

Railroad.—The distance between Salzburg and Lintz is eighteen German miles, half of which, from Gmünden to Lintz, there is a railroad, between which the trains run four times a day; fares, first class, 1 fl. 20 kr.; 2nd class, 50 kr.

NUREMBERG TO

	G. M.
Feucht.	2
Neumarkt.	3
Dasswang.	3
Schambych	2
Ratisbon	3

60 E. miles, 15½

Ratisbon.—INNS.—*Croix d'Or, Three Casques.*—Ratisbon, called in German Regensburg, was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now the capital of the circle of Regen, in the kingdom of Bavaria; it lies on the right bank of the Danube, and contains 2,500 houses and 22,000 inhabitants.

Among the public buildings &c., the following deserve notice: Maximilian strasse, a remarkably fine street; the old and celebrated bridge over the Danube; the cathedral, a handsome old gothic building containing Dalberg's monument by Luigi Zendomeneghi; the ci-devant abbey of St. Emmeran, at present the residence of the Prince of Taxis, and the repository of his rich collections; the observatory; the botanical garden; St. Emmeran's church, with the old chapel containing several charming pictures; several other churches, the Scotch convent, and the church of the Holy Trinity, which is now in the possession of the Calvinists, and whose lofty arched roof is not supported by a single pillar; the handsome square called Neupfar-

replatz; the house called Unterhaltungshaus, comprising in itself a theatre, assembly room, club, and restaurateur's establishment; the lyceum, and gymnasium; the town library, formed by the union of three collections; the botanical society and their gardens.

The diet of the German empire sat in this town from 1662 to 1802, when it was dissolved. The town-house is an ancient edifice; it is the head quarters of the police, and the state lottery office; some old pictures are to be seen here. There are several mills and hydraulic machines on the banks of the Danube.

The chief amusements of the place are balls, concerts, assemblies, and the theatre. Among the promenades and excursions we may mention the Taxis Alley, which is in fact a park; Oberwoerdt and Niederwoerdt, the Linden trees, the Bridge, Birgeleut, Burgweinting. Ueberisling, the Chartreuse, Ziegelsdorf, Dechhalten, Prufenig, Maria Ort, Adlersberg, Winzer, Rainhausen, Zuldern, Donaustauf, Tegernheim, and Weichs; the monuments of Kepler, of Zoller, Gruber, Anselmo of Taxis, of Gleichen and of George, which has been lately renewed.

Steam Packets down the Danube from Ratisbon to Lintz corresponding with the Austrian boats from Lintz to Vienna daily from the 1st of May at seven in the morning. Fares: first cabin, 12 florins; second cabin, 8 florins; carriages, 30 florins.

THE DANUBE.

The first station after leaving Ratisbon is

Straubing, a town on the right bank of the Danube. The beautiful collegiate church, the ci-dévant college of Jesuits, and the convent of the Carmelites, in which is the tomb of Duke Albert; are the most remarkable objects. In the vicinity is the pilgrimage of Sossau, and the abbey of Ober Altaich, which has a large library. The famous crucibles of Passau are made of silver ore which is hardened with clay. These cru-

cibles, as well as an excellent kind of black earthenware, are made at Hafnerzell a short distance from Passau.

From Ratisbon to Straubing the distance by land is five and half German miles. This part of the stream is very slow, and not the most agreeable, although the left bank is pretty, particularly near Donaustauf, where there are the ruins of the chateau. The right bank is tame, flat, and exposed to inundations, but very fertile; here is the celebrated district called Dunkelboden, which furnishes so much corn, making its inhabitants rich, prodigal, and proud. In this space the Danube receives the Regen, the Wisent, the Plaetter, the great and the little Laber. At Sossau there is a celebrated image of our Lady, and the convent of Windberg: the Sossau dike also deserves notice.

The voyage from Straubing to Bogen is short and uninteresting. You pass by the mouths of the Aitrach, the Kinzach, the Bogen; and the Mannach-Ober-Altaich, which was formerly a rich Benedictine Abbey, is on the site where druidical altars formerly existed. Bogenberg has a church to which pilgrimages are made, and the ruins of the chateau of the dukes of Bogen, who were formerly very powerful.

From Bogenberg to Nieder-Altaich the voyage is much longer, but more agreeable. You pass by the mouths of the Schwarzach and the Isar. The right bank is still flat, but the left is embellished by very fine mountain prospects. Among the first six or eight places on the left is Pfelling, which sends a great quantity of wood to Vienna; on the right is the village of Erlbach, with the chateau and beautiful gardens of Count Debray. Near Maria and Stephan-Posching, the country becomes more and more beautiful, and reaches its highest point at Deggendorf. On the right is the magnificent mountain Natternberg, which stands alone in an immense plain; this mountain, with the ruins of a castle called Natternberg, is a splendid ob-

ject. On the left, the Bohemian forest reaches the clouds with its gigantic heights : among them are the two Ossa, Rachel, Arber, and the great Bogen. The traveller, while gazing on this charming prospect, almost overlooks the ci-devant Benedictine Abbey of Metten. The Danube is here very wide; Deggendorf contains 3,000 inhabitants, is small but handsome; pilgrimages are made to this place. There is a fine view from Mount Greising: the old and magnificent chateau of Eck, which is still inhabited, is situated in a beautiful country, four English miles north-east of Deggendorf. The Isar, near its confluence with the Danube, is filled with islands and meadows. At Plattling they make the rafts which go down the river to Vienna. Moos is a village, with the chateau and gardens of Count Preßing. On the left is Nieder-Altaich, a ci-devant Benedictine Abbey, most beautifully situated; farther are the chateau and town of Hengersberg.

From Nieder-Altaich to Passau the environs insensibly become more picturesque—first forming a plain; then Osterhofen, an ancient place, with its towers, and a ci-devant convent; the beautiful ruins of the chateau of Hoch-Winzer; Hofkirchen, with the splendid ruins of a chateau; and on the right Kinzing, or Kinzen, the *Castra quintana* of the Romans; Pieinting, which lies in a beautiful situation on the right, and the picturesque ruins of the chateau of Hildegardsberg (commonly called Ickersberg) on the left, precede your entry into the charming valley through which the Danube flows, for sixty English miles. Vilshofen is on the right, at the mouth of the Vils; Widdorf, where a number of boats are built; the little village of Hansbach, and Sandbach, which is dreaded on account of the rocky bed of the river. The mountains become higher as you advance. Near Gaishofen the Gaisbach falls into the Danube on its left bank; Doblestein is on the right.

PASSAU, on the banks of the Danube, was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Passau, but is now a Bavarian town; it has 800 houses, with 12,000 inhabitants. This town may be considered as the Coblenz of the Danube, being situated at the confluence of the Inn and the Ilz.

The most remarkable objects are the new bridge over the Danube; a new gate, in the Roman style; the Castle; the Cathedral, with its two towers; the cinderant Jesuits' College, with a Gothic portal, the convent of our Lady of Good Aid, with a fine view, a chapel, to which pilgrimages are made, and a mad-house. This town has also a School of Industry, a Lyceum, and a Library. The principal branches of industry pursued here are ship-building, navigation, the manufacture of tobacco and porcelain, and the washing the sands of the Inn for gold.

Passau is celebrated for the convention concluded in 1552 between the Emperor Charles V and the Protestant states of the empire, three years before the religious peace of Augsburg: The wolfe blades, so famous in the thirty years' war, and the Passau art, or art of becoming invulnerable by a charm, are now almost forgotten.

Opposite to Passau, on the banks of the Danube, lies Hafnerzell, or Obernzell, a market town, with 2,500 inhabitants, it is here that the earthenware is made, known under the name of Passau ware, and particularly the crucibles, many of which can hold as much as 2,000 marks of silver; they are exported as far as America.

From Passau to Engelhardszell, which contains the Austrian custom house, the distance is twelve English miles. The views are extensive and extremely picturesque. The gloomy Felsenburg, with the walls of Oberhaus and Unterhaus, is on the right, on the banks of the river Ilz; while on the left is seen the extremity of a forest, behind which rises the mountain called

Mariahilf. You next admire the superb valleys of the Danube and the Inn; in short, one splendid view is immediately succeeded by another. The right bank of the Achleiten belongs to Austria. The château of Kranpenstein is situated on a wall of pointed rocks, commonly called Schneider-Schlüssel. At Hafner, or Oberzell, black lead is employed for several important purposes, particularly for the making of crucibles. You then come to the château of Fichtenstein, and the new château which stands by its side. On the left are the villages of Obergrunau and Untergrunau, situated in the middle of large orchards by the side of a sterile wall of rocks. The Jochenstein is in the middle of the Danube. At no great distance is the Austrian frontier, on the left bank, near the rivulet Diahndl, where are to be seen the ruins of the ancient Ried. Engelhardszell is 231 English miles from Ulm, and 120 from Ratisbon, following the course of the Danube.

Lintz.—*Inns.*—*Cannon d'Or*, *Lion d'Or*, *L'Oie Blanche*.

Lintz contains 26,000 inhabitants, and is the chief town in Upper Austria, situated on the Danube. The great square, ornamented with a column; the castle, commanding a fine view; the theatre, the library, the cabinet of philosophy, the stadt house, the college du Nord, the college of the ci-devant Jesuits, the lyceum, the collection of philosophical instruments, and the great manufactory of woollen articles, are all worthy the attention of travellers. The garden of the castle and the hunting house command fine views. The French took this place in 1801, and Bonaparte established his head-quarters here on the 5th of November, 1805, when he had a long conference with Count de Ginlay, the ambassador of the Emperor of Austria.

The Austrian company's steamboats leave Lintz every morning at seven o'clock for Vienna, from the 1st of June, till the 30th of September. Fares (in

nine hours): first cabin, 9 fl.; second cabin, 6 fl. Carriages, 20 fl.

On the left after leaving Lintz is to be seen Spielberg with its château; and a splendid ruin on a rock in the Danube. At Matthausen there is a very fine view of the river and mountains from the curate's garden. The château and village of Niederwallsee are in the country on the right, and possess some traces of Roman antiquities. On the left is Grein, a small town and château, situated on a mountain, with all sorts of curiosities and splendid views; among them is a place where the river whirls round so as to form a kind of funnel; this eddy is called *Wirbel und Strudel*, and sometimes *Greiner Schwall*: those who choose to land here will find a very pleasant cross-road leading to the little house below the eddy, from the balcony of which it can be very conveniently viewed. On the right is the *Artaker*, with a view of the beautiful mountain called Ottilienberg. Near the town of Molk is a rich and splendid abbey of Benedictine monks, who are zealously employed in forming collections of books, medals, shells, and minerals. The town and château of Persenberg are on the left.

Mariataferl, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, situated on a mountain, together with the chateaux of Weiteneck and Lubereck. Between Schwallenbach and Spitz is the wall called *Teufelsmauer*, or Devil's Wall, which is a geological curiosity; and near Spitz are to be seen the ruins of the fortress. Hinterhaus has a watchtower of immense size. Wassendorf and Weisskirchen have beautiful Gothic churches, and some picturesque ruins. The little town of Durrenstein has a fine steeple and several handsome buildings. The ruins of the château behind the town are extremely picturesque; this was the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion. The view from the ruins is remarkably fine. On the right is Schönbuhel, a village with a convent of Servites, and the ruins of the château of

Schönbühl. On the left is Stein; Krems, with St. Vitus's church, is separated from it only by an alley. Between these two towns, and not far from the river, is the monument of General Schmidt. The ruins of the ci-devant Chartreuse convent are in a narrow mountainous pass on the right near Klein Aggsbach. In the environs is Langeck a Servite convent, with one of the finest churches in Austria, containing several beautiful frescoes. Aggstein is remarkable for the ruins of its château. On the left is Kornenburg, with several churches.

Vienna described at page 326.

FRANKFORT TO CARLSBAD, THROUGH WURZBURG, BAMBERG, BAIREUTH, AND EGRA.

44½, German miles. 294, English miles.

Wurzburg described at page 347.

From *Dettelbach* there is a well kept paved road to Wurgau. In the church of the Franciscans is a miraculous virgin. Between *Dettelbach* and *Neuss* the traveller crosses the Maine. On the left bank is seen the former convent of *Schwarzach*.

Neuss, 19½.—Between *Burgwenheim* and *Neuss*, the traveller passes the ancient abbey of *Eberach*. The church built in the thirteenth century was remarkable for its monuments. The hearts of the princes and bishops of *Wurzburg* were deposited there after death. The road from *Eberach* to *Bamberg* is varied and pleasant.

Bamberg, 22, page 350.

Between *Bamberg* and *Wurgau* the traveller passes near *Seehof*, a neat pleasure house commanding a varied and extensive prospect. *Altenberg* is in a delightful situation in the environs of *Bamberg*.

Baireuth, 29, is a neat and well-built town. The principal objects of curiosity are the new castle and its garden, the statue of the Margrave, St. George's, the porcelain manufactory, the hermitage, a delightful

garden about a league from the town ; and the temple of the Sun, the marble columns of which are very lofty and striking. There is a road from Baireuth to Nuremberg, passing through Creussen, Pegnitz, Hilpoltstein, and Eschenau. Some persons prefer the old road through Streitberg and Erlangen, although rugged and difficult, on account of its romantic beauties, and its vicinity to the grottoes of Muggendorf, which are worthy of attention.

The paved road extends from Baireuth as far as Egra. On leaving Baireuth, the traveller may see to the left a monument to the memory of a servant who broke his neck by a fall from his horse, when preceding the carriage of the Margrave. Not far from Bernecke the road crosses a bridge over the Main.

Bernecke is in a very picturesque situation. On the summit of a neighbouring mountain are the ruins of several castles and chapels.

Graes is a small market-town on the road to Weissenstadt. The Moulin à tan, and the Lohmüller, are famous for the excellence of their trout. The villages and market-towns exhibit the opulence of this beautiful country, which has the appearance of a Swiss landscape. Between Thiersheim and Egra is the Bohemian custom-house.

Egra, 38, is a strong town. The town-house contains several old pictures. The house in which General Waldstein, a famous officer in the 30 years' war, was assassinated, is still shown, as well as his portrait; the halberd made use of by the murderer is kept in the armoury at Dux. At the citadel are the remains of a chapel with beautiful marble columns. In the environs of the town are mines of lead, alum, &c.

Carlsbad, 44½.—The position of Carlsbad is in the highest degree picturesque, and agreeably impresses the stranger on his arrival. It lies along the banks of the little river, Tepl, in a narrow winding valley, enclosed between lofty hills, clothed to their summits with the pine,

beech, and ash, and on which numerous paths easy of ascent have been constructed, leading to points which command extensive views of the surrounding country. There are several houses of entertainment within a short distance, situated in beautiful spots, to which visitors are in the habit of resorting in the afternoon to take tea or other refreshments, and the beauty of the environs is a strong inducement for more distant excursions. The chief point of reunion is the Wiese, where the valley is somewhat wider, so as to admit rows of trees and booths between the houses and the river. At the end of this promenade are the two principal restaurateurs and public rooms, the *salles de Saxe* and *de Bohême*, where dinners are served à la carte or at a fixed price a head, and where concerts are occasionally given.

Carlsbad offers but few resources for the amusement of the idler, being chiefly resorted to by invalids. There is not that indiscriminate mixture of society, which is met with at other baths, where the goddess of pleasure has numerous votaries. There are no balls; and games of hazard, which at some other places attract a crowd of adventures, are not allowed, neither are there tables d'hôte, and the dishes served up at dinner are generally plain, many articles which would be likely to interfere with the action of the waters being prohibited by the medical censors, whose authority, if not openly exercised, is at least tacitly admitted by hotel-keepers, and traiteurs, so that invalids have seldom the opportunity of committing those errors in diet which so frequently render nugatory a course of mineral waters.

The *Wiese*, so called because it was formerly a meadow, is certainly the most healthy and agreeable part of Carlsbad, and is therefore usually chosen by the visitors as a place of residence, although many persons of distinction also lodge in the market-place. The *Wiese* consists of a long range of houses, in front of

which is a parade planted with chesnut trees, extending as far as the banks of the river Toepel. The ground floors of the houses are occupied by shops and warehouses.

The springs whose salutary qualities have rendered Carlsbad so celebrated, are :

The *Sprudel*, which is the principal spring, and is said to have been discovered by the Emperor Charles IV, when hunting in the year 1319. The tradition is, that a stag pursued by the dogs threw himself into the spring, which caused it first to be observed. For this reason also the rock from whence he precipitated himself, is still called the *Hirschsprung*, (stag's leap). The basin of the *Sprudel* is considered unique, and is one of the most curious reservoirs in existence. Nature has formed it of the calcareous porticles carried along by the waters, and has covered it with a triple arch. The average heat of this spring is said to be 165 degrees of Fahrenheit. A parade and a grand saloon serve as promenades for those who drink the waters.

The *Neubrunnen*, or new spring, which is not so warm as that of the *Sprudel*, but has been very much in vogue for some years past. At this place, also, is the *Muehlenbad* and the *Theresienbrunnen*, with a house built by the Empress Maria Theresa, the ground-floor of which contains some pretty baths and apartments for the bathers.

The *Schlossbrunnen*, or castle spring, which was the last discovered, has also been very fashionable for some time : it contains a greater quantity of gas than the others, and its temperature is from 120 to 125 degrees of Fahrenheit ; this spring is much frequented.

The *Kalte Sauerling* issues from a granite rock behind the brewery.

Lodgings. The price of the lodgings, which are in general prettily furnished, varies according to the season. They rise of course in proportion, as the place fills with company, but in the month of August they are

generally much lower than in June and July, which is considered the full season. Two or three neatly furnished apartments, including beds, &c., may generally be had from 10 to 20 florins per week. Invalids usually remain at the baths about three or four weeks.

Promenades. The most agreeable are the walks in front of the Bohemian house, the road to Gotek, the new path leading to the temple of Dorothea, the walk along the rocks to the Bohemian seat, which commands a charming prospect.

FRANKFORT TO BERLIN, LEIPSIG, & C.

	G.M.
Giessen.	9
Gunterhausen	25
Cassel.	27
Eisenach.	37
Gotha.	45
Erfurt.	49
Weimar.	52
Berlin.	84

Giessen.—HOTELS.—*Einhorn* (Unicorn) nearest the railway and post, the best.

This, the chief town of the province of Upper Hesse, is beautifully situated on the Lahn; it has 85,000 inhabitants. The University, founded in 1607, has an excellent library; a large barrack has been converted to the uses of learning, in addition to the building of the University itself, there are 500 students. Liebig, the chemist, is professor here, whose laboratory is worth seeing. In the neighbourhood is Scheffenberg, a favourite resort of the inhabitants. On the Lahn are several small bathing houses. Nine miles from Giessen is Wetzlar, the scene of the sentimental romance of the 'Sorrows of Werther.' The excursion down the vale of the Lahn hence to Coblenz and Ems is very agreeable.

RAILWAY TRAINS FROM GIESSEN.

To *Cassel* twice a day in four hours and a half.

To *Frankfort* four times a day in five hours.

Cassel.—**HOTELS.**—*König von Preussen* (in the *König's Platz*), good, but very dear.

Roman Emperor, a large dirty house, with a dirty landlord and dirty waiters.

Cassel on the *Fulda*, contains 35,000 inhabitants. It is the residence of the Elector, and seat of his government. The old town consists of narrow and dirty streets, while the new part, built upon an elevation formerly occupied by a fortress, is airy. In the *Friedrich's Platz*, a large square, stands the *Elector's Palace*, the *Museum*, and the government offices. From one side of the square, on the brow of the hill, beautiful views of the valley, the windings of the *Fulda*, and the distant Mount *Meissner*, may be obtained. In the middle of the square stands the statue of the Elector *Frederick*, after whom it is named.

The *Museum*, open to the public from 10 to 1 daily, includes a *Library* and a *Cabinet of Curiosities* in art and nature. *Antiquities* from *Herculaneum*. *Antique Statues*. *Cork Models* of ancient buildings, and a *Collection of Natural History*. There is a *Picture Gallery* in the *Belvidere*, containing a few good pictures. The *Museum* is expensive to one person to see.

In the *Church of St. Martin* are several monuments of the Electoral family, whose burial vault is beneath it.

The *Marble Bath*, in the *Augurten*.—No person should leave *Cassel* without seeing this strange but interesting spot.

EXCURSION TO WILHELMSHÖHE

The principal object is the *Cascade of the Carlsburg* composed of flights of stone steps, leading up to the colossal statue *Hercules*, 36 feet high of beaten copper. The aquatic staircase, and the octagon temple on its summit, the statue, and other works connected with it employed 2000 men for 14 years.

A visit should also be paid to the *Löwenburg*, a toy-castle, built to imitate a stronghold of the middle ages, with drawbridges, battlements, towers, and ditches.

Götha.—HOTELS.—*Dér Mhor* (the Moor.) This is a large and very comfortable house, near the railroad.

Götha, the chief town in the duchy, and with Coburg, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, it contains a population of 15,000.

The *Castle* is a large building at the upper end of the market-place, forming an oblong with a colonade running round three sides of the interior court; it would take half a day to count the windows. It is conspicuous at a great distance, and is surrounded by terraces commanding fine views. It contains a Picture Gallery.

A cabinet of engravings, a *Library* of 150,000 vols., including the collection of 2,000 MSS., a Museum of Natural History, *Coins and Medals*, very extensive and complete; one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe. A *Japanese and Chinese Museum*.

A tariff of the fees to be paid for seeing the different collections in the Schloss is hung up at the inns. Notice should be also sent to the several keepers to secure their attendance.

There is a large and elegantly fitted up Theatre, 1840—near it is a statue erected to the memory of C.F. Arnoldi.

The *Almanach de Götha*, gives the names, ages, and pedigrees of all the reigning princes of Europe.

Erfurt.—HOTELS.—*Roman Emperor*. Very good hotel and civil host.

Silber's New Railway Hotel; a table d'hôte every day at one o'clock.

This town was at one time the capital of Thuringia; it now belongs to Prussia, and is a fortress of second class. The principal objects of interest worthy of notice are the *Cathedral*, and *Luther's Cell* in the orphan school house.

The *Dom* (Cathedral), originally a fine Gothic structure, has been sadly injured by war, stands much elevated on one side of the Parade Platz; this venerable pile dates from 1344 and 1428. On the right, let into the wall, is a bronze bas-relief representing the coronation of the Virgin, by P. Visser, of Nuremberg, beautifully executed. Entering the choir, there are two objects which attract particular attention—a bronze figure in the centre holding tapers, said to be 800 years old, and above is suspended a modern candelabrum, in carved wood of exquisite workmanship, made by a mechanic of Erfurt. On the floor of the nave are bronze tombs, with figures of four bishops.

Luther's Cell is in the Waisenhaus, a small dismal room 11 feet wide by 12 feet long, the walls (boards) of which are covered with extracts from Scripture, the greater part originally done in pencil by Luther, and since then copied over with a brush. Here are autographs, ornamented bibles, a testament, and writing materials.

Weimar.—HOTELS.—*De Russie*, a very good, large, clean, and comfortable house, nearest the railway.

Weimar is situated on the Ilm, and is the residence of the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the capital of his dominions; it has 14,000 inhabitants.

The chief buildings are the *Stadtkirche* (town church). The altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by Lucas Cranach, contains portraits of the artist himself near the cross, and of his friends Luther and Melancthon.

The *Palace* is a handsome building, tastefully furnished, but not otherwise remarkable.

The *house of Goethe*, in which he died (1832), is in the Frauenplatz. The interesting relics of him, and the collections which he left behind, are shown to the public, having been purchased by the German Diet, and made national.

Berlin, at page 304.

CONTENTS TABLE

FOR BELGIUM, HOLLAND, THE RHINE, GERMANY NORTH AND SOUTH.

	Pages.		Pages.
Aar, River.....	193	Augsburg	359
Aarberg.....	393	Assig.....	324
Aix-la-Chapelle....	107	Bacherach.....	214
— Baths	112	Baden-Baden	273
— Redoute.....	112	Baden.....	294
— Théâtre	113	Bamberg.....	350
— Environs	115	Berlin.....	304
— Trains from.....	116	— Hotels.....	305
— Coaches from...	116	— Droski fares....	305
— To Cologne.....	117	— Exhibitions open.	306
Alost.....	22	— Palace.....	307
Altona.....	299	— Kust-Kammer...	308
Amsterdam	140	— Museum.....	309
Ans.....	97	— Egyptian ditto..	310
Andernach	195	— Arsenal	310
Antwerp	24	— Theatres.....	311
Antwerp Picture Gal-		— Concerts.....	312
lery.....	30	— Post-Office	312
Antwerp to Brus-		— Restaurants.....	312
sels.....	49	— Excursions from.	313
Antwerp to Ghent..	49	— Trains from.....	314
Arnheim.....	152	Belgium	1
Ara Bacchi.....	215	Bendorf.....	198
Asmanshausen.....	216	Bingen.....	217

	Pages		Page.
Bingen to Kreutznac.	218	Braine-le-Comte....	92
Biberich to Wies-		Cappellen.....	207
badeu.	224	Carlsbad.....	379
Biberich	223	Carlshue.....	271
Bingerloch	216	Castel.....	233
Blucher.....	213	Caub.....	213
Black Forest.....	295	Chené.	102
Boppart.....	209	Chaud Fountain. .	102
Borcette.....	116	Coblence.....	198
Bommel.....	160	Coblentz to Ems...	203
Bonn	184	Coblentz to Mayence.	207
Bonn, Environs....	187	Cologne.....	170
Bonn to Coblentz..	188	— Hotels.	171
The Brothers.	209	— Population.....	171
Brauback.....	208	— Cathedral.....	172
Breisig.....	194	— Churches.....	176
Broek.....	149	— Town Hall.....	179
Bruchsal	271	— Theatres	179
Brussels	51	— Eau de.	180
— Churches	52	— Trains from. ...	181
— King's Palace ...	53	— Coaches from...	181
— National Palace..	54	— Steamers from..	182
— Fine arts Palace.	55	— To Bonn.....	184
— Picture Gallery..	56	Commissioners. ...	
— Town-Hall.....	86	Charleroi	93
— Statues.....	87	Creutznach.....	218
— Fountains	87	Dattenenberg.....	194
— Theatres.....	88	Danube.....	371
— Post-Office.....	88	Darmstadt	263
— Hackney Coach		— To Heidelberg. .	265
fares.	89	Delft	130
— To Waterloo....	89	Deutz	171
— To Namur.....	92	Distances to Capi-	
— To Leige and Co-		tals from Frank-	
logne.	95	fort.....	262
Bruges.....	4	Dort	159
— Picture Gallery..	9	Dover to Ostend...	1

	Page.		Pages.
Dresden	317	— Museums....	236
— Palace	318	— Post Office	237
— Picture Gallery..	319	— Town Library....	238
— Theatre.....	320	— Hospitals.....	239
— Green Vaults....	318	— Cathedral	239
— Arsenal.....	319	— Roemer.....	240
— Natural History.	319	— Exchange	240
— Japan Palace....	319	— Saalhof.....	240
— Environs.....	321	— Lust Garden....	241
Drachenfels.....	190	— Goethe statue....	241
Durlach.....	271	— Theatre	241
Duties' list English.		— Churches.....	240
ditto French.		— Droski fares....	242
Dusseldorf	166	— Omnibus fares..	242
Duisburg	165	— Environs.....	242
Duisburg to Dussel-		— Trains from....	244
dorf.....	165	— Conveyances from	244
Eau de Cologne....	180	— Steamers from..	248
Ehrenbreitstein....	201	— to Kissengen... 347	
Elbe river	298	Friburg.....	293
Ems	203	— to Shaffhausen..	296
Embarking for the		Gelb.....	164
Continent.....		Ghent.....	17
Emmerich	162	Goarhausen	210
Engers	198	Godesberg	188
— Sebastian.....	198	Goar, St.....	210
Erpel.....	193	Gorcum.....	159
Fahr.....	196	Gutenfels	213
Fall of the Rhine..	297	Hague.....	132
Fares : to Rotter-		Haarlem.....	138
dam.....	119	Hamburg.....	299
Fares to Hamburg.	297	Hamburg to Berlin.	303
Fares to Mannheim.	185	Harburg.....	303
Furstenthal.....	214	Hammerstein.....	194
Flying bridges, des-		Heidelberg	267
cription of.....	158	Heimbach.....	216
Frankfort.....	233	Heligoland.....	298

	Pages.		Pages.
Heppenheim.....	266	Lahnstein.....	207
Herbesthal.....	107	Langenschwalbach..	229
Herrnhuters.....	196	Landen.....	97
Hints to Travellers.	xv	Leipsic.....	314
Hœllenthal.....	296	Leyden.....	136
Homburg.....	245	Liege.....	98
— Accommodation		— to Spa.....	336
for strangers..	246	— to Aix.....	106
— Brunnens.....	250	Lintz.....	101
— Climate.....	246	Lintz on the Danube.	375
— Kursaal improve-		Lippe, river.....	163
ments.....	247	Lobith.....	162
— Reading rooms..	247	London to Antwerp	23
— Baths.....	247	— to Hamburg....	297
— Churches and Cha-		— to Ostend.....	1
pels.....	251	— to Rotterdam...	118
— Post Office.....	282	Lorch.....	215
— Diligences from.	282	Lorchausen.....	215
— Omnibuses from.	282	Louvain.....	95
— Sporting.....	283	Lurlyberg echo....	211
— Environs.....	284	Luggage.....	xv
— Hackney coach		Marienberg.....	209
fares.....	261	Malines.....	49
Holland.....	118	Manage.....	92
Hoche (General)...	197	Maus Tower.....	210
Johannisberg.....	221	Mannheim.....	270
Kats.....	211	Marksburg prison..	209
Kamp.....	209	Martinberg.....	212
Kaiserworth.....	165	Mayence.....	229
Kehl.....	294	Mayence to Frank-	
Kestert.....	210	fort.....	233
Kissingen.....	348	Melibocus.....	266
Königswinter.....	188	Meuse, river.....	98
Königstuhl.....	208	Money, Dutch.....	vii
Kreuznach.....	218	Money, German....	viii
— Köpp.....	202	Munich.....	364
river.....	207	Muhlheim.....	169

CONTENTS TABLE.

389

Pages.	Pages.
Mulhofen..... 197	Rhine Fall..... 297
Nahe, river..... 216	Rhine described 155 to 224
Namur..... 93	Rhine Rafts..... 156
Necker, river..... 266	— Bridges (Flying). 158
Neuwied..... 196	Rhinefels..... 210
Neuss on the Rhine. 169	Rotterdam..... 125
Nieder Breizig..... 194	Rotterdam to Ant-
Niederberg..... 209	werp..... 130
Niederworth Island. 198	Rotterdam to the
Nonnenwerth Island 191	Hague..... 129
Nuedorf..... 198	Rotterdam to Nime-
Nürnberg..... 351	gen..... 155
Nymegen..... 160	Rolandseck..... 191
Nymegen to Cologne 161	Routes..... xvi
Oberwesel..... 212	Rüdesheim..... 220
Offenburg..... 295	Ruhrort..... 163
Offenbach..... 244	Ruhr River..... 166
Okenfiels..... 193	Saardam..... 148
Oppenheim..... 269	Salsig..... 210
Ostend..... 2	Saltzburg..... 369
Passports..... v	Sans Souci..... 313
Passau..... 374	Sayn river..... 197
Pepinsterre..... 102	Saxon Switzerland.. 321
Piegnitz.....	Scheiveling..... 135
Popplesdorf..... 187	Schonberg..... 212
Potsdam..... 313	Schwetzingen..... 271
Prague..... 324	Sea Sickness..... xii
Pfalz..... 213	Seven Mountains... 189
Rastadt..... 273	Sinzig..... 193
Ratisbonne..... 370	Sonneck..... 116
Ratisbonne to Vienne 371	Spa..... 102
Refreshments on the	Stalberg..... 215
Steamboats..... 154	Stahleck..... 214
Remagen..... 192	Steam Packets from
Rhense..... 208	England..... xvi
Rheineck..... 194	Steam Packets (Rhine) 182
Rheingau..... 228	Steig..... 297

	Pages.		Pages.
Stolzenfels.....	202	— Imperial Trea-	
Stuttgart.....	355	sury.....	337
St. Goar.....	210	— Arsenals.....	339
Taunus Mountains..	224	— Picture Galleries	340
Termond.....	22	— Ditto private....	341
Thames, river des-		— Cabinets of Anti-	
cribed.....	119	quities	342
Thiel.....	160	— Coins and Medals	342
Teufelhaus.....	196	— Zoological Cabi-	
Tirlemont.....	97	nets.....	343
Tun of Heidelberg..	268	— Public Baths....	344
Uerdingen.....	164	— Provisions.....	344
Ulm.....	358	— Clubs.....	345
Utrecht.....	150	— Hackney Coaches	345
Urbar.....	198	— Sedan Chairs...	346
Verviers.....	106	— Trains from....	346
Vienna.....	326	Waltuf.....	223
— Coins.....	327	Waterloo.....	89
— Bridges.....	329	Watermen's fares..	298
— Palace.....	329	Wiesbaden.....	225
— Library.....	330	Weisen-thurm.....	197
— Statues.....	330	Wesel.....	163
— Churches.....	331	Wildbad.....	293
— Public walks....	333	Wilhelmsbad.....	243
— The Prater.....	334	Worcum.....	160
— Gardens.....	335	Worms.....	269
— Theatres.....	336	Wurzburg.....	347
— Coffee Houses...	337	Welmich.....	210

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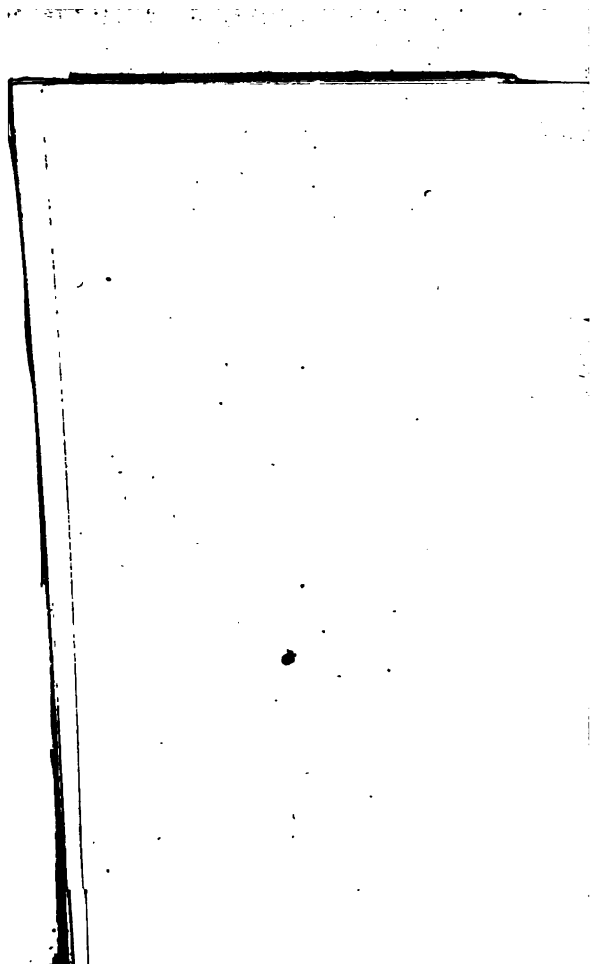
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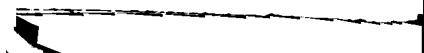
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also mentions the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the records.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record management. It highlights how digital tools can streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve accessibility. Specific examples are provided, such as the use of cloud storage for secure data backup and the implementation of automated backup schedules. The text also addresses potential security risks associated with digital records and offers recommendations for mitigating these risks through robust encryption and access controls.

3. The third part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory requirements for record-keeping. It references various international standards and local regulations that govern the retention and disposal of records. The text explains the consequences of non-compliance, including potential fines and legal action. It also provides guidance on how to develop a compliant record management policy that aligns with organizational goals and legal obligations.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the challenges of managing large volumes of data over time. It discusses the issue of data growth and the need for scalable storage solutions. The text also addresses the problem of data redundancy and the importance of implementing data deduplication techniques. Additionally, it touches upon the challenges of ensuring data consistency across different systems and the need for regular data synchronization.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of a comprehensive record management strategy and the role of each department in maintaining accurate records. The text encourages ongoing communication and collaboration between all stakeholders to ensure the success of the record management initiative. Finally, it offers some final thoughts on the future of record management, suggesting that continued innovation and adaptation will be necessary to meet the evolving needs of the organization.



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